

UniCredit and V-TServices:

Four Years of Splunk Integration Facing Heterogeneous Use Cases

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Mirko Carrara, Service Reliability & Splunk Team – V-TServices

Agenda

- About us
- Our journey with Splunk
- Splunk deployment topology
- Use cases: overview
 - Business Analytics
 - Application Delivery
 - IT Operational Analytics
 - Accounting
 - APIthusiasts
- Recap and Takeaways
- Q&A

About us

Stefano Guidobaldi

- Current position: IT System Architect at UniCredit
- Formerly advisor for UniCredit, working on Splunk projects/developments
- Area of expertise: system administration, tuning and automation, analytics
- Contact: stefano.guidobaldi@unicredit.eu

Mirko Carrara

- Current position: IT Ops Architect & Splunk Lead at V-TServices
- Formerly working at UniCredit Business Integrated Solutions on IT Ops and Splunk
- Area of expertise: troubleshooting, root cause analysis, monitoring, analytics.

• Contact: mirkocarrara@it.ibm.com

UniCredit: at a Glance

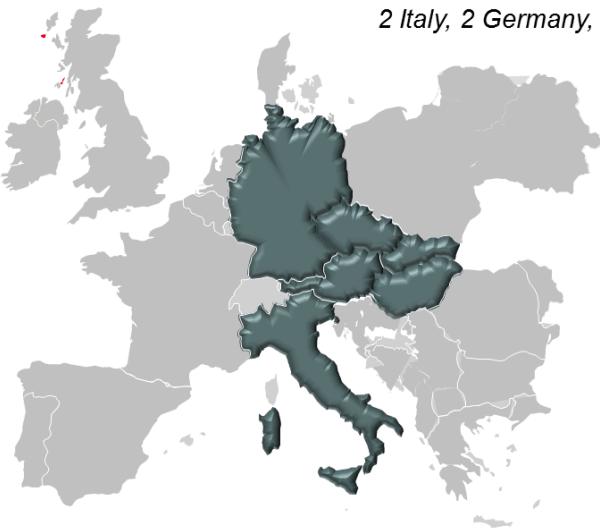


* Source: UniCredit Company Profile, data as at June 30, 2015

Value Transformation Services: at a Glance

6 Countries:

Italy, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary



6 Data Centers:

2 Italy, 2 Germany, 2 Austria

Legal HQ in Verona (Italy)

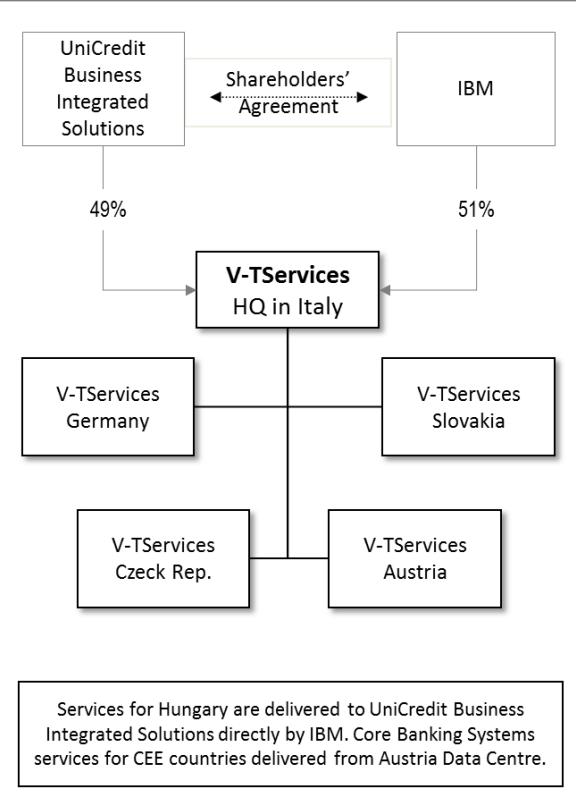
~ 100.000 total MIPS

40+ Petabytes Storage

~ 1000 Employees (352 in Italy)

>12.000 Servers:

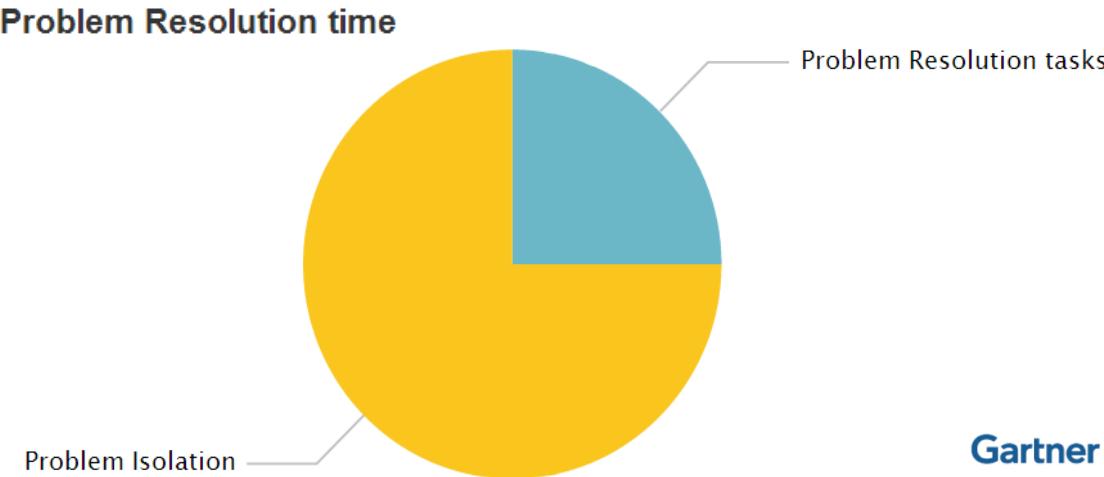
> 20.000 network devices



Our journey with Splunk

Why Splunk: troubleshooting complex problems

- Highly distributed and multi-layered SOA architectures
- Huge number of log files
- Logs contain 70% of diagnostic data useful for problem isolation



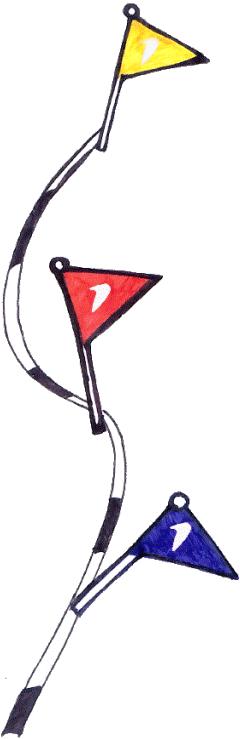
Gartner

Our journey with Splunk

Why Splunk: a flexible solution to a complex problem

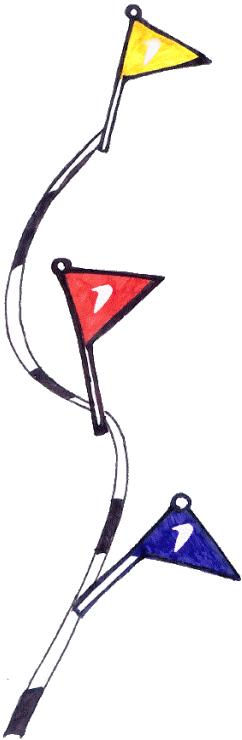
Needs / Activities 								
	Res Consumption	Workload	Gather Logs	Describe Data	Cartography	KPI Thresholds	Secure Access	Interactive UI
Visibility (IT Systems)								
Visibility (IT Services)								
Faster Employees Onboarding								
Effective Incident Management								
Simplified Collaboration								
Allow externals to access data								
Define Alerting								

Our journey with Splunk



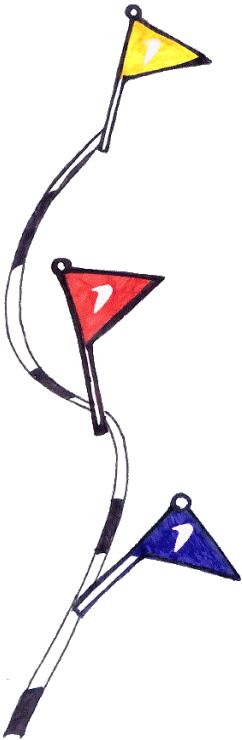
- **2010 Q3:** a Splunk 4 Enterprise trial installed in a test server. Used for POC and to analyze logs for on demand troubleshooting and data analysis.
- **2011 Q1:** 250GB/day license arrived! First production deployment made by 3 indexers collecting application/system logs from some java applications. Used by Service Delivery Team and some pilot users to speed up troubleshooting and for monitoring some services.
- **2013 Q1:** License enlarged. 8 indexers collecting 700GB/day. Added more sources related to java applications logs, web servers, operating systems and some DB2 logging tables. Middleware team and many Developers use Splunk during their daily business.

Our journey with Splunk



- **2014 Q4:** 12 indexers collecting 1.7TB/day. Splunk became the main solution to enable developers to view and analyze theirs application logs. Added custom application logs from several different applications. Added more source from systems (loadbalancer, dns, dhcp).
UniCredit Security Team evaluated Splunk as a solution for Log Management and Security/Audit.
- **2015 Q1:** UniCredit Security Team deployed a new Splunk deployment capable of collecting and analyzing more than 4TB/day (not covered by this session). This new deployment (Splunk Security) runs in parallel with the existing deployment (Splunk ITOA/AM).
This session will cover the deployment named Splunk ITOA/AM only.

