ELK指南

一、ELK概述

ELK 是三个开源软件的缩写,分别表示: Elasticsearch , Logstash , Kibana 。

ELK 通常用来构建日志分析平台、数据分析搜索平台等

官方文档 #

https://www.elastic.co/cn/products

组件介绍 #

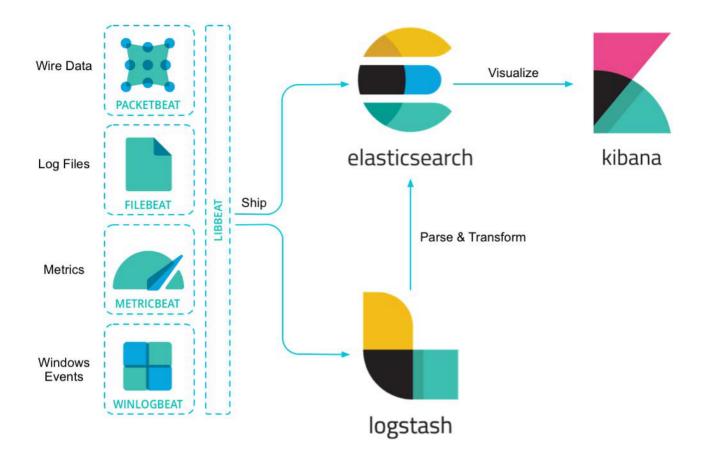
Elasticsearch 是个开源分布式全文检索和数据分析平台。它的特点有:分布式,零配置,自动发现,索引自动分片,索引副本机制,restful风格接口,负载均衡等特点。

Kibana 是一个针对Elasticsearch的开源数据分析及可视化平台,用来搜索、查看交互存储在Elasticsearch索引中的数据。使用Kibana,可以通过各种图表进行高级数据分析及展示。

Logstash 是一款基于插件的数据收集和处理引擎。Logstash 配有大量的插件,以便人们能够轻松进行配置以在多种不同的架构中收集、处理并转发数据。

Beats 轻量级的数据收集处理工具(Agent),具有占用资源少的优点,适合于在各个服务器上采集数据后传输给Logstash,官方也推荐此工具。Beats有多多种类型,比较常用的是FileBeats

组件关系图 #



二、Logstash详解

架构图 #

image-1-logstash-processing-pipeline.png

处理过程可分为一个或多个管道。在每个管道中,会有一个或多个**输入插件**接收或收集数据,然后这些数据会加入内部队列。默认情况下,这些数据很少并且会存储于内存中,但是为了提高可靠性和弹性,也可进行配置以**扩大规模并长期存储在磁盘上**。

处理线程会以小批量的形式从队列中读取数据,并通过任何配置的**过滤插件**按顺序进行处理。Logstash 自带大量的插件,能够满足特定类型的操作需要,也就是解析、处理并丰富数据的过程。

处理完数据之后,处理线程会将数据发送到对应的输出插件,这些输出插件负责对数据进行格式化并进一步发送数据(例如发送到 Elasticsearch)。

准备工作

• 准备安装包 logstash-6.4.0.tar.gz

安装logstash

注意:任何 Logstash 配置都必须至少包括一个输入插件和一个输出插件。过滤插件是可选项。

[root@localhost ~]# tar -zxvf logstash-6.4.0.tar.gz -C /usr

```
[root@localhost logstash-6.4.0]# cd /usr/logstash-6.4.0/
[root@localhost logstash-6.4.0]# vim config/simple.conf
# 第一个案例 配置内容如下
input {
  file {
    path => ["/root/testdata.log"] # 需要采集数据的文件
    sincedb_path => "/dev/null"
    start_position => "beginning" # 头开始读取文件
  }
}
filter {
}
output {
    stdout {
    codec => rubydebug
    }
}
```

