

# Стек ELK.

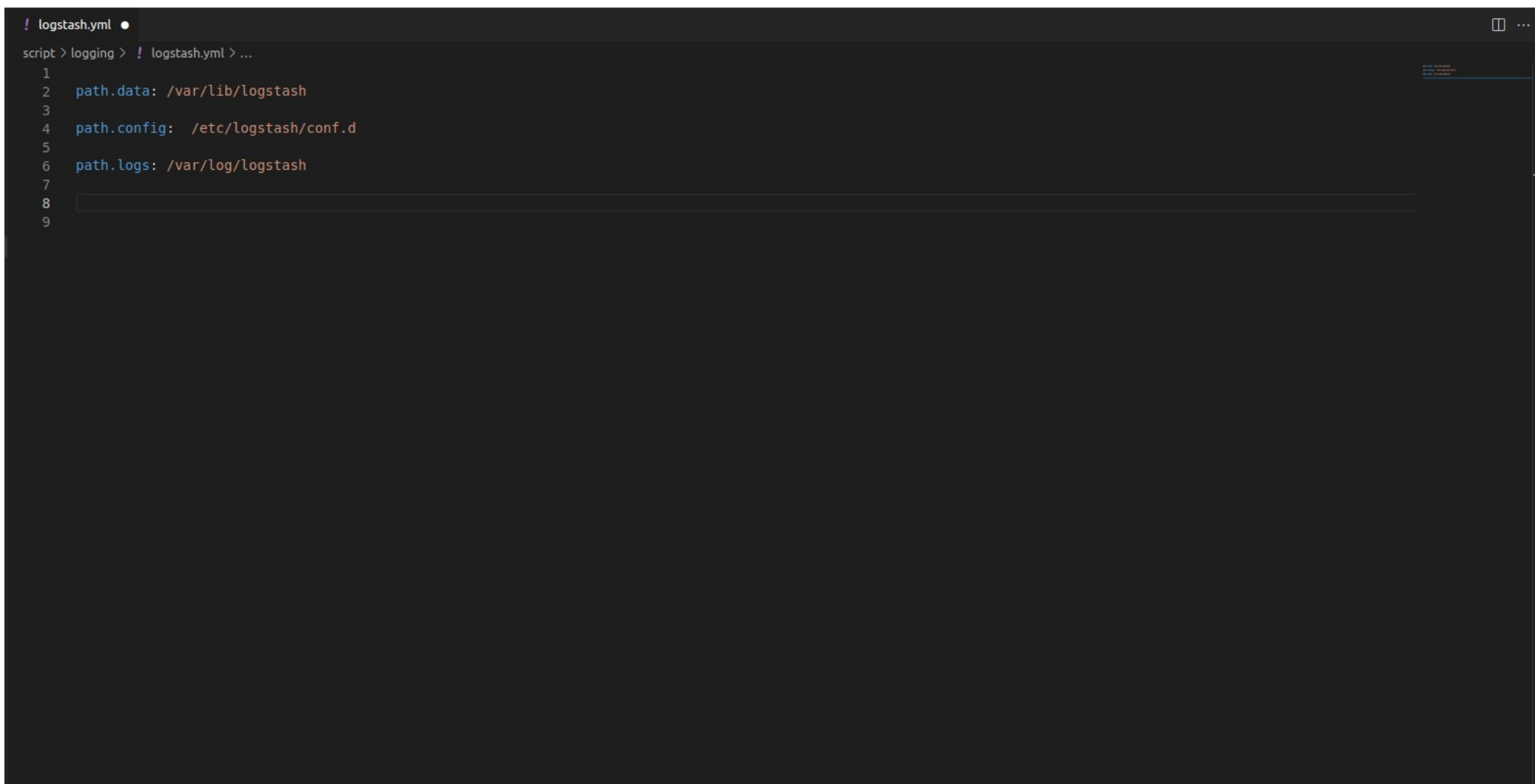
Задание:

Развернуть и настроить стек ELK на сервере с ОС Centos.