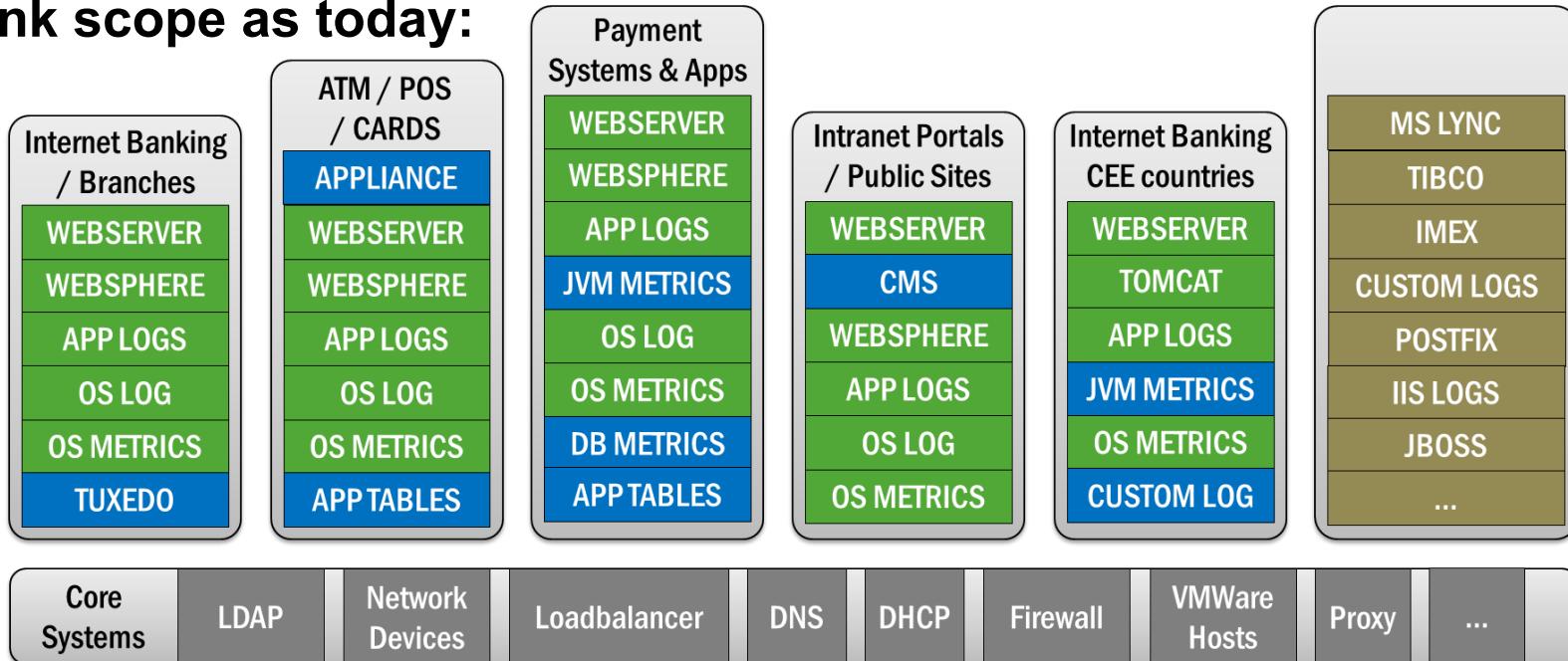
Our journey with Splunk



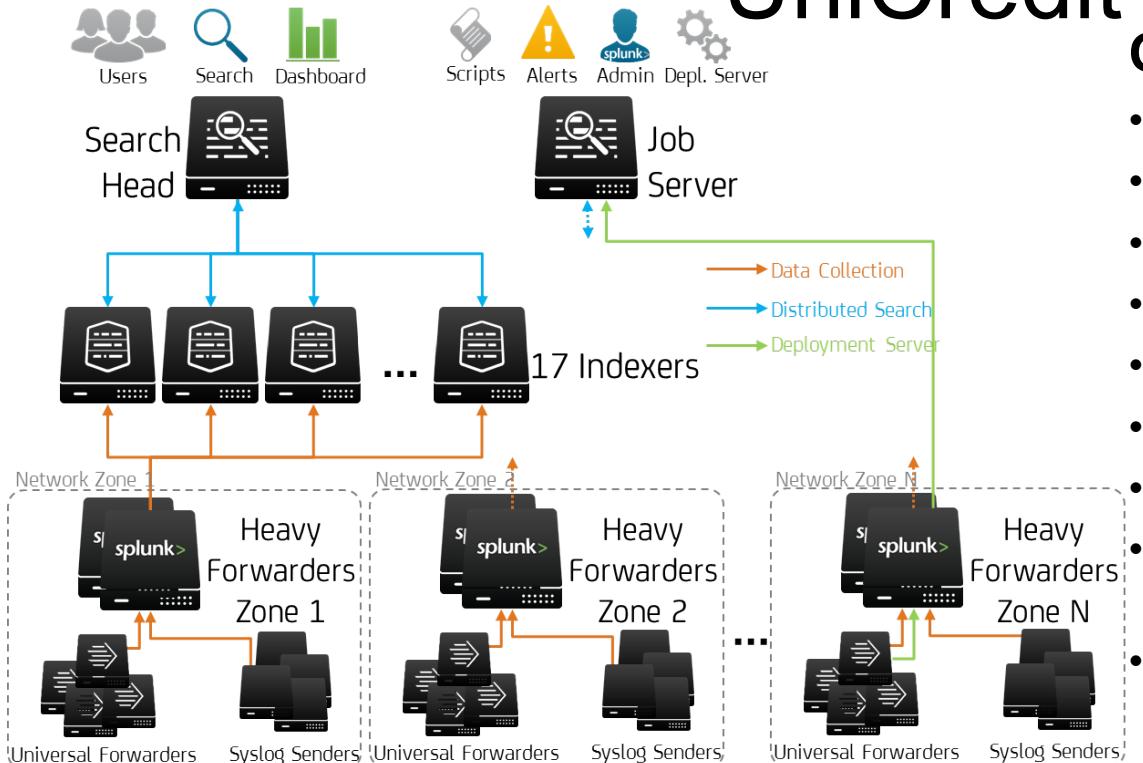
- **Today:** Splunk is one of the main solution for:
 - IT Operational Analytics
 - Application Management.
- It is widely used by Developers, System Administrators, Service Delivery Analysts, Network and Network Security Engineers, etc.
- Still important to boost troubleshooting and problem isolation.
- It has a crucial role in the monitoring and reporting area.
- Many new projects include Splunk as an important component for production readiness.

Our journey with Splunk

Splunk scope as today:



Splunk IT OA/AM deployment in UniCredit



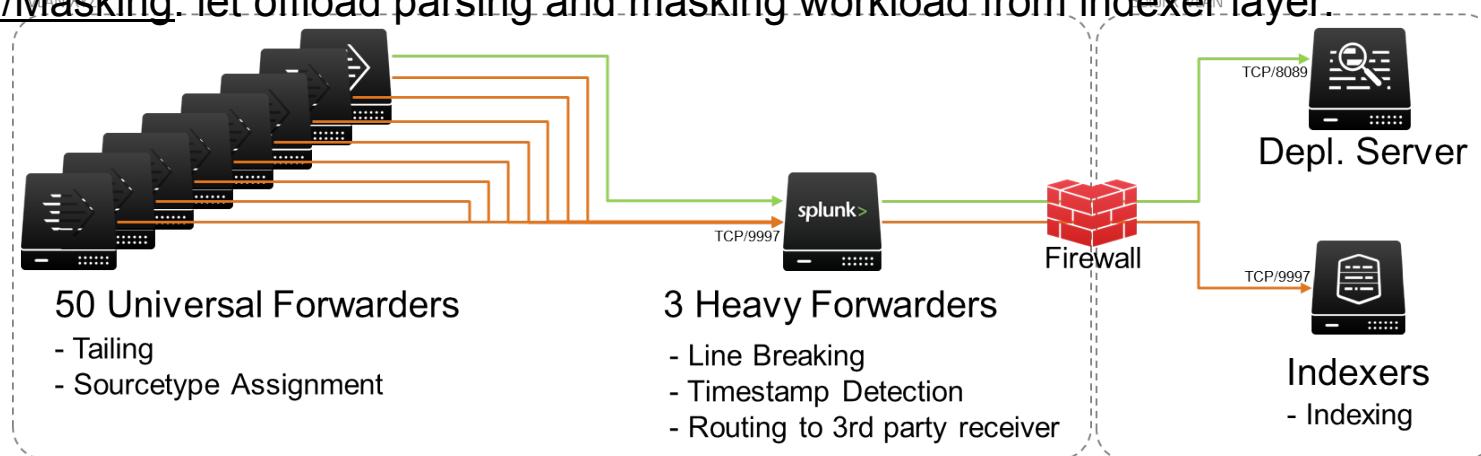
Our deployment in figures:

- ~2.5 TB data collected daily
- >30 days data retention
- >8 billion events collected daily
- >400k events per second (peaks)
- >180 sourcetypes
- >500 universal forwarders
- >15k syslog senders
- ~15k searches executed by users daily
- ~90k searches executed by scheduler daily
- >500 dc(users) logged-in during last month

Splunk IT OA/AM deployment in UniCredit

Why Heavy Forwarders:

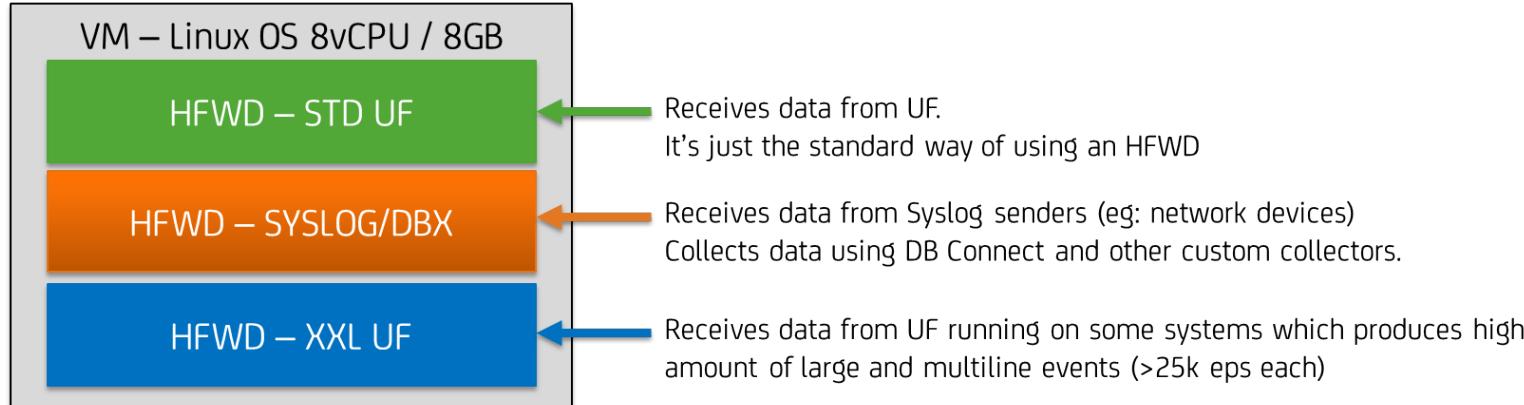
- Aggregation: using intermediate collectors enables to establish a «many to few» relation between senders located on a specific zone and a set of receivers.
- Scale Deployment Server: some Heavy Forwarders works also as intermediate Deployment Server.
- Parsing/Masking: let offload parsing and masking workload from indexer layer.



