How to create, run, remove or download exports.

The new Export functionality is currently in \*beta\*.

Here’s all you need to know to use the new Logman.io Export functionality effectively.

1. List of Exports

The List of Exports is a starting point which will house all your active exports, displayed in the chronological order from the most recent to the oldest.

The colored dot on the left side of the table indicates the status of the export:

* Green dot means that the export has been successfully completed
* Yellow dots marks exports that are still in progress
* Red dot signifies a failed export
* Blue dot means that the export is scheduled

Here you can also delete or download the exports.

If you want to create a new export, you can click “New” at the top right corner of the screen.

Additionally, to access the detailed view of each export you can click the name of the file.

1. Export Detail

When you click on the export file, you will see the detail screen which contains all the information about that specific export.

You can click “Start” to run the export or alternatively if you want to run the export again as is or make changes and run the new version, you can do that through “Restart”.

You will also be able to download or delete the export from here, however keep in mind that for a scheduled export, deleting it does not delete the exports that were generated from it.

1. Start Export

Start export screen contains pre-made export templates from the Library. You can use them in their original form or make custom changes to suit your needs. Alternatively, you can create an export completely from scratch by clicking the “Custom “ button.

1. Custom Export

When creating a custom export you can specify the following parameters:

* Data Source – the data source declaration in the Library, specified as an absolute path to the Library. Once you select it, your other export options will change accordingly.
* Output – Possible output types include "raw", "csv", and "xlsx" for ES DataSources, and "raw" for Kafka DataSources.

Note that if you select the CSV output option, you will also have to enter the column names in the separate section below. You can do that by clicking “Add new header” button. You can also easily change the order of the columns by dragging them and they will be displayed in the exact same order on the final table.

Make sure to double check that the names of the columns match the terms in the database, because otherwise the table will show up empty.

* Target - The options here will depend on the configuration of the export function, but the available target types include “e-mail” or “Jupyter” or “download”.

If you leave this section empty, the “download” option will be selected automatically.

The Jupyter option exports files directly to jupyter notebook integrated within Logman.io

If you chose “email”, you will have to select a “to” email address. Additionally, you can fill out optional fields like:

1. CC - an array of CC recipients
2. BCC – an array of BCC recipients
3. From - the sender's email address (string)
4. Subject - the subject of the email (string)
5. Body - For the body of the email you can either create one in the library, or use one of the templates and then type in a file name (with suffix) as it is stored in the Template folder of the library. You can also add special `parameters` to the template. Otherwise, use any keyword from the define section of your export as a template parameter (for any export it is: `name`, `datasource`, `output`, for specific exports, you can also use parameters. `compression`, `header`, `schedule`, `timezone`, `tenant`).

* Schedule - You will also have the option to schedule your exports by clicking “Add schedule”. You can create one-off or recurring schedules for your exports. For the one-offs follow the datetime (YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm) format - Your date should look like this: \*2023-01-01 12:00. Alternatively you can use timestamp as integer format (e.g. 1674482460)

For the recurring schedules use \*cron\* syntax, which you can learn more about here:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cron for more details, random ‚ÄúR‚Äù definition keywords are supported, Vixie cron-style ‚Äú@‚Äù keyword expressions are supported.

* Query - the query field must be filled with a string containing an ElasticSearch query object. For more information please refer to ES documentation: <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/query-dsl.html>

Depending on the export, you can also specify parameters like ‘compression’, ‘timezone’,’tenant’ and ‘separator’.

Lastly, on this page you will also see an option for the “Advanced” exports, which we will cover in the “Advanced’ section in more detail.

5. Advanced.

Exports and Advanced Exports (Export files) share the YAML format, so you can create and adjust Exports more efficiently.

**Advanced Export Example**

define:

name: Export e-mail

datasource: elasticsearch

output: raw

header: [“ecs.version”, “@datetime”]

schedule: 2023-07-05 00:00

target:

type: [“email”]

to: [“[Kakuliaingaa@gmail.com](mailto:Kakuliaingaa@gmail.com)”, [yaml@gmail.com](mailto:yaml@gmail.com)”]

body: “export\_email1.yaml”

QUESTIONS

1. The documentation says that you have to enter column names if you choose the “csv” format, but then that seems to be an option even when you select “raw”, as per screenshots (start\_export\_details\_ for example). Is the relevancy of order of these columns the only thing that’s exclusive to the csv output or is it columns/”add new headers” in general?
2. Does the “Restart” screen (under Export Details in the original documentation (custom\_export.png))only appear when you click on the exports that have already been successfully completed?