RFID/NFC/BLE data

RFID, NFC, and BLE are the three primary wireless methods organizations use today to keep track of objects and interact with customers in retail stores.

- Common use cases of RFID are asset tracking, inventory management, even attendee tracking. Data insights from RFID can help improve overall supply chain, order processing, and inventory management.
- NFC is a subset of RFID and is designed to be a more secure form of data exchange, and allows devices to communicate peer-to-peer. NFC is commonly used for contact-less payments, exchanging information between two parties (such as smartphones), and even badge readers that unlock doors. At the same time, organizations are adopting Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) wireless connectivity solutions that can broadcast signals to other devices.
- BLE is used most widely in beacons that are employed, for example, to inform shoppers of new sales in retail stores on their smartphones or to update fans on events that might be occurring during a sporting event. BLE is used to engage customers directly as they move about a specific location, which in turn creates data that can be used to optimize the customer experience.

Application

When your Splunk deployment is ingesting RFID, NFC, or BLE data, you can use it to accomplish IoT and business analytics use cases.

- Monitoring badges for facilities access

Sources

Guidance for onboarding data can be found in the Spunk Documentation, Getting Data In (Splunk Enterprise) or Getting Data In (Splunk Cloud).