Splunk IT OA/AM deployment in UniCredit

How we configured Heavy Forwarders:

- More Splunk instances running on the same virtual server.
- Each Splunk instance has a specific role depending on sender type and receives on a different port.



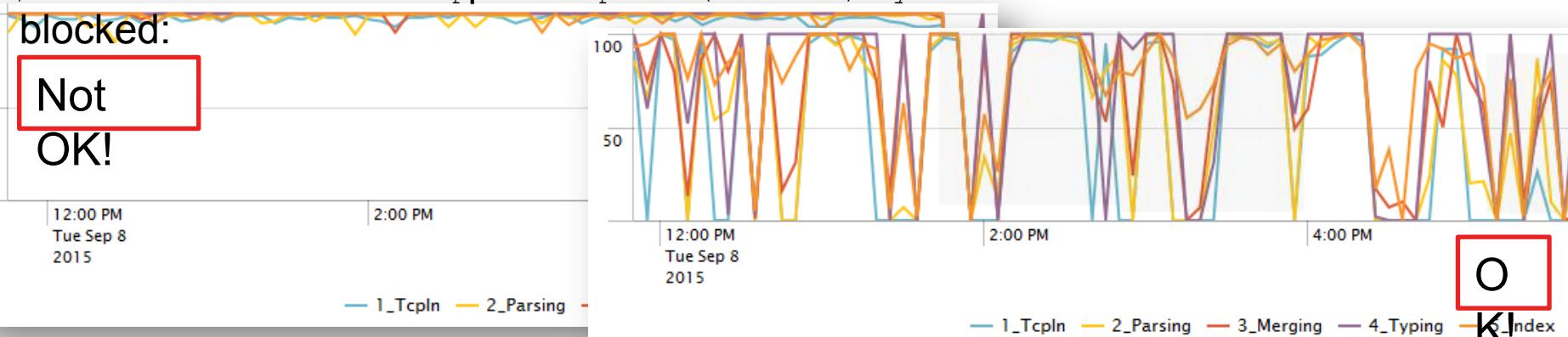
Which are the benefits:

- Optimize resource usage: more Splunk instances running on the same box enables to use full server capacity.
- Split workload: multiline and single-line events are processed on different data pipelines.

Splunk IT OA/AM deployment in UniCredit

- **Takeaway:** care about Heavy Forwarder data pipeline queue usage. Use following search:

```
index=_internal host="myhfwd" source="*metric*" group=queue AND  
(name=aggqueue OR name=indexqueue OR name=parsingqueue OR name=aggqueue OR name=typingqueue  
OR name=splunktcpin) | eval name=case(name == "aggqueue", "3_Merging", name == "indexqueue",  
"5_Index", name == "parsingqueue", "2_Parsing", name == "typingqueue", "4_Typing", name ==  
"splunktcpin", "1_TcpIn")  
| eval PercUsed=round((current_size_kb/max_size_kb)*100,0)  
| timechart bucket=1m span=5m perc85(PercUsed) by name
```



Use Cases

- **Business Analytics:** We were able to leverage transactions log from our POS and cardholders (previously used for monitoring purposes) to build a new big data tool for our merchants
- **Application Delivery (and Advanced Monitoring):** One of our biggest enterprise applications is currently monitored using Splunk at many levels. Tons of customizations, dynamic interaction, advanced troubleshooting:-be ready to discover more
- **IT Operational Analytics:** We'll go through many ways to answer classic and modern IT questions and provide key concepts to apply same approaches to your environment.
- **Accounting:** We'll show how to replace a standard data entry activity with Excel letting Splunk do the dirt job for us
- **APIInthusiasts - from data collector to data distribution platform:** Initially we were in the condition of using Splunk to collect and send data to a DB, like a big vacuum cleaner. It ended up with the customer asking us to remove DB and use Splunk as the data engine through its REST API

Business Analytics: How a single data-source served different purposes

How a single data-source served different purposes

Mastercard Circuit

Card ID (masked)

Amount

```
[2014-09-04-14.45.54.608000] proc_source="B24A",
tmst_target="2013-09-04-14.45.54.724000", serv_id="ISS",
proc_input="MAST", proc_target="B24H", interface_acq="BNET_1",
interface_iss="02008", cod_msg="XJYZ", oper_rrn="XJYZ",
card_id="52xxxxxxxxxx", oper_amount="000000000050",
oper_currency="978", oper_country="380", term_id="0059XXXX",
circuito="", sett_merc="4722", bin_acq="XXXX",
id_merc="32xxxxxxxxxx", prcode="XYZ", action_code="XXX",
...
...
auth_rout_id="HISO_AUTH", msg_subst="", ndq="00000xxxxxxxxx",
station_acq="STA-BNET-MI1", acceptor="A COOL SHOP",
tmst_ins="2013-09-04-14.48.56.277466", ...
```

Merchant ID

Merchant category ID

Merchant name

Client ID

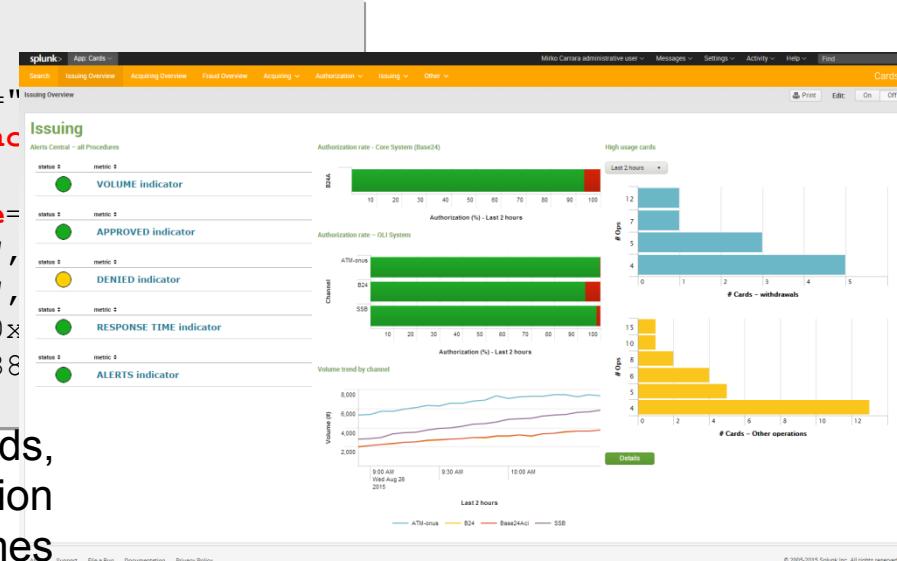
How a single data-source served different purposes

2013 – first implementation: Application

Monitoring started gathering UniCredit cards' transactions

- Initially they served as operational monitoring data for our Application Delivery team
- Of the whole transaction, only few fields were actually used to monitor system behaviour

```
[2014-09-04-14.45.54.608000] proc_source="B24A",
tmst_target="2013-09-04-14.45.54.724000", serv_id=
proc_input="MAST", proc_target="B24H", interface_ac
interface_iss="02008", cod_msg="1110", ...
id_merc="32xxxxxxxxx", prcode="003000", action_code=
approval_code="X", oper_mod_input="1", channel="O",
flag_dupl="Y", flag_onus="N", auth_rout_dst="XXXX",
auth_rout_id="HISO_AUTH", msg_subst="", ndg="00000x
station_acq="STA-BNET-MI1", acceptor="COOL SHOP" 38
tmst_ins="2013-09-04-14.48.56.277466", ...
```



- Few clear graphs in 3-4 interactive dashboards, featuring: green/yellow/red dots for alerts, authorization rates, volumes

How a single data-source served different purposes

2013 – first implementation: Application

Monitoring

- Application Team is able to drill down until they reach the root cause of the alert
- 3 clicks lead to the problem highlighted

The screenshot shows a monitoring interface with two main sections. On the left, under 'Interfaces', there is a table with rows for 02008 (Unicredit Bank), 06170 (Cr Fossano), 80320 (UCFIN), 97003 (HVB), and NOFI (NONE). The row for 02008 is highlighted with a yellow background. An arrow points from this row to a table on the right titled 'Procedures for int'. This table has a header 'High volume bins' and 'Observation period: 5 minutes'. It lists various procedures with their status, bin, bin description, action code, action description, actual count, actual percent, and performance bars. The row for 487716 (Visa Vpay certification prj) is highlighted with a green background.

status	interface	bank
yellow	02008	Unicredit Bank
grey	06170	Cr Fossano
green	80320	UCFIN (Unicredit Consumer Finance)
green	97003	HVB (Unicredit HypoVereinsbank)
grey	NOFI	NONE

Procedures for int	
status	bin
grey	525610
green	482498
grey	482498
grey	482498
grey	487716
green	487716
grey	487716
yellow	487716
green	487716
grey	487716
grey	487716

Issuing - DENIED indicator : breakdown by bins filtered by interface 02008 and procedure B24H

An action code for a bin is gray coloured if there are less than 50 transactions denied for the bin in the observation period or if there are no thresholds defined.