# Конфигурационный файл filebeat

```
! filebeat.yml
script > logging > ! filebeat.yml > ...
1
2 # ===== Filebeat inputs =====
3 filebeat.inputs:
4   - type: filestream
5     enabled: false
6     paths:
7       - /var/log/*.log
8
9   - type: log
10    paths:
11      - /var/log/nginx/*.log
12    exclude_files: ['\*.gz$']
13 # ===== Filebeat modules =====
14
15 filebeat.config.modules:
16   path: ${path.config}/modules.d/*.yml
17   reload.enabled: false
18 # ===== Elasticsearch template setting =====
19
20 setup.template.settings:
21   index.number_of_shards: 1
22 # ===== Kibana =====
23
24 # Starting with Beats version 6.0.0, the dashboards are loaded via the Kibana API.
25 # This requires a Kibana endpoint configuration.
26 setup.kibana:
27 # ===== Outputs =====
28
29 # ----- Logstash Output -----
30 output.logstash:
31   hosts: ["localhost:5400"]
32
33 # ===== Processors =====
34 processors:
35   - add_host_metadata:
36     when.not.contains.tags: forwarded
37   - add_cloud_metadata: ~
38   - add_docker_metadata: ~
39   - add_kubernetes_metadata: ~
```

# Конфигурационный файл logstash

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the configuration file logstash.yml. The file is open in a dark-themed editor. The configuration contains three lines: path.data: /var/lib/logstash, path.config: /etc/logstash/conf.d, and path.logs: /var/log/logstash. The terminal prompt shows the user is in a script directory, navigating through logging and logstash.yml files.

```
! logstash.yml ●
script > logging > ! logstash.yml > ...
1
2 path.data: /var/lib/logstash
3
4 path.config: /etc/logstash/conf.d
5
6 path.logs: /var/log/logstash
7
8
9
```

# Конфигурационный файл kibana

```
! logstash.yml • ! kibana.yml ×
script > logging > ! kibana.yml > ...
1 # Kibana is served by a back end server. This setting specifies the port to use.
2 server.port: 5601
3
4 # Specifies the address to which the Kibana server will bind. IP addresses and host names are both valid values.
5 # The default is 'localhost', which usually means remote machines will not be able to connect.
6 # To allow connections from remote users, set this parameter to a non-loopback address.
7 server.host: "0.0.0.0"
8
9 # Enables you to specify a path to mount Kibana at if you are running behind a proxy.
10 # Use the `server.rewriteBasePath` setting to tell Kibana if it should remove the basePath
11 # from requests it receives, and to prevent a deprecation warning at startup.
12 # This setting cannot end in a slash.
13 #server.basePath: ""
14
15 # Specifies whether Kibana should rewrite requests that are prefixed with
16 # `server.basePath` or require that they are rewritten by your reverse proxy.
17 # This setting was effectively always `false` before Kibana 6.3 and will
18 # default to `true` starting in Kibana 7.0.
19 #server.rewriteBasePath: false
20
21 # Specifies the public URL at which Kibana is available for end users. If
22 # `server.basePath` is configured this URL should end with the same basePath.
23 #server.publicBaseUrl: ""
24
25 # The maximum payload size in bytes for incoming server requests.
26 #server.maxPayload: 1048576
27
28 # The Kibana server's name. This is used for display purposes.
29 #server.name: "your-hostname"
30
31 # The URLs of the Elasticsearch instances to use for all your queries.
32 elasticsearch.hosts: ["http://localhost:9200"]
33
34 # Kibana uses an index in Elasticsearch to store saved searches, visualizations and
35 # dashboards. Kibana creates a new index if the index doesn't already exist.
36 #kibana.index: ".kibana"
37
38 # The default application to load.
39 #kibana.defaultAppId: "home"
```

В процессах видно что запущены:

