Docs (/guide)

You are looking at documentation for an older release. Not what you want? See the current release documentation (../current/index.html).

Install Kibana with Debian Package

The Debian package for Kibana can be downloaded from our website (deb.html#install-deb) or from our APT repository (deb.html#deb-repo). It can be used to install Kibana on any Debian-based system such as Debian and Ubuntu.

The latest stable version of Kibana can be found on the Download Kibana (/downloads/kibana) page. Other versions can be found on the Past Releases page (/downloads/past-releases).

Import the Elastic PGP Key

We sign all of our packages with the Elastic Signing Key (PGP key D88E42B4 (https://pgp.mit.edu/pks/lookup?op=vindex&search=0xD27D666CD88E42B4), available from https://pgp.mit.edu (https://pgp.mit.edu)) with fingerprint:

```
4609 5ACC 8548 582C 1A26 99A9 D27D 666C D88E 42B4
```

Download and install the public signing key:

```
wget -qO - https://artifacts.elastic.co/GPG-KEY-elasticsearch | sudo apt-key add -
```

Installing from the APT repository

You may need to install the `apt-transport-https` package on Debian before proceeding:

```
sudo apt-get install apt-transport-https
```

Save the repository definition to `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/elastic-5.x.list`

```
echo "deb https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/5.x/apt stable main" | sudo tee -a /
etc/apt/sources.list.d/elastic-5.x.list
```

Do not use `add-apt-repository` as it will add a `deb-src` entry as well, but we do not provide a source package. If you have added the `deb-src` entry, you will see an error like the following:

```
Unable to find expected entry 'main/source/Sources' in Release file
(Wrong sources.list entry or malformed file)
```

Delete the `deb-src` entry from the `/etc/apt/sources.list` file and the installation should work as expected.

You can install the Kibana Debian package with:

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install kibana
```

If two entries exist for the same Kibana repository, you will see an error like this during `apt-get update`:

```
Duplicate sources.list entry https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/5.x/a
pt/ ...`
```

Examine `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/kibana-5.x.list` for the duplicate entry or locate the duplicate entry amongst the files in `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/` and the `/etc/apt/sources.list` file.

Download and install the Debian package manually

The Debian package for Kibana v5.3.2 can be downloaded from the website and installed as follows:

64 bit:

```
wget https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/kibana/kibana-5.3.2-amd64.deb
sha1sum kibana-5.3.2-amd64.deb (1)
sudo dpkg -i kibana-5.3.2-amd64.deb
```

(1) Compare the SHA produced by `sha1sum` or `shasum` with the published SHA (https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/kibana/kibana-5.3.2-amd64.deb.sha1).

32 bit:

```
wget https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/kibana/kibana-5.3.2-i386.deb
sha1sum kibana-5.3.2-i386.deb (1)
sudo dpkg -i kibana-5.3.2-i386.deb
```

(1) Compare the SHA produced by `sha1sum` or `shasum` with the published SHA (https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/kibana/kibana-5.3.2-i386.deb.sha1).

SysV `init` vs `systemd`

Kibana is not started automatically after installation. How to start and stop Kibana depends on whether your system uses SysV `init` or `systemd` (used by newer distributions). You can tell which is being used by running this command:

```
ps -p 1
```

Running Kibana with SysV `init`

Use the `update-rc.d` command to configure Kibana to start automatically when the system boots up:

```
sudo update-rc.d kibana defaults 95 10
```

Kibana can be started and stopped using the `service` command:

```
sudo -i service kibana start
sudo -i service kibana stop
```

If Kibana fails to start for any reason, it will print the reason for failure to STDOUT. Log files can be found in `/var/log/kibana/`.

Running Kibana with `systemd`

To configure Kibana to start automatically when the system boots up, run the following commands:

```
sudo /bin/systemctl daemon-reload
sudo /bin/systemctl enable kibana.service
```

Kibana can be started and stopped as follows:

```
sudo systemctl start kibana.service
sudo systemctl stop kibana.service
```

These commands provide no feedback as to whether Kibana was started successfully or not. Instead, this information will be written in the log files located in `/var/log/kibana/`.

Configuring Kibana via config file

Kibana loads its configuration from the `/etc/kibana/kibana.yml` file by default. The format of this config file is explained in *Configuring Kibana* (settings.html).

Directory layout of Debian package

The Debian package places config files, logs, and the data directory in the appropriate locations for a Debian-based system:

Type	Description	Default Location	Setting
home	Kibana home directory or `$KIBANA_HOME`	`/usr/share/kibana`	
bin	Binary scripts including `kibana` to start the Kibana server and `kibana-plugin` to install plugins	`/usr/share/kibana/bin`	
config	Configuration files including `kibana.yml`	`/etc/kibana`	
data	The location of the data files written to disk by Kibana and its plugins	`/var/lib/kibana`	
optimize	Transpiled source code. Certain administrative actions (e.g. plugin install) result in the source code being retranspiled on the fly.	`/usr/share/kibana/optimize`	

Type	Description	Default Location	Setting
plugins	Plugin files location. Each plugin will be contained in a subdirectory.	`/usr/share/kibana/plugins`	

« Install Kibana with `.tar.gz` (targz.html) Install Kibana with RPM » (rpm.html)

Top Videos

- Elasticsearch Demo (https://www.elastic.co/webinars/getting-started-elasticsearch?baymax=default&elektra=docs&storm=top-video)
- Kibana 101 (https://www.elastic.co/webinars/getting-started-kibana?baymax=default&elektra=docs&storm=top-video)
- Logstash Primer (https://www.elastic.co/webinars/getting-started-logstash?baymax=default&elektra=docs&storm=top-video)

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