status	bin	bin_description	action_code	action_description	actual_count	actual_percent	max_green	max_yellow
grey	525610	Mastercard Classic Charge	125	(Deny) Card not effective	2	7.41	40%	92%
green	482498	Visa Classic Charge	116	(Deny) Not sufficient funds	37	51.39	100%	100%
grey	482498	Visa Classic Charge	111	(Deny) Invalid card number	2	2.78	40%	80%
grey	482498	Visa Classic Charge	104	(Deny) Restricted Card	7	9.72	90%	100%
grey	487716	Visa Vpay (certification prj)	132	(Deny) Restricted card (pin exceeded)	7	2.27	40%	80%
green	487716	Visa Vpay (certification prj)	128	(Deny) PIN key sync error	13	4.21	40%	80%
grey	487716	Visa Vpay (certification prj)	125	(Deny) Transaction not permitted on cardholder 1	2442	40%	90%	90%
yellow	487716	Visa Vpay (certification prj)	117	(Deny) Incorrect PIN	148	47.90	40%	80%
green	487716	Visa Vpay (certification prj)	116	(Deny) Not sufficient funds	90	29.13	100%	100%
grey	487716	Visa Vpay (certification prj)	111	(Deny) Invalid card number	1	0.32	40%	80%
grey	487716	Visa Vpay (certification prj)	106	(Deny) Allowable PIN tries exceeded	1	0.32	40%	80%

How a single data-source served different purposes

2014 – second implementation. Business

Analytics

Same piece of information, our business teams went up with a new product for our merchants: a dashboard with business data intertwined with customers data

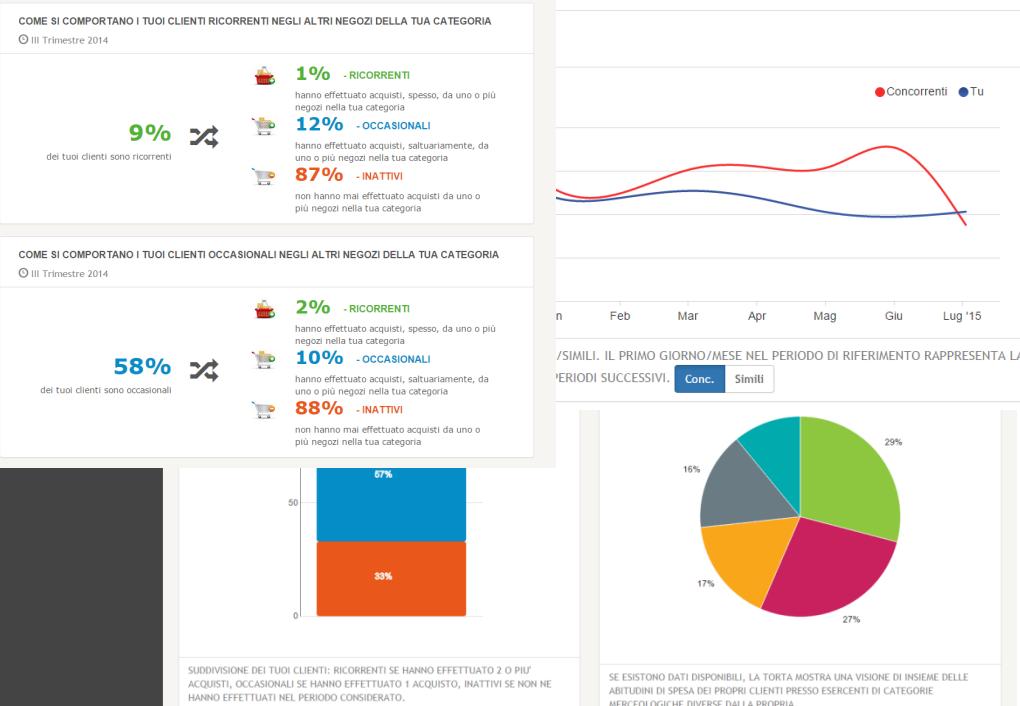
- Monitoring log is full of interesting fields that could be leveraged to setup a business analytics view:

- Unique ID for customer (hashed, obviously)
- Amount
- Currency
- Country
- Merchant ID (internal reference)
- Merchant category ID (e.g. clothing)
- Acceptor (shop name)

```
[2014-09-04-14.45.54.608000] proc_source="B24A",
tmst_target="2013-09-04-14.45.54.724000", serv_id="ISS",
proc_input="MAST", proc_target="B24H", interface_acq="BNET_1",
interface_iss="02008", cod_msg="XJYZ", oper_rrn="XJYZ",
card_id="52xxxxxxxxxxxx", oper_amount="00000000050",
oper_currency="978", oper_country="380", term_id="0059XXXX",
routed_to="", sett_merc="4722", bin_acq="XXXX",
id_merc="32xxxxxxxxxx", prcode="XYZ", action_code="XXX",
...
...
auth_rout_id="HISO_AUTH", msg_subst="", ndg="00000xxxxxxxx",
station_acq="STA-BNET-MI1", acceptor="A COOL SHOP",
tmst_ins="2013-09-04-14.48.56.277466", ...
```

How a single data-source served different purposes

2014 – second implementation. Business Analytics



- Totally brand new 3rd-party application
- Web-based interface for merchants
- Tablet-friendly, interactive, innovative

How a single data-source served different purposes

Key takeaways

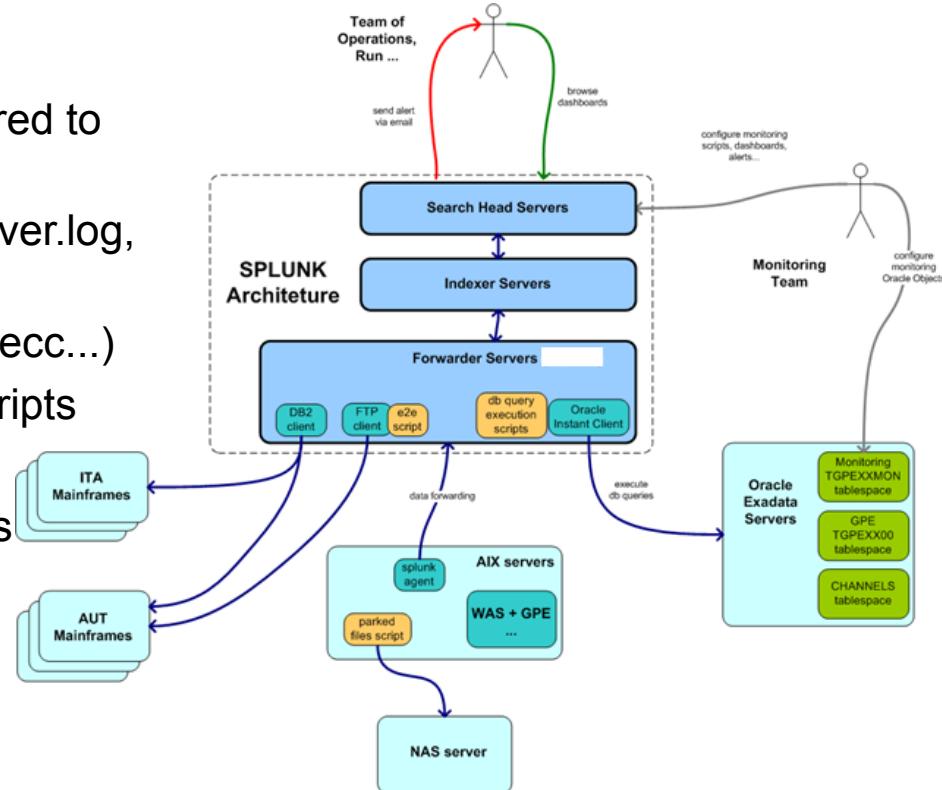
- Many use cases share the same set of data
- When preparing a new log include anything that can be valuable in the future
- Use summary indexes to aggregate data

Application Delivery: See the forest *AND* the trees

See the forest *AND* the trees

Target architecture

- For SDD system monitoring, Splunk is configured to retrieve these types of log:
 - application server log (e.g. Websphere server.log, server.err, ecc..)
 - application data log (e.g. GPE log4j, JGH, ecc...)
 - custom monitoring data log provided by scripts
- Components involved:
 - NAS server used by GPE and e2e systems
 - Oracle Database
 - WebSphere Application Servers
 - ITA Mainframe
 - AUT Mainframe (stricter policies)

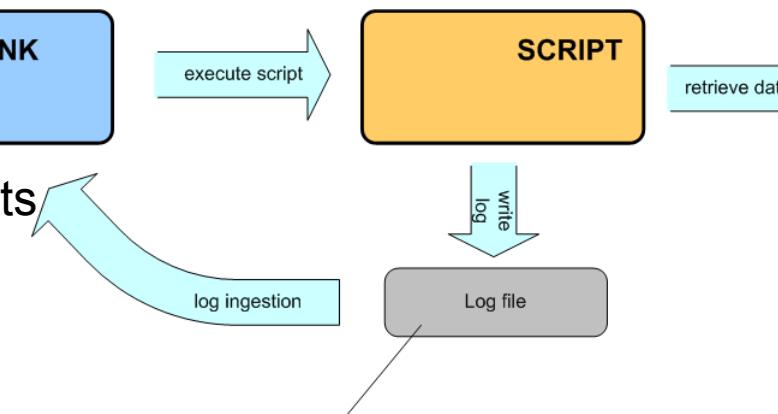


See the forest *AND* the trees

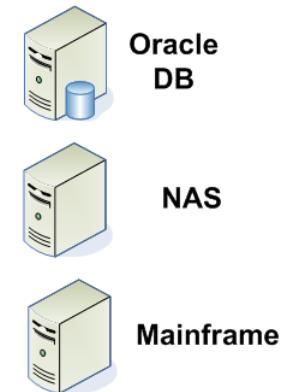
Splunk Monitoring Engine (SME)

- The custom scripts that compose the Splunk Monitoring Engine are grouped in 4 categories according to their purpose:

- system scripts
- e2e scripts
- db query execution scripts
- parked files scripts



