

Splunking refugees with NetHope and Cisco Meraki

Corey Marshall | Director, Splunk for Good Satoshi Kawasaki | Splunk for Good Ninja

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Bio: Corey Marshall Director, Splunk for Good



- BA in Political Science from Lewis & Clark College
- Master's in Public Policy from the University of Chicago
- Joined Splunk in 2013
- Advising government and non-profits on open data for more than 15 years, including working with
 - City and County of San Francisco
 - Accenture
 - Office of Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley
- Lead company's efforts in social impact
 - Employee service and engagement
 - Community giving
 - Sustainability



Bio: Satoshi Kawasaki BS in Aerospace Engineering from Georgia Tech



1) Joined Splunk in 2013

3 years in Splunk Professional Services (PS)3+ years in Splunk for Good

2) Previous conf talks:

conf14: I want that cool viz in Splunk!

conf15: Enhancing dashboards with javascript!

conf17: Speed up your searches!

conf17: Splunking to fight human trafficking!

conf17: Splunking the 2016 presidential election!

3) This year's conf talks:

conf19: Speed up your searches!

conf19: Splunking refugees with help from NetHope and Cisco!

conf19: Splunking the 2018 midterm election!

conf19: Send your spreadsheets to Splunk!



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The organizations

Partnerships to achieve good.



Splunk for Good

Big data can make a big difference



•\$100 million Splunk Pledge has issued licenses and training worth over \$40 million.



 Workforce training initiatives for veterans, students and opportunity youth have reached more than 10,000 people.



- Engaging partners to develop shared solutions for humanitarian response, human trafficking, and more.
- Nearly 150,000 hours of paid volunteer time per year.





NetHope and Cisco

IT connectivity for those in need

- NetHope is a consortium of nearly 60 global nonprofits which collaborate to solve humanitarian challenges using technology.
- Cisco Meraki is a cloud-based IT company known most notably for mid-sized wireless networks.
- Meraki donates hardware, such as the MX model routers and MR model antennas.
- The partnership deploys connectivity to countries and areas affected by disasters.

NetHope and Splunk

Field Network Operations Center



- Availability and uptime of global network devices.
- Usage of each device by individuals and members across locations
- Return on investment for NetHope members and funders
- Advanced analytics to help inform global response to humanitarian and refugee crises

The data sources

Getting all of the "traditional" IT data sources

- 1. Meraki REST API
- 2. Fulcrum REST API
- 3. BelAir Networks[1]
- 4. Ubiquiti Networks[1]
- 5. VSATs[1]

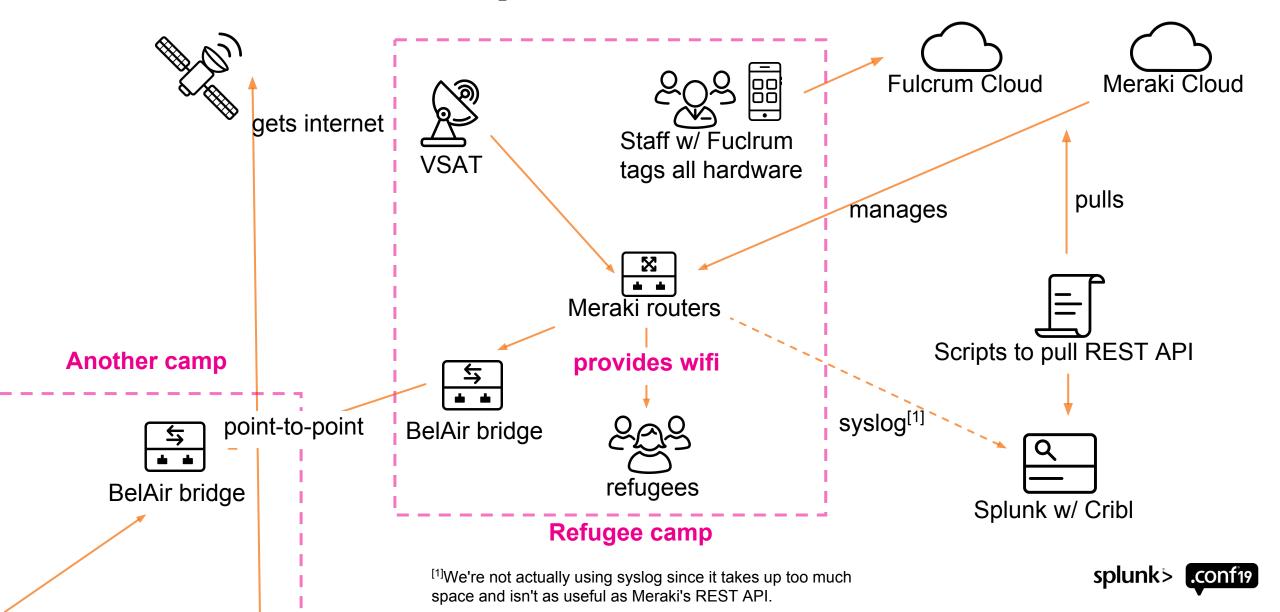
^[1]Potential future implementations.