启用测试 ###

启动logstash服务

```
[root@localhost logstash-6.4.0]# bin/logstash -r -f config/simple.conf
Sending Logstash logs to /usr/logstash-6.4.0/logs which is now configured via log4j2.properties
[2019-01-05T22:00:57,538][INFO ][logstash.setting.writabledirectory] Creating directory
{:setting=>"path.queue", :path=>"/usr/logstash-6.4.0/data/queue"}
[2019-01-05T22:00:57,562][INFO ][logstash.setting.writabledirectory] Creating directory
{:setting=>"path.dead_letter_queue", :path=>"/usr/logstash-6.4.0/data/dead_letter_queue"}
[2019-01-05T22:01:01,781][WARN ][logstash.config.source.multilocal] Ignoring the
'pipelines.yml' file because modules or command line options are specified
[2019-01-05T22:01:02,043][INFO ][logstash.agent
                                                         No persistent UUID file found.
Generating new UUID {:uuid=>"603ad236-368d-45c1-bb93-40f33d8a794c", :path=>"/usr/logstash-
6.4.0/data/uuid"}
[2019-01-05T22:01:04,194][INFO ][logstash.runner
                                                         | Starting Logstash
{"logstash.version"=>"6.4.0"}
[2019-01-05T22:01:14,944][INFO ][logstash.pipeline
                                                         ] Starting pipeline
{:pipeline_id=>"main", "pipeline.workers"=>4, "pipeline.batch.size"=>125,
"pipeline.batch.delay"=>50}
[2019-01-05T22:01:31,847][INFO ][logstash.pipeline
                                                         ] Pipeline started successfully
{:pipeline_id=>"main", :thread=>"#<Thread:0x170cd118 run>"}
[2019-01-05T22:01:31,959][INFO ][logstash.agent
                                                          ] Pipelines running {:count=>1,
:running_pipelines=>[:main], :non_running_pipelines=>[]}
[2019-01-05T22:01:31,990][INFO ][filewatch.observingtail ] START, creating Discoverer, Watch
with file and sincedb collections
[2019-01-05T22:01:32,734][INFO ][logstash.agent
                                                          ] Successfully started Logstash API
endpoint {:port=>9600}
```

新建数据文件保存退出

```
[root@localhost ~]# vim testdata.log

# 输入内容
Hello Logstash
```

logstash向控制台提供的输出显示

三、使用Logstash解析Nginx日志

安装Nginx #

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Nginx**访问日志** #

access.log 数据如下:

```
192.168.23.1 - - [07/Jan/2019:03:38:21 -0500] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 571
"http://192.168.23.143/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/71.0.3578.80 Safari/537.36"
```

已第一条记录为例,其中

- 192.168.23.1 客户端地址
- 客户端用户名
- [07/Jan/2019:03:38:21-0500] 服务器时间
- GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1 请求内容,包括方法名,地址,和http协议
- 404 返回的http 状态码
- 571 返回的大小
- http://192.168.23.143/ 可以记录用户是从哪个链接访问过来的
- Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/71.0.3578.80 Safari/537.36 用户所使用的代理(一般为浏览器)

使用Grok插件解析数据

#

Grok插件用来将非结构化的数据解析为结构化数据

参考资料: Filter plugins » grok

你还需要以下这个网站对你所编写的过滤匹配代码进行debug:

grok debuger

上面的日志的过滤代码如下:

更多grok语法请参考: https://github.com/logstash-plugins/logstash-patterns-core/blob/master/patterns/grok-patterns

测试 #

修改 logstash 配置文件,内容如下:

```
input {
file {
  path => ["/usr/local/nginx/logs/access.log"]
  sincedb_path => "/dev/null"
  start_position => "beginning"
 }
}
filter {
 grok {
   match =>{
        "message" => "%{IPORHOST:client_ip} - %{USER:auth} \[%{HTTPDATE:timestamp}\] \"(?:%
{WORD:verb} %{NOTSPACE:request}(?: HTTP/%{NUMBER:httpversion})?|%{DATA:rawrequest})\" %
{NUMBER:response} (?:%{NUMBER:bytes}|-) %{QS:http_referer} %{QS:http_user_agent}"
   }
 }
 geoip {
     source => "client_ip"
 }
 date {
     match => [ "time" , "dd/MMM/YYYY:HH:mm:ss Z" ]
}
output {
 stdout {
   codec => rubydebug
 }
}
```

- geoip:使用GeoIP数据库对client_ip字段的IP地址进行解析,可得出该IP的经纬度、国家与城市等信息,但精确度不高,这主要依赖于GeoIP数据库;
- date:默认情况下, elasticsearch内记录的date字段是elasticsearch接收到该日志的时间,但在实际应用中需要修改为日志中所记录的时间。这时候则需要指定记录时间的字段并指定时间格式。如果匹配成功,则会将日志的时间替换至date字段中。