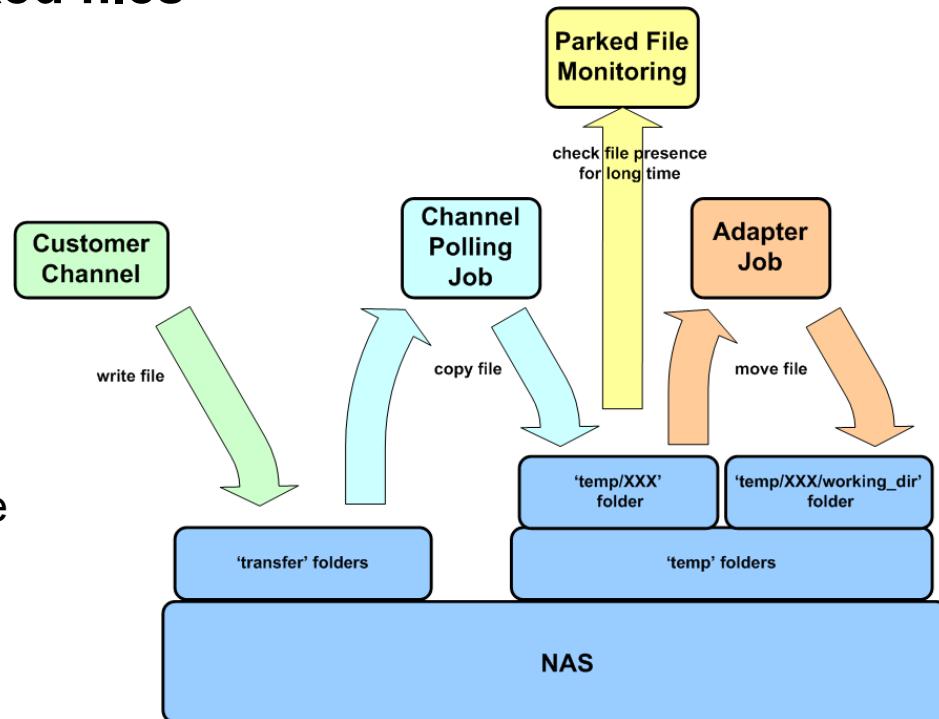
format of file rows is :
<timestamp with timezone> <key1>=<value1> <key2>=<value2> ...
e.g.
21-11-2014 10:32:341 CET codice_disposizione=1254 stato=DISABLED



See the forest *AND* the trees

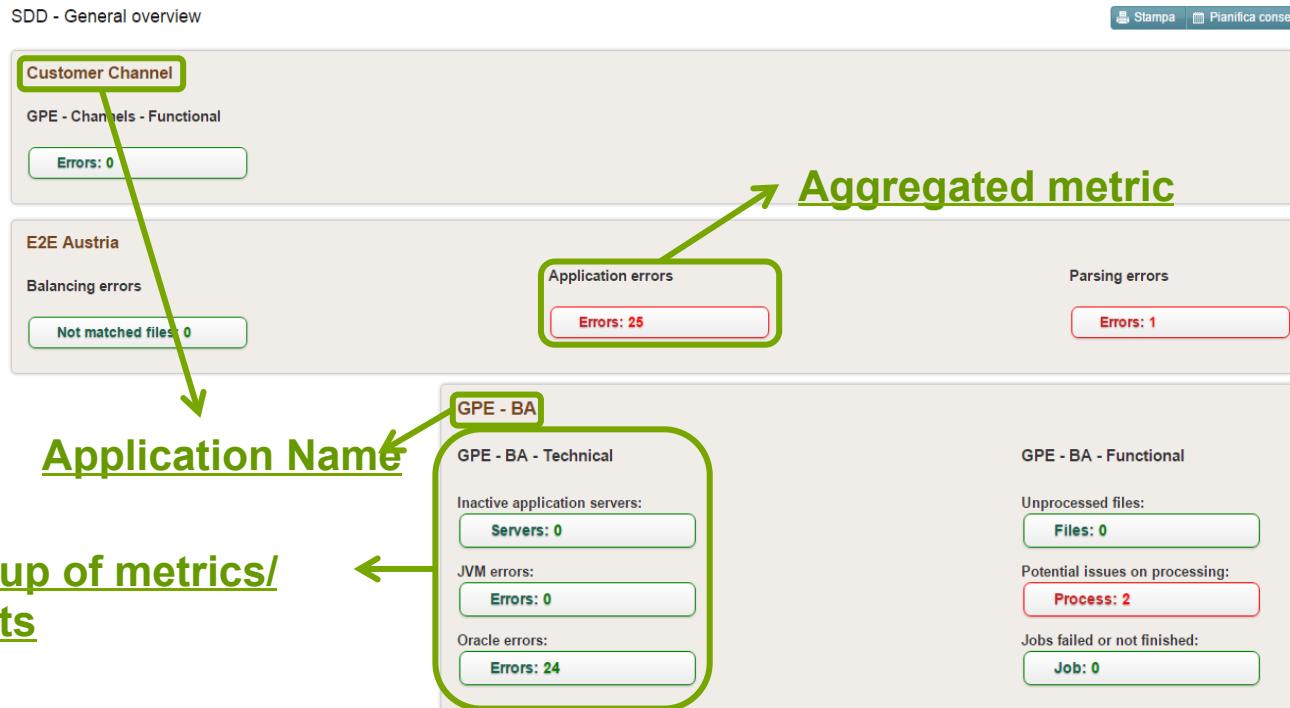
Example of custom monitoring: parked files

- “Parked Files” monitoring:
 - The aim of these scripts is to find halted files on GPE NAS called also “parked files”.
 - They are installed on the AIX servers containing WAS and GPE application
 - The scripts check in the channel root directories if there are halted files for more than 60 minutes, in order to identify files that have not been processed by GPE Adapter Job.



See the forest *AND* the trees

One single pane of view to rule them all!

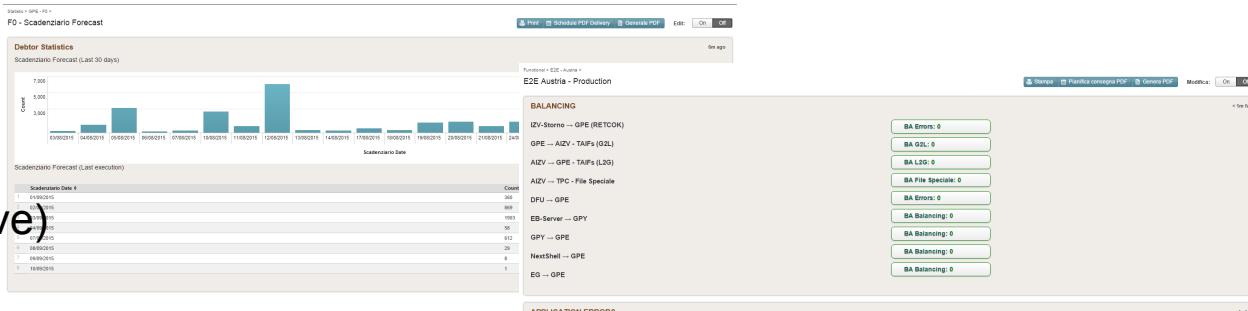


See the forest *AND* the trees

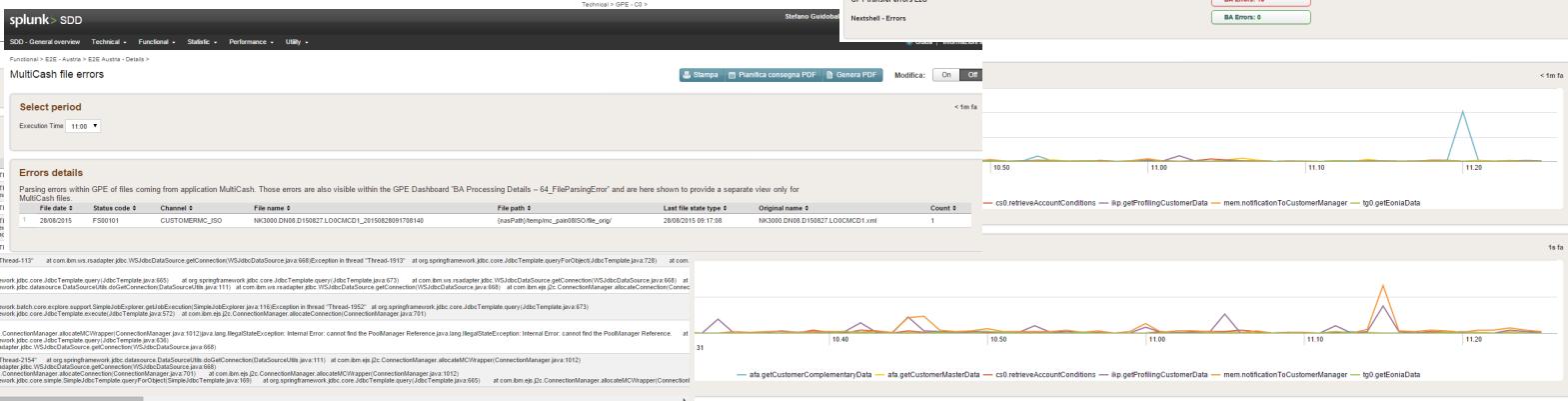
Four points of view

- Technical
 - Functional
 - Statistical (and, thus, predictive)
 - Performance

Plus, every button is



CLICKABLE

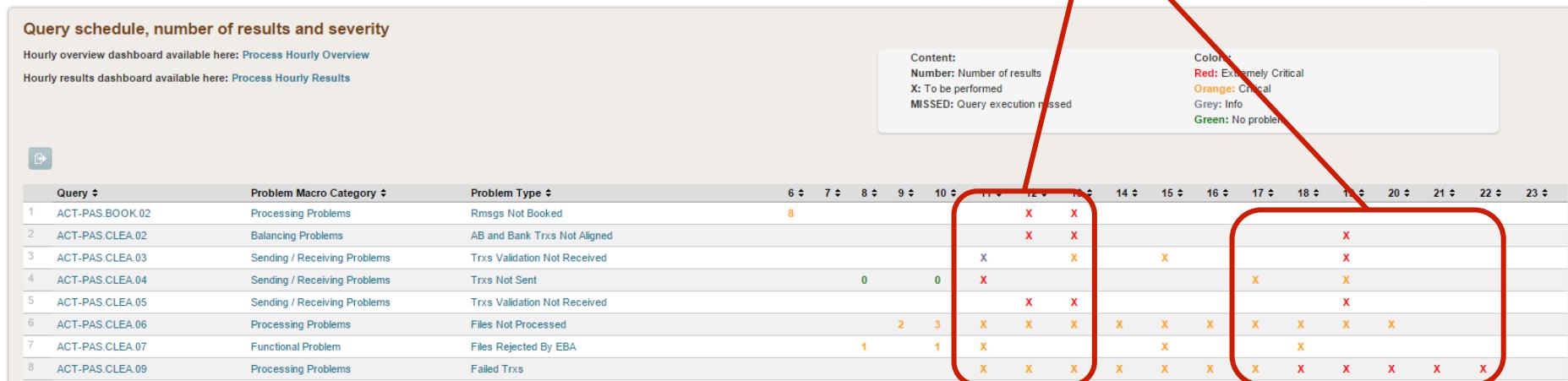


See the forest *AND* the trees

Focus: functional monitoring on queries

- Scheduling overview of daily jobs
- Colour based on criticality
- Find immediately jobs missing
- Grouped in categories