The flow of data

The IT architecture of a refugee camp

The simplified architecture



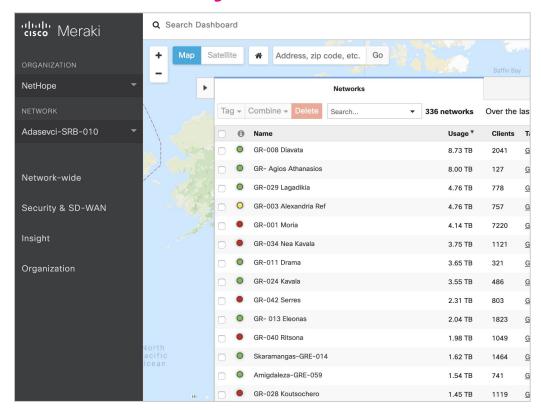


The software

Different software. Different purpose.

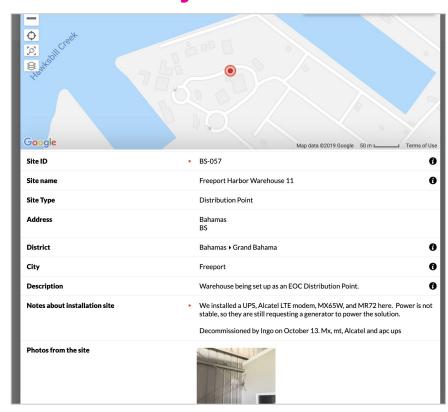
The cloud-based platforms

Mostly machine data



Meraki is a cloud-managed platform that enables network management and configuration.

Mostly human data

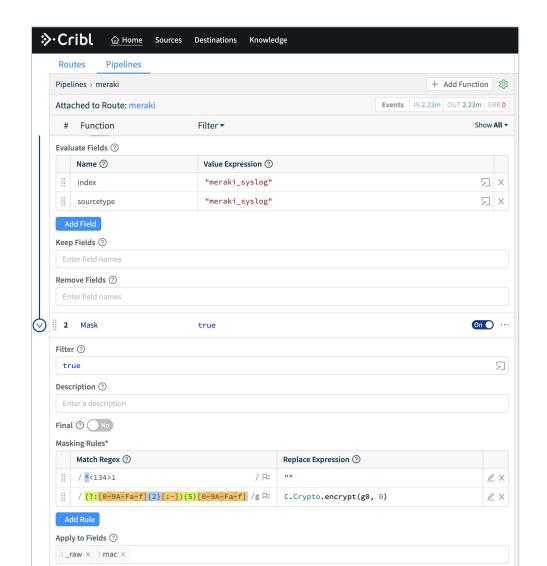


Fulcrum is a cloud-managed platform that enables users to build mobile forms and collect data anywhere.



Cribl

The Swiss army knife for data



Cribl enables routing, securing, enriching, and transforming of log data in motion.

How we use Cribl for NetHope:

- Encrypt all MAC addresses. MAC addresses can be decrypted in Splunk via a custom search command.
- Act as a syslog server to more reliably listen for syslog and forward them to Splunk.





The actual data

The different types of data

Data correlation

Putting it all together

Meraki REST API	Fulcrum REST API
List of devices	List of all devices (not just Meraki)
Geographical location of devices	Detailed installation notes
Uptime and performance of devices	
Usage of devices	On-site point of contact info
Device serial number	Device serial number
MAC address of devices and clients	



The most important metric

How can traditional IT data be used for refugee analytics?



1 unique client MAC address = 1 refugee

The possibilities

Refugee analytics using MAC addresses

- Unique MAC addresses approximate the number of refugees in a location.
- Tracking unique MAC addresses at different sites indicates migration from camp to camp.
- Client web history can approximate
 demographics (men vs women, adult vs
 child, etc.) and how they spend their time.
- Splunk mobile solutions can unlock potential for impact in remote locations.



The issues

Most problems stem from humans

Human-entered data is prone to errors and typos.

- Accidental entry of wrong serial numbers (or scanned the wrong barcode).
- Meraki devices with incorrect geographical locations (like devices still in California).

Majority of web traffic recorded by syslog is SSL encrypted so Meraki can only see the host (and not the path) of a URL.

Syslog is very chatty, so it's a burden on the Splunk license and disk space.







Closing remarks

Corey Marshall | Director, Splunk for Good

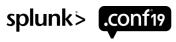
Just when you think you know Splunk...

Data to Everything, Everywhere, Everyone

- There are lots of opportunities to make an impact with data and Splunk:
- Same platform we know and love, new and different operating context
- What many of us think of as routine machine data can hold the keys to powerful insights
- Connectivity is the foundation for critical humanitarian services and resources
- Splunk is the perfect tool for the range of needs, users, conditions
- We can mobilize our entire ecosystem of partners and customers

There is **always** more we can do:

What other causes could benefit from Splunk expertise?





Q&A

Corey Marshall | Splunk for Good Director Satoshi Kawasaki | Splunk for Good Ninja

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Thank

You

John Crowley from NetHope, the Cisco Meraki and TACOPS teams, and the entire Cribl team!

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