logstash向控制台提供的输出显示

```
{
    "timestamp" => "07/Jan/2019:05:08:38 -0500",
    "response" => "304",
```

```
"http_user_agent" => "\"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
like Gecko) Chrome/71.0.3578.98 Safari/537.36\"",
               "auth" => "-",
        "httpversion" => "1.1",
          "client_ip" => "110.52.250.126",
            "message" => "110.52.250.126 - - [07/Jan/2019:05:08:38 -0500] \"GET / HTTP/1.1\"
304 0 \"-\" \"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/71.0.3578.98 Safari/537.36\"".
             "geoip" => {
         "country_code2" => "CN",
            "city_name" => "Changsha",
             "latitude" => 28.1792,
             "location" => {
           "lon" => 113.1136,
            "lat" => 28.1792
          "country_name" => "China",
              "timezone" => "Asia/Shanghai",
             "longitude" => 113.1136,
        "continent_code" => "AS",
           "region_code" => "43",
                    "ip" => "110.52.250.126",
         "country_code3" => "CN",
          "region_name" => "Hunan"
   },
               "verb" => "GET",
               "host" => "MiWiFi-R3P-srv",
         "@timestamp" => 2019-01-07T10:22:39.711Z,
              "bytes" => "0",
               "path" => "/usr/local/nginx/logs/access.log",
       "http_referer" => "\"-\"",
           "@version" => "1",
            "request" => "/"
```

四、使用ELK搭建日志采集分析平台

Filebeat**环境搭建** #

安装

```
[root@localhost ~]# tar -zxvf filebeat-6.4.0-linux-x86_64.tar.gz -C /usr
```

配置

```
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir logs
[root@localhost ~]# vim /usr/filebeat-6.4.0-linux-x86_64/filebeat.yml
- type: log
```

```
# Change to true to enable this input configuration.
enabled: true

# Paths that should be crawled and fetched. Glob based paths.
paths:
    - /usr/local/nginx/logs/access*.log

# output.elasticsearch:
    # Array of hosts to connect to.
    # hosts: ["localhost:9200"]

output.logstash:
    # The Logstash hosts
hosts: ["192.168.23.143:5044"]
```

上传测试数据

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Logstash环境搭建

配置文件

```
# 配置输入为 beats
input {
 beats {
   port => "5044"
}
# 数据过滤 解析
filter {
 grok {
   match =>{
       "message" => "%{IPORHOST:client_ip} - %{USER:auth} \[%{HTTPDATE:timestamp}\] \"(?:%
{WORD:verb} %{NOTSPACE:request}(?: HTTP/%{NUMBER:httpversion})?|%{DATA:rawrequest})\" %
{NUMBER:response} (?:%{NUMBER:bytes}|-) %{QS:http_referer} %{QS:http_user_agent}"
   }
 }
 geoip {
     source => "client_ip"
 }
 date {
     match => [ "time" , "dd/MMM/YYYY:HH:mm:ss Z" ]
# 输出到本机的 ES
output {
 elasticsearch {
     hosts => [ "192.168.23.143:9200" ]
     index => "logs-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
 }
}
```

启动服务测试 #

启动logstash

[root@localhost logstash-6.4.0]# bin/logstash -r -f config/elk.conf

启动filebeat

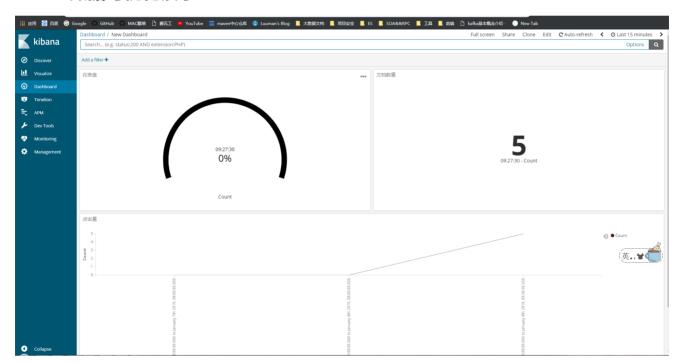
[root@localhost filebeat-6.4.0-linux-x86_64]# ./filebeat

数据采集

Q Search							
Name	Health	Status	Primaries	Replicas	Docs count	Storage size	Primary storage size
ogs-2019.01.07	• yellow	open	5	1	13	114.2kb	114.2kb
Rows per page: 10							

Kibana数据可视化展示

#



五、构建ES集群

elasticsearch集群的搭建特别的简单:

- 1. 在集群的每个节点上,将elasticsearch的单点安装好
- 2. 修改配置文件elasticsearch.yml的cluster.name (集群名称)配置,要求所有节点配置一致
- 3. 修改配置文件elasticsearch.yml的http.port为9200,所有节点配置统一

配置文件修改内容如下:

```
cluster.name: es-cluster
node.name: node-1 # 另外一节点为: node-2
network.host: 192.168.23.141 # 另外一节点为 network.host: 192.168.23.141
discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts: ["192.168.23.141:9300", "192.168.23.142:9300"]
```

启动服务测试

六、深度分页解决方案

https://es.xiaoleilu.com/060_Distributed_Search/20_Scan_and_scroll.html