Easily identify critical periods during day

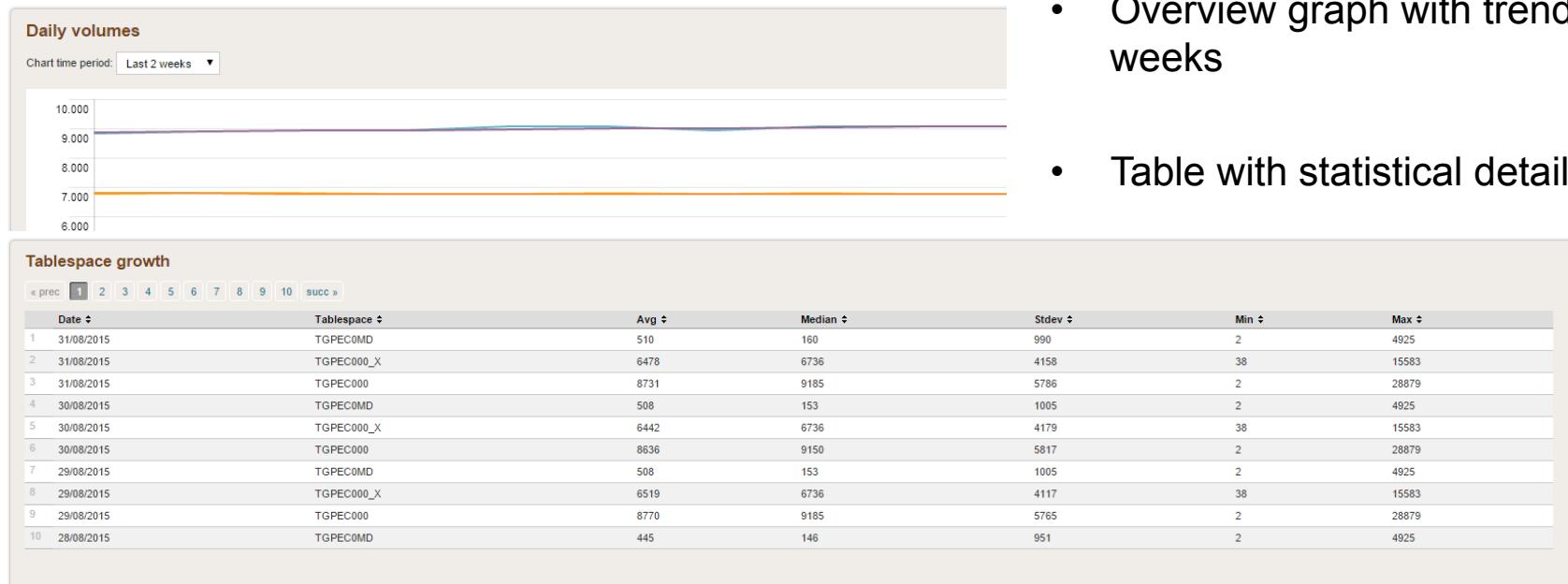


See the forest *AND* the trees

Focus: technical monitoring on Oracle

Technical > GPE - C0 >

C0 - Oracle tablespace growth



See the forest *AND* the trees

Focus: statistics and forecasting

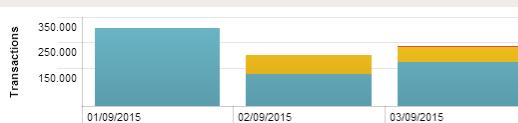
Statistic > GPE - C0 >

C0 - Booking Forecast

Debtor booking forecast chart

Chart time period: Next 2 weeks ▾

Forecast transaction



Debtor booking forecast

Click on the labels below to open/close results.

[Close Table](#) | [Show Table](#)

« prec 1 2 succ »

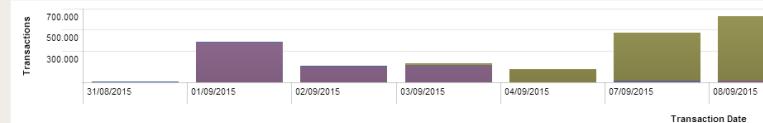
Transaction Date ↴ Number of transaction ↴

1	01/09/2015	306,2
2	02/09/2015	124,1
3	02/09/2015	74,5
4	03/09/2015	1,4
5	03/09/2015	171,9
6	03/09/2015	60,9
7	04/09/2015	28,7
8	04/09/2015	2,0
9	07/09/2015	250,2
10	07/09/2015	18,437

Creditor booking forecast chart

Chart time period: Next 2 weeks ▾

Forecast transaction



- **Predict** next two weeks of scheduled jobs

- Table with statistical details
- Use custom algorithms

Forecast amount



See the forest *AND* the trees

Focus: performance monitoring on mainframe transactions

Performance > GPE - C0 >

C0 - Booking performance

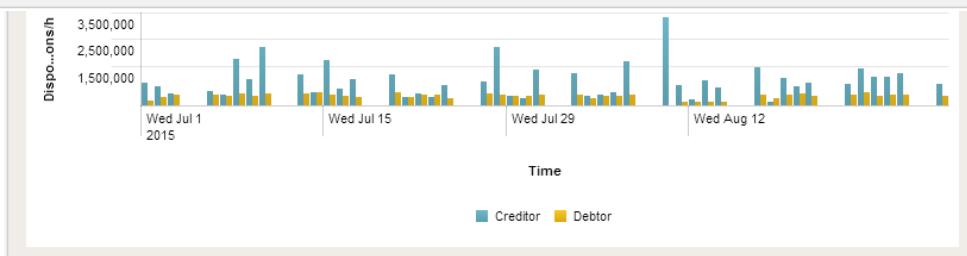
Creditor booking

The results are related to the first booking job of the day

Export

- Keep an eye on several critical transactions
- Raise an alert when time taken is higher than a statistical threshold

End time ♦	Count ♦	Amount ♦	Duration ♦	Trans/Hour ♦	JVM ♦
31/08/2015 04:14:57	1,011,780	490,420,682.56	01:14:56	820,362	C001GPEP603
28/08/2015 03:17:18	346,472	98,289,322.36	00:17:18	1,222,842	C001GPEP203
27/08/2015 04:24:57	1,513,029	177,970,351.47	01:24:55	1,080,735	C001GPEP203
26/08/2015 03:13:47	229,839	138,808,003.02	00:13:46	1,060,795	C000GPEP203



See the forest *AND* the trees

Key takeaways

- **Multi-layer**, multi applications single monitoring tool
- Splunk flexibility is awesome: execute scripts, gather results, collect data from many different sources and **get insights**, keep historical trends
- **Aggregation** made easy
- Navigation sets the **context** (and, therefore, forces which data has to be loaded in the template dashboard)

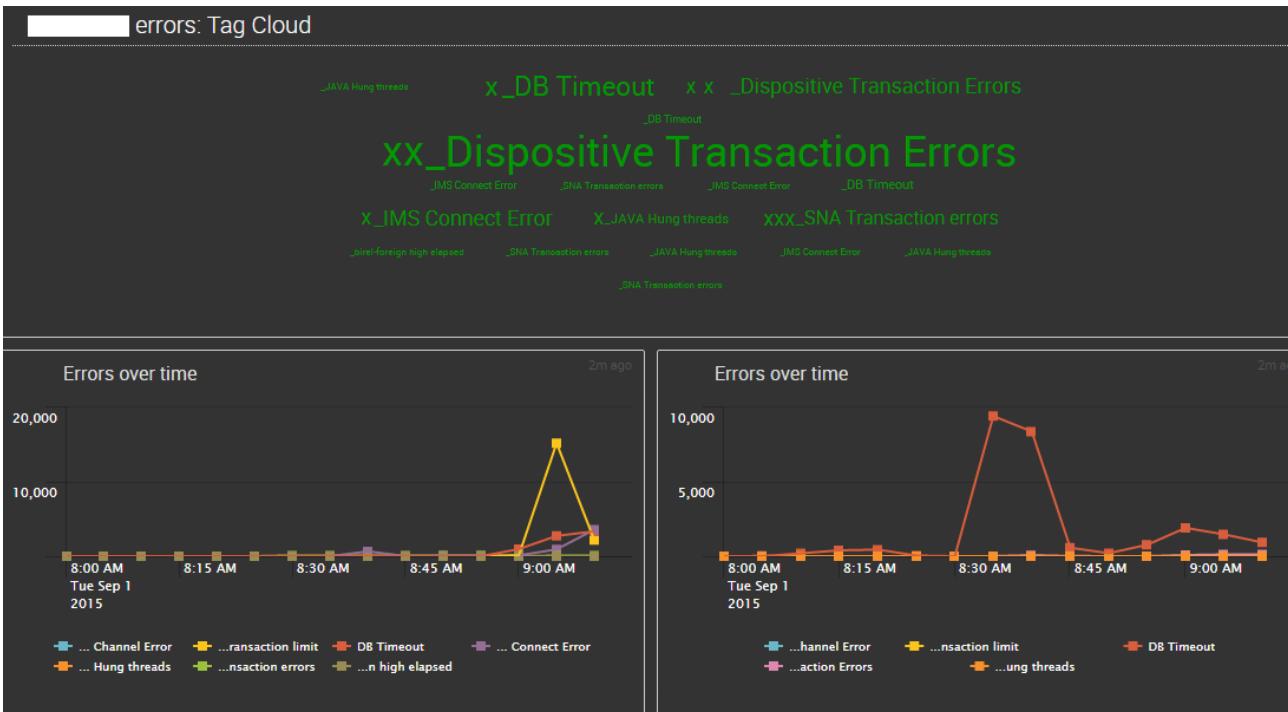
Next Steps

- Same approach will be used for other payments related applications
- Aggregate statistical and performance metrics
- Migrate everything to Splunk 6 (heavy visual customizations – CSS/HTML)

