



# Unit 6 Lab – Logs and Parsing

## Required Materials

Putty or other connection tool

Lab Server

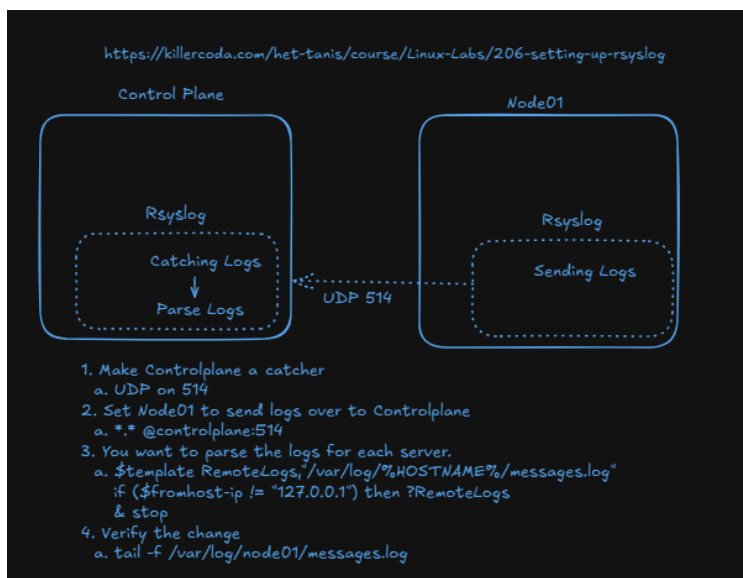
Root or sudo command access

## LAB

In keeping with the lab for this week, there are 4 major architectures for collecting and storing logs. Within these architectures exist many mutations from the archetype that solve different problems addressed in the scale, reliability, real-time analysis, budget, expertise, compliance, and existing infrastructure of the systems being logged. This lab will touch 3 of the 4 types of architectures, so that the learner understands the deployment and capabilities. The 4<sup>th</sup>, cloud, architecture type will be optionally completed by the learner for their cloud deployment of choice. The learner can then reflect on the tradeoff of why one or another of these tools may be the right choice in their organization or not.

## Rsyslog forwarding and collection

1. Consider this architecture, where all modern Linux systems have built in rsyslog capabilities. One of them can be set to “catch” or aggregate all logs and then any number of servers can send over to them.



2. Complete the lab: <https://killercoda.com/het-tanis/course/Linux-Labs/206-setting-up-rsyslog>

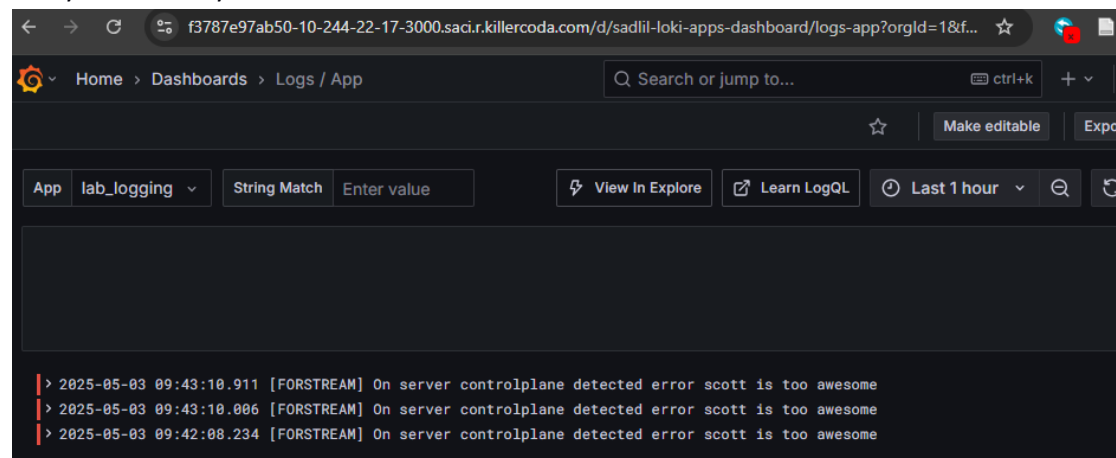


- a. Why do we split out the logs in this lab? Why don't we just aggregated them to one place?
    - i. What do we split them out by?
    - ii. How does that template configuration work?
  - b. Are we securing this communication in any way, or do we still need to configure that?
3. We will revisit this lab in Unit 10, with security involved via certificates, so make sure you are comfortable with the base components you are configuring.

### Agents forward to a centralized platform

1. Review the base architecture here: <https://grafana.com/docs/loki/latest/get-started/architecture/>
2. Complete the lab here: <https://killercoda.com/het-tanis/course/Linux-Labs/102-monitoring-linux-logs>

- a. Does the lab work correctly, and do you understand the data flow?
- b. While still in the lab
  - i. `cd /answers`
  - ii. `python3 loki-write.py` #Do this a few times
  - iii. Refresh your Grafana and change the app to `lab_logging`
  - iv. Can you see it in your Grafana?