- Elasticsearch
- Logstash
- Kibana
- Filebeat

```
1 ?      Ss      0:00 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd --switched-root --system --deserialize 22
478 ?      Ss      0:00 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-journald
495 ?      Ss      0:00 /usr/sbin/lvmstat -f
506 ?      Ss      0:00 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-udev
621 ?      S<sl    0:00 /sbin/auditd
643 ?      Ssl     0:00 /usr/bin/dbus-daemon --system --address=systemd: --nofork --nopidfile --systemd-activation
645 ?      Ssl     0:00 /usr/sbin/NetworkManager --no-daemon
699 ?      S       0:00 \_ /sbin/dhclient -d -q -sf /usr/libexec/nm-dhcp-helper -pf /var/run/dhclient-enp0s3.pid -lf /var/lib/NetworkManager/dhclient-aa004e64-c0e4-4467-a58e-e77f38ce4ef6-enp0s3.lease
646 ?      Ssl     1:32 /usr/share/logstash/jdk/bin/java -Xmsig -Xmx1g -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=75 -XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly -Djava.awt.headless=true -Dfile.
650 ?      Ssl     0:00 /usr/lib/polkit-1/polkitd --no-debug
652 ?      Ss      0:00 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-logind
657 ?      S       0:00 /usr/sbin/chronyd
658 ?      Ss      0:00 /usr/sbin/crond -n
676 ?      Ss      0:00 login -- root
1630 tty1   Ss+     0:00 \_ -bash
913 ?      Ssl     1:31 /usr/share/elasticsearch/jdk/bin/java -Xshare:auto -Des.networkaddress.cache.ttl=60 -Des.networkaddress.cache.negative.ttl=10 -XX:+AlwaysPreTouch -Xss1m -Djava.awt.headless=tru
1622 ?      Sl      0:00 \_ /usr/share/elasticsearch/modules/x-pack-ml/platform/linux-x86_64/bin/controller
914 ?      Ssl     0:40 /usr/share/kibana/bin/./node/bin/node /usr/share/kibana/bin/./src/cli/dist --logging.dest=/var/log/kibana/kibana.log --pid.file=/run/kibana/kibana.pid --deprecation.skip_
915 ?      Ssl     0:00 /usr/share/filebeat/bin/filebeat --environment systemd -c /etc/filebeat/filebeat.yml --path.home /usr/share/filebeat --path.config /etc/filebeat --path.data /var/lib/filebeat -
916 ?      Ss      0:00 /usr/sbin/sshd -D
1814 ?      Ss      0:00 \_ sshd: root@pts/0
1818 pts/0    Ss      0:00 \_ -bash
1831 pts/0    R+      0:00 \_ ps afx
917 ?      Ssl     0:00 /usr/sbin/rsyslogd -n
918 ?      Ssl     0:00 /usr/bin/python2 -Es /usr/sbin/tuned -l -P
1338 ?      Ss      0:00 /usr/libexec/postfix/master -w
1359 ?      S       0:00 \_ pickup -l -t unix -u
1360 ?      S       0:00 \_ qmgr -l -t unix -u
1732 ?      Ss      0:00 nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx
1733 ?      S       0:00 \_ nginx: worker process
[root@localhost ~]#
```

# Вывод команды ss -ntlp

```
Обзор Терминатор Вт, 26 апреля 15:03
root@localhost:~
root@localhost:~ 203x55

[root@localhost ~]# ss -ntlp
State      Recv-Q Send-Q           Local Address:Port           Peer Address:Port
LISTEN     0      128             *:80                          *:*
```

State	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address:Port	Peer Address:Port
LISTEN	0	128	*:80	*:*
users:((("nginx",pid=1733,fd=6),("nginx",pid=1732,fd=6))				
LISTEN	0	128	*:22	*:*
users:((("sshd",pid=916,fd=3))				
LISTEN	0	100	127.0.0.1:25	*:*
users:((("master",pid=1338,fd=13))				
LISTEN	0	128	*:5601	*:*
users:((("node",pid=914,fd=21))				
LISTEN	0	128	:::80	:::*
users:((("nginx",pid=1733,fd=7),("nginx",pid=1732,fd=7))				
LISTEN	0	128	::ffff:127.0.0.1]:9200	:::*
users:((("java",pid=913,fd=292))				
LISTEN	0	128	:::1]:9200	:::*
users:((("java",pid=913,fd=291))				
LISTEN	0	128	::ffff:127.0.0.1]:9300	:::*
users:((("java",pid=913,fd=288))				
LISTEN	0	128	:::1]:9300	:::*
users:((("java",pid=913,fd=287))				
LISTEN	0	128	:::22	:::*
users:((("sshd",pid=916,fd=4))				
LISTEN	0	128	:::5400	:::*
users:((("java",pid=646,fd=109))				
LISTEN	0	100	:::1]:25	:::*
users:((("master",pid=1338,fd=14))				
LISTEN	0	50	::ffff:127.0.0.1]:9600	:::*
users:((("java",pid=646,fd=81))				

```
[root@localhost ~]#
```

# Для примера запущен nginx и создан dashboard по ошибкам 300 200 400