IT Operational Analytics: Proactive is way better than reactive

Proactive is way better than reactive

Focus: known errors monitoring

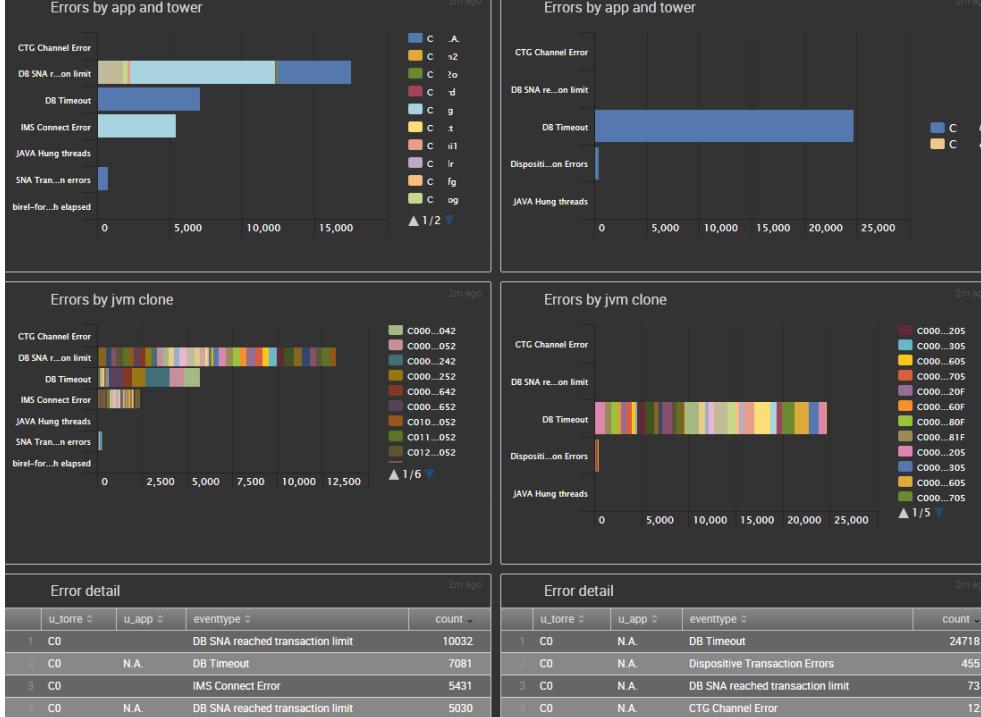


How it works:

- Visualize time distribution and stats of an eventype which aggregates known errors
- It shows only matching event categories
- Service Reliability members collaborate to add more and more event categories

Proactive is way better than reactive

Focus: known errors monitoring



Values:

- Immediate notification about common problems
- Historical or real-time analysis
- See trends and stop disruptive behavior before incidents happen
- It learns day by day by adding new categories to «monitoring» eventtype

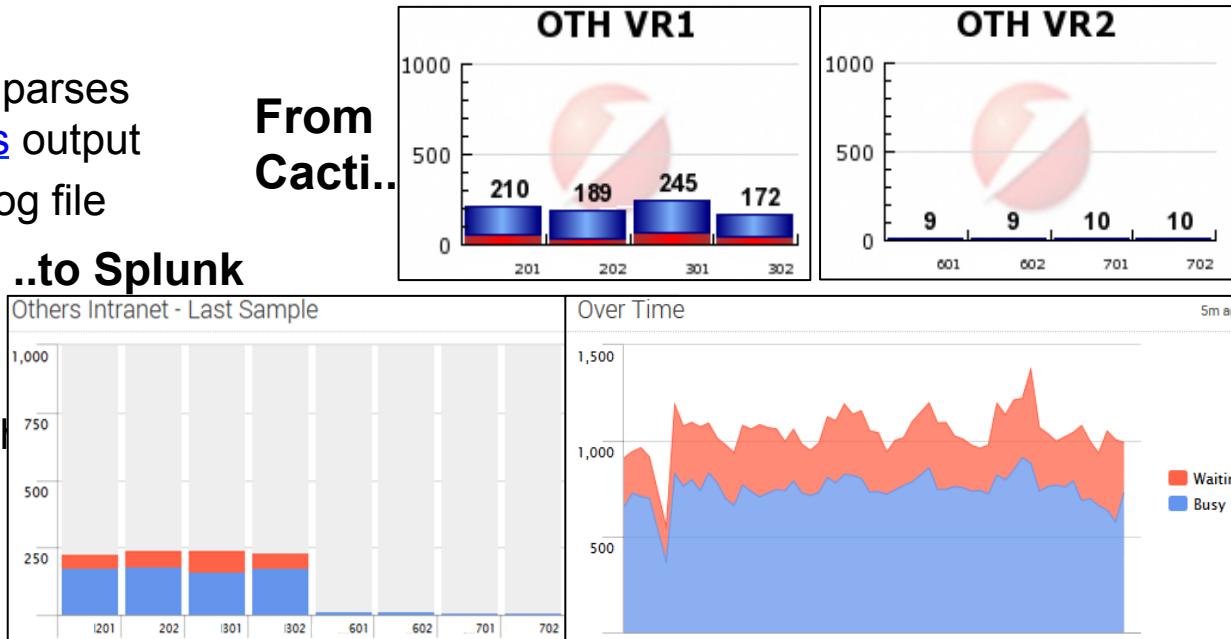
«Still one of the most value-adding dashboards ever!» **Service Reliability Team**

Proactive is way better than reactive

Focus: Apache HTTP status, or how we substituted an «old but gold» tool based on Cacti aimed to monitor Apache Httpd server status

How it works:

- A custom script retrieves and parses <http://server:port/server-status> output
- Parsed output is written to a log file which is collected by Splunk



Added values:

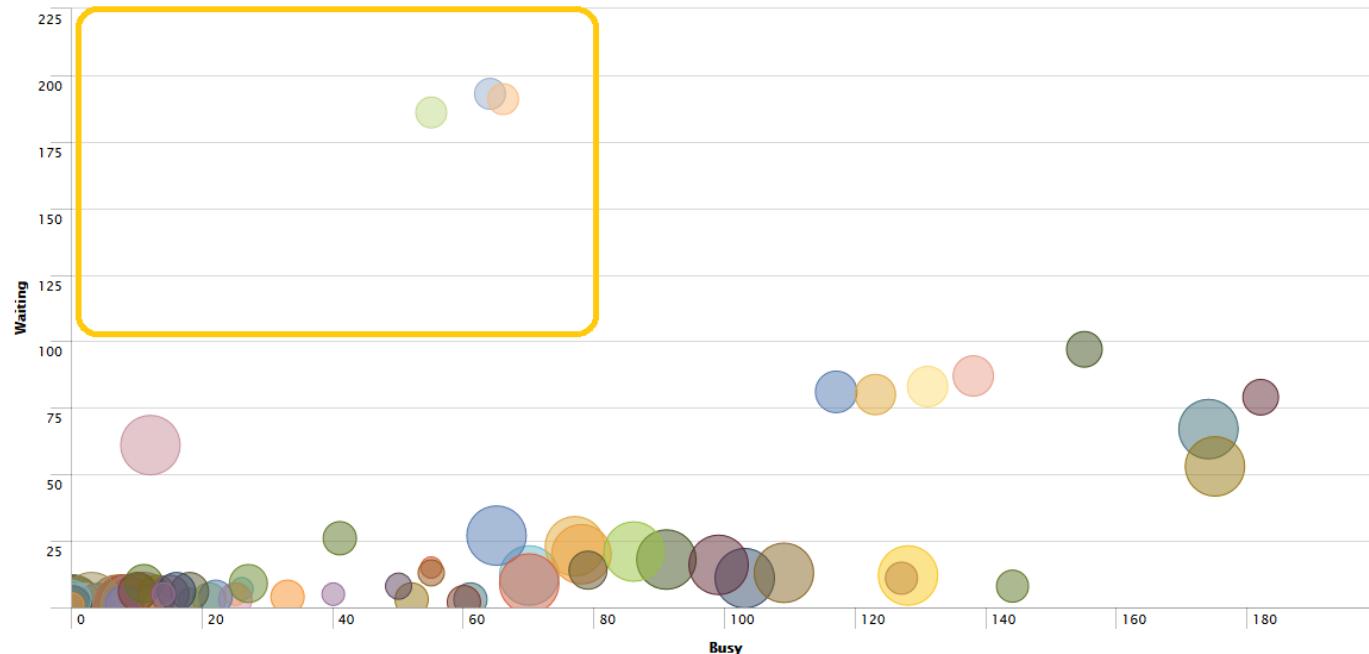
- Historical Values
- Possibility to reuse data on other dashboards
- Alerting

Proactive is way better than reactive

Focus: Apache HTTP status.. See all server in the same graph with adv visualization

Server Status

2m ago



Waiting workers count
> Busy Worker count

Proactive is way better than reactive

Focus: simple search on firewall logs

Needs:

- Enable Network Security Specialists to access all firewall logs from a single point
- Access historical data and make it easy!

