$Logsene\ Command-line\ Interface$ 

Enables searching Logsene log entries from the command-line. Currently supports OS X and Linux.

#### Installation

```
npm install logsene-cli -g
or
git clone https://github.com/sematext/logsene-cli.git
cd logsene-cli && npm install
npm link
To test, simply run:
npm test
```

## Logsene

Logsene is a centralized log management solution. You basically upload your logs in bulk or real-time from all your servers.

Those logs are then aggregated by time and shown in the Logsene web application, where you have the ability to search for specific terms, narrow down time ranges, filter fields, setup alerts, ...

A quick rundown of most notable features of Logsene:

- All your logs accessible in one place
- Control who sees which data
- Be up and running within minutes there is nothing to install or maintain
- Log Alerts & Anomaly Detection
- Saved Searches
- Scheduled Reporting
- CoreOS Log Collection
- Docker container monitoring
- REST API

# Logsene CLI

Logsene CLI gives you capability to search through your logs from the command-line, which brings the awesome benefit of being able to pipe results

to awk, sed, cut, sort, head and friends from the \*nix command-line.

Imagine a situation where you suspected that your site were under a DoS attack. You'd be interested in quickly finding out the top offenders. Here's a one-liner that shows top originating IP addresses in the last 3 hours (also shows how to use the -f switch to specify which field(s) to return - field host, in this example):

```
\ logsene search -t 3h -f host | sort | uniq -c | sort -r | head -n20
```

You can find more useful examples in the blog post that announced the release of Logsene CLI.

## Logsene CLI Session

We define L-CLI session as a set of commands issued by the user, with no more than 30m between them. Every session has a set of configuration parameters that control the way L-CLI behaves. E.g. which Sematext account is used (--api-key); which Logsene application is used (--app-key); is tracing information going to be displayed (-trace).

For controlling those settings, we use config set and config get commands. For convenience reasons, you don't have to deal with API and APP keys manually. L-CLI automatically retrieves both keys on each session start, as users login (--api-key) and choose Logsene application (--app-key). L-CLI then writes those parameters to the session configuration store and reuses them on each subsequent command, until the session times out.

The session primitives were introduced in order to enable frictionless multi-user experience, where all users may possibly be accessing L-CLI from the same box (while being SSHd into it), using the same Sematext account and possibly even the same Logsene application.

## Commands

## logsene search

```
Usage: logsene search [query] [OPTIONS]
where OPTIONS may be:
   -q <query> Query string (-q parameter can be omitted)
```

```
-f <fields>
                  OPTIONAL Fields to return (defaults to all fields)
  -t <interval> OPTIONAL datetime, duration or range (defaults to last hour)
  -s <size> OPTIONAL Number of matches to return (d)efaults to 200)
  -o <offset> OPTIONAL Number of matches to skip from the beginning (defaults to 0)
  -op AND
               OPTIONAL Overrides default OR operator between multiple query terms
  --json
               OPTIONAL Returns log entries in JSON instead of TSV format
  --sep
               OPTIONAL Sets the separator between start and end of time ranges
Examples:
  logsene search
      returns last 1h of log entries
    note: default return limit of 200 hits is always in effect unless you
        explicitly change it with the -s switch (where -s without params
            disables the limit altogether)
  logsene search -q ERROR
      returns last 1h of log entries that contain the term ERROR
  logsene search ERROR
      equivalent to the previous example
  logsene search UNDEFINED SEGFAULT
      returns last 1h of log entries that have either of the terms
      note: default operator is OR
  logsene search SEGFAULT Segmentation -op AND
      returns last 1h of log entries that have both terms
      note: convenience parameter -- and has the same effect
  logsene search -q "Server not responding"
      returns last 1h of log entries that contain the given phrase
  logsene search "rare thing" -t 1y8M4d8h30m2s
    returns all the log entries that contain the phrase "rare thing" reaching
     back to 1 year 8 months 4 days 8 hours 30 minutes and 2 seconds
    note: when specifying duration, any datetime designator character can be
            omited (shown in the following two examples)
    note: months must be specified with uppercase M (distinction from minutes)
      note: minutes (m) are the default, so "m" can be omited
  logsene search -t 1h30m
      returns all the log entries from the last 1,5h
  logsene search -t 90
    equivalent to the previous example (default time unit is minute)
```

```
logsene search -t 2015-06-20T20:48
    returns all the log entries that were logged after the provided datetime
    note: allowed formats listed at the bottom of this help message
  logsene search -t "2015-06-20 20:28"
    returns all the log entries that were logged after the provided datetime
    note: if a parameter contains spaces, it must be enclosed in quotes
  logsene search -t 2015-06-16T22:27:41/2015-06-18T22:27:41
    returns all the log entries between the two provided timestamps
    note: date range must either contain forward slash between datetimes,
        or a different range separator must be specified (next example)
 logsene search -t "2015-06-16T22:27:41 TO 2015-06-18T22:27:41" --sep " TO "
    same as previous command, except it sets the custom string separator that
      denotes a range
     note: default separator is the forward slash (as per ISO-8601)
    note: if a parameter contains spaces, it must be enclosed in quotes
  logsene search -t "last Friday at 13/last Friday at 13:30"
    it is also possible to use "human language" to designate datetime
    note: it may be used only in place of datetime. Expressing range is not
        possible (e.g. "last friday between 12 and 14" is not allowed)
      note: may yield unpredictable datetime values
  logsene search -q ERROR -s 20
    returns at most 20 log entries (within the last hour) with the term ERROR
  logsene search ERROR -s 50 -o 20
    returns chronologically sorted hits 21st to 71st (offset is 20)
    note: default sort order is ascending (latest entries at the bottom)
  logsene search --help
      outputs this usage information
Allowed datetime formats:
  YYYY[-]MM[-]DD(T, )[HH[:MM[:SS]]]
  e.g.
    YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss
    YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm
    YYYY-MM-DDHH:mm
    YYYYMMDDTHH:mm
    YYYYMMDD HH:mm
    YYYY-MM-DD
    YYYYMMDD
```