- v. Can you modify the file `loki-write.py` to say something related to your name?
- vi. Run this bash snippet and see if you can see your loki-writes

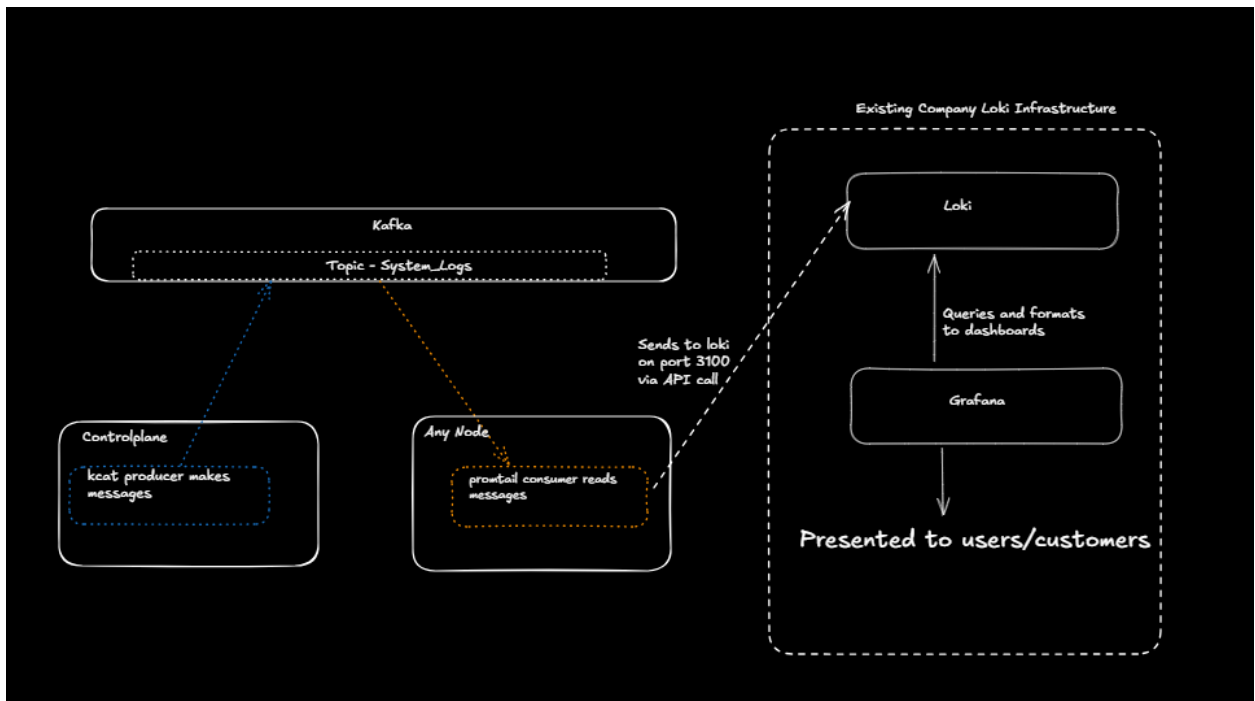
```
curl -G -s
"http://localhost:3100/loki/api/v1/query_range" --
data-urlencode 'query=sum(rate({job="
lab_logging"}[10m])) by (level)' --data-urlencode
'step=300' | jq
```
- vii. Can you modify that to see the actual entires?  
<https://grafana.com/docs/loki/latest/reference/loki-http-api/#query-logs-within-a-range-of-time>



3. We will revisit this lab in Unit 10, with security involved via certificates, so make sure you are comfortable with the base components you are configuring.

### Message Queues (Event Bus) for log aggregation and propagation

1. Apache Kafka is not the only message queue, but it is extremely popular (found in 80% for Fortune 100 companies... or 80 of them). Read about the use cases here: <https://kafka.apache.org/uses>
2. Review our diagram here. Maybe we're testing kafka and want to integrate it to the existing infrastructure. Maybe we have a remote location that we need to reliably catch logs in real time and then move them remote. There are many reasons to use this.



3. Complete the killercoda lab found here: <https://killercoda.com/het-tanis/course/Linux-Labs/108-kafka-to-loki-logging>
  - a. Did you get it all to work?
    - i. Does the flow make sense in the context of this diagram?
  - b. Can you find any configurations or blogs that describe why you might want to use this architecture or how it has been used in the industry?

### (OPTIONAL) Cloud-Native Logging services

1. OPTIONAL: Setup VPC flow logs in your AWS environment: <https://catalog.workshops.aws/well-architected-security/en-US/3-detection/40-vpc-flow-logs-analysis-dashboard/1-enable-vpc-flow-logs>
2. OPTIONAL: Even if not completing these labs, why might it be useful to understand the fields of a VPC flow log even if you're not setting up logging in AWS environments (but your organization does use AWS)? <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/flow-logs-records-examples.html>



Digging Deeper challenge (not required for finishing lab)

1. For Architecture 3, using message queues. This is an excellent write-up of how disparate systems can be connected with a message queues or event bus to enhance metrics pipelining.  
[https://get.influxdata.com/rs/972-GDU-533/images/Customer%20Case%20Study\\_%20Wayfair.pdf](https://get.influxdata.com/rs/972-GDU-533/images/Customer%20Case%20Study_%20Wayfair.pdf)
  - a. They're not necessarily doing logs, but rather metric data, but can you see how they solved their latency and connectivity problems on page 14 and 15?
2. Review some of the anti-patterns for cloud, but really any logging patterns.  
[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/framework/sec\\_detect\\_investigate\\_events\\_a\\_pp\\_service\\_logging.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/framework/sec_detect_investigate_events_a_pp_service_logging.html)
  - a. How do these relate to your current understanding of logging?
  - b. Do they show anything that you need to think about in the future of how you look at enterprise logging?
3. Go to <https://landscape.cncf.io/guide#observability-and-analysis--observability>
  - a. Which of these have you used and which have you not used?
  - b. How do many of these plug into existing observability patterns (logging)?
  - c. What is Fluentd trying to solve? How does it work?  
<https://www.fluentd.org/architecture>