Answer:

- Collect firewall syslog in Splunk
- Spend less than one our to develop a form which simplify searches



Proactive is way better than reactive

Focus: monitoring tools data in Splunk

Sitescope:

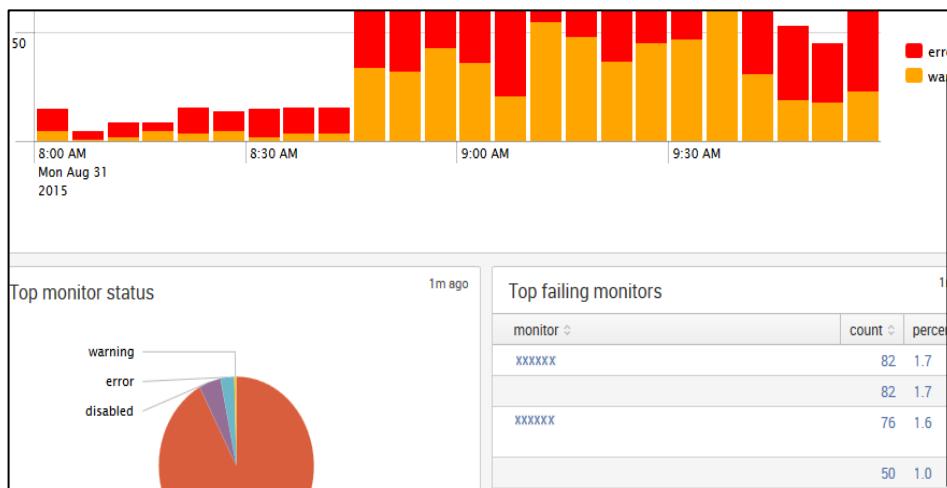
- Install UF on SiteScope Server
- Collect ...\\logs\\SiteScope*.log
- Take the best from «Splunk for SiteScope» app

ITCAM:

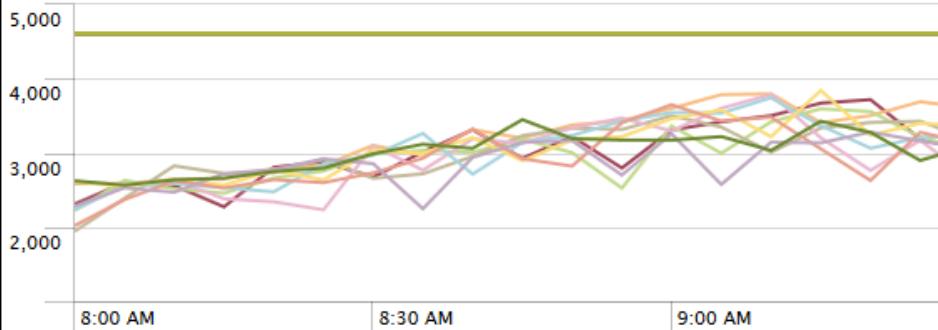
- Use DBConnect to collect data from ITCAM db

Added value:

- Easily create status reports based on historical data
- Visualize events over time
- Integration: add SiteScope data in a Splunk dashboards
- Create advanced alerting (something OR smthelse NOT disabled AND field>X)



Used Heap vs Total Heap by Clone



Proactive is way better than reactive

Key takeaways

- Same approaches, different purposes
- DevOps re-mastered: IT Ops and Dev teams sharing the same perspective
- Always involve people who knows the data

Accounting: Build reports like never before

Build reports like never before

Data input for recording

- Mainframe log dumped with an FTP job: single string of data
 - Fixed-length fields -> **EASY PARSING (FOR SPLUNK)**, they never change in size

Build reports like never before

Result: substitute that huge Excel report and welcome your interactive dashboard!

The dashboard displays several reports and charts:

- INSTALLAZIONI e REVOCHE POSIZIONI POS**: A table showing Focus Installazioni e Revoche Ultimo Mese across different networks and canals.
- GRAFICO INSTALLAZIONI/REVOCHE ULTIMO MESE**: A bar chart showing the number of installations and revocations by canal (C3, C7, P2, R1, R4, R5, R6, R7).
- GRAFICO INSTALLAZIONI/REVOCHE ULTIMO MESE**: A bar chart showing the number of installations and revocations by canal (C3, C7, P2, R1, R4, R5, R6, R7) with a red arrow pointing to it.
- ANDAMENTO MENSILE REVOCHE POS**: A table showing the monthly trend of revocations for clients and proprietors.
- ANDAMENTO MENSILE REVOCHE POS**: A table showing the monthly trend of revocations for clients and proprietors.
- 05.DINERS**, **67.JCB**, **68.UNICREDIT**: Tables showing transaction counts for different card brands.
- UniCredit**: The UniCredit logo.

APIthusiasts: From data collector to data engine

From data collector to data engine

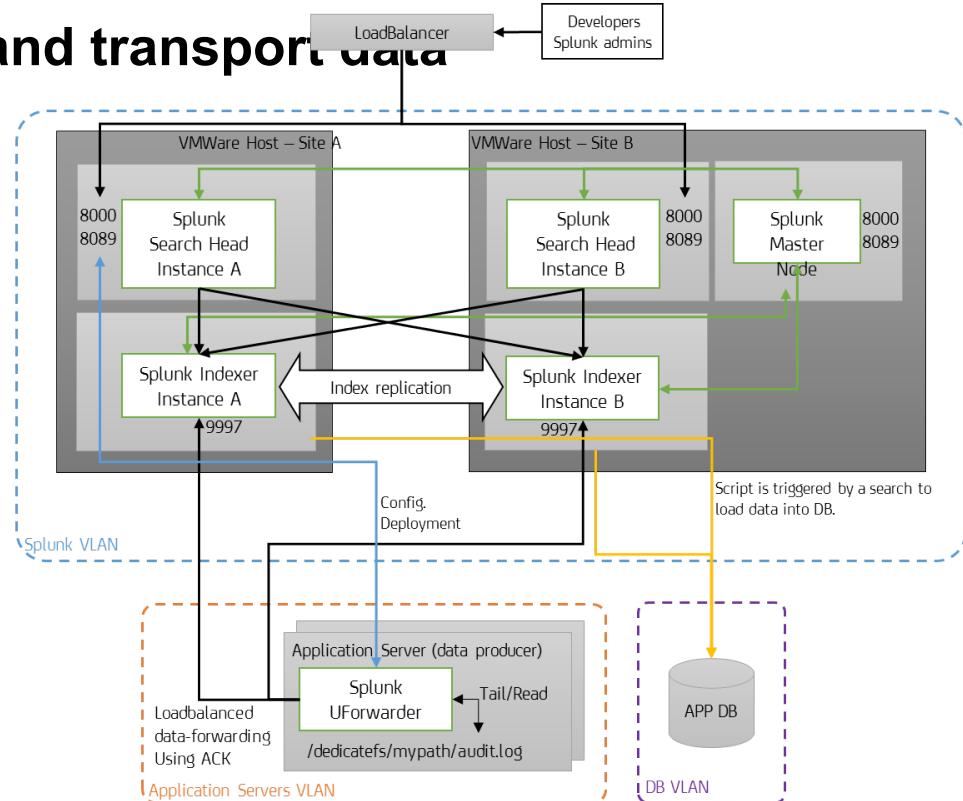
2014 Q4 – Splunk used to collect and transport data

How:

- Application logs collected by Splunk from application servers log folders.
- Read and indexed by Splunk
- Sent to DB with a custom Python script performing export + load

Challenges:

- Very high performances needed
- High availability
- Dependency from a «custom script»
- Complex mapping between Splunk indexes and DB tables

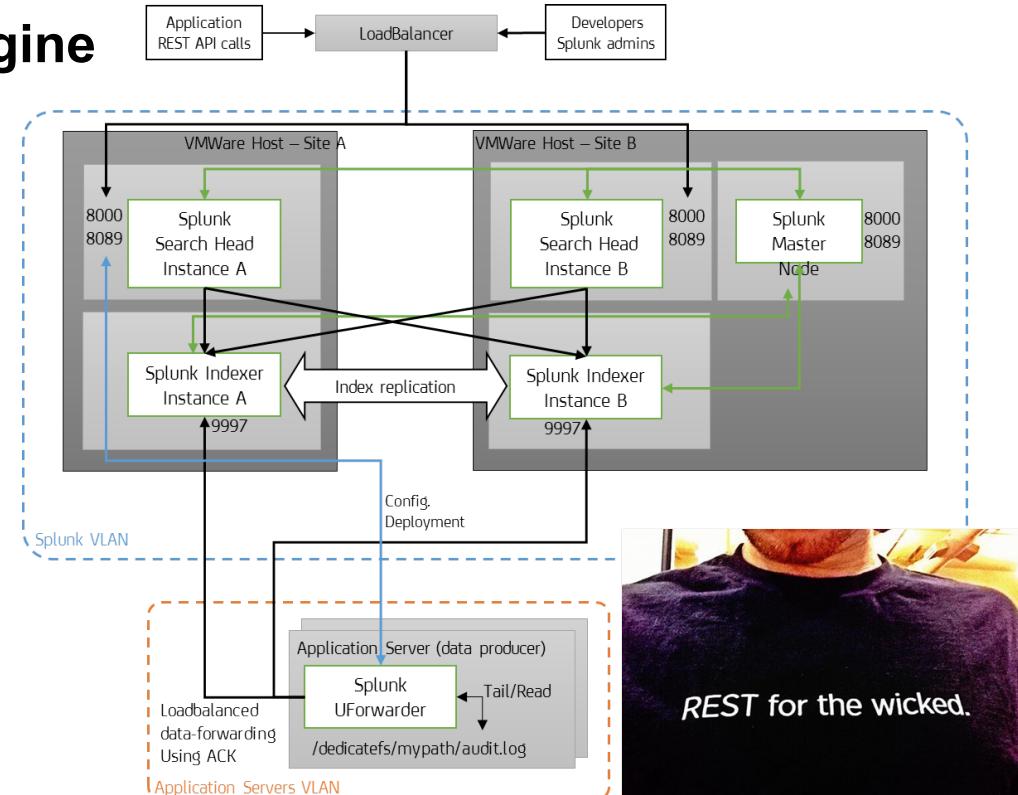


From data collector to data engine

2015 Q2 – Splunk as a data engine

Key differences:

- DB dependency removed
- Client application read data from Splunk using REST API; HTTP calls are simple!
- Fully dedicated Splunk deployment to answer use case needs: indexes replication, data ack, no downtimes, etc.



Recap and final takeaways

What we've learned and what we believe you should interiorize:

«Be sure to add as many information (i.e. fields) to every input stream available.

Only God (or your best data scientists) know how you can exploit them, in the future»

(Somewhere in the Bible)

«Knowledge is power, use it well (and often)»

(Someone in the far future, ca. 40,000 AD)

«Why do it with a random tool when you can do it with Splunk?»

(Mirko)

Questions?

THANK YOU!

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