YYYY-MM-DD HHmm

YYYYMMDD HHmm YYYY-MM-DDTHHmm YYYYMMDDTHH:mm YYYYMMDDTHH:mm YYYYMMDDTHH:mm YYYY-MM-DDTHHmmss YYYYMMDDHHmmss

note: date part may be separated from time by T (ISO-8601) or space note: if datetime contains a space, it must be enclosed in double quotes

#### Allowed duration format:

[Ny] [NM] [Nd] [Nh] [Nm] [Ns]

e.g.

1y2M8d22h8m48s

note: uppercase M must be used for months, lowercase m for minutes note: if only a number is specified, it defaults to minutes

#### Allowed range formats

range can be expressed in all datetime/duration combinations:

datetime/datetime

datetime/(+|-)duration

duration/(+|-)duration

duration/datetime

note: / is default range separator; + or - sign is duration direction

note: duration must begin with either + or - when used in end of range position

The following table shows how ranges are calculated, given the different input parameters

-t parameter range start range end

2016-06-24T18:42 timestamp now

2016-06-24T18:42/2016-06-24T18:52:30 timestamp timestamp

2016-06-24T18:42/+1d timestamp timestamp + duration

2016-06-24T18:42/-1d timestamp - duration timestamp

2h30m8s now - duration now

2h/+1h now - duration1 start + duration2

2h/-1h now - duration1 - duration2 now - duration1

5d10h25/2016-06-24T18:42 now - duration timestamp

```
Allowed "human" formats (all in local time):
   10 minutes ago
   yesterday at 12:30pm
   last night (night becomes 19:00)
   last month
   last friday at 2pm
   3 hours ago
   2 weeks ago at 17
   wednesday 2 weeks ago
   2 months ago
   last week saturday morning (morning becomes 06:00)
 note: "human" format can only be used instead of date-time
 note: it is not possible to express duration with "human" format (e.g. "from 2 to 3 this morining
 note: it is recommended to avoid human format, as it may yield unexpected results
logsene config set
Usage: logsene config set [OPTIONS]
 where OPTIONS may be:
   --api-key <apiKey>
   --app-key <appKey>
   --default-size <size>
   --range-separator <sep>
   --trace <true|false>
It is not necessary to explicitly set api-key nor app-key.
Logsene CLI will ask you to log in and choose Logsene application
if keys are missing from the configuration
Examples:
 sets the api key for the current session
 sets Logsene application key for the current session
 logsene config set --default-size 3000
   sets default number of hits returned for the current session (overrides the default 200)
 logsene config set --range-separator TO
```

note: all allowable datetime formats are also permitted when specifying ranges

Y, y, M, D, d, H, h, m, S, s, -, +, P, p, T, t

note: disallowed range separators:

```
sets default separator of two datetimes for time ranges (default is /, as per ISO6801)

logsene config set --trace [true]
   activates tracing for the current session (true can be omitted)

logsene config set --trace false
   deactivates tracing for the current session
```

# logsene config get

```
Usage: logsene config get [OPTION] Where OPTION may be:
--api-key
--app-key
--app-name
--default-size (sets the default number of hits returned for the current session)
--range-separator (used to separate start and end of a time range)
--trace
--all (return listing of all params from the current user's session)
```