Filebeat

1. 介绍、原理

Filebeat是Beat成员之一,基于Go语言; Filebeat基于 libbeat 框架;

libbeat, A Go framework for creating Beats; More products based on libbeat is here

1.1 工作原理

1.1.1 组成

Filebeat consists of two main components: inputs and harvesters.

1.1.1.1 harvester

A harvester is responsible for opening, reading and closing a single file.

- harvester 逐行读取文件,并发送到输出端;
- filebeat为每个文件启动一个harvester, 当文件移除或重命名, harvester会继续读取文件;

This has the side effect that the space on your disk is reserved until the harvester closes.

这会产生副作用,即在 harvester 关闭之前,磁盘上的空间是保留的

By default, Filebeat keeps the file open until close_inactive is reached.

Closing a harvester has the following consequences (影响/后果):

- The file handler is closed, freeing up the underlying resources if the file was deleted while the harvester was still reading the file.
- The harvesting of the file will only be started again after scan_frequency has elapsed.
- If the file is moved or removed while the harvester is closed, harvesting of the file will not continue.

To control when a harvester is closed, use the close_* configuration options.

1.1.1.2 input

An input is responsible for managing the harvesters and finding all sources to read from.

If the input type is log, the input finds all files on the drive that match the defined glob paths and starts a harvester for each file. Each input runs in its own Go routine.

New lines are only picked up if the size of the file has changed since the harvester was closed.

- input_type支持多种类型,每种类型可配置多次;
- 如果output不可到达,filebeat会一直记录最后一行的send事件,直到output连通再继续发送文件;
- 当filebeat运行时, filebeat会为每个input在内存中也创建state(状态)信息;
- filebeat重启时,使用registry_file(硬盘中保存state的文件)重建state信息;
- 由于文件可以移动和删除, filebeat使用UUID来判断文件是否传递过;

• 如果频繁地创建文件,导致registry_file太庞大,怎么办?

Registry file is too large?

1.1.2 ensure at-least-once

- 每个发送事件都记录在registry_file中;
- 如果一个log event发送失败, filebeat会再次发送, 知道接收到ack (acknowledge 确认信息);
- 如果filebeat被shut down, 是不会等待ack的,而是直接关闭;重启时,那些未收到ack的event会再次发送;
 - 但是这样可能存在一个event发送了2份,可以通过设置 shutdown timeout , 使filebeat关闭时等待一段时间;
- 遗漏日志:
 - 1. 目志文件回旋(rotated)太快, filebeat来不及处理;
 - 2. Linux系统下, 重用inode可能导致filebeat读取日志文件跳行;

2. 配置

2.1 配套工具

- · Elasticsearch for storing and indexing the data.
- · Kibana for the UI.
- Logstash (optional) for parsing and enhancing the data.

Logstash:分析处理数据

配套工具安装完成后,filebeat的安装、配置、运行教程请看这里

2.2 配置项

Filebeat modules provide the fastest getting started experience for common log formats. If you want use Filebeat modules, go directly to Quick start: modules for common log formats.

filebeat的安装包各种文件目录结构看这里

更全面的filebeat的配置指导, 请看这里

2.2.1 简单配置示例

2.2.2 shutdown_timeout

问题: Filebeat如何确保至少投递一次?

Filebeat保证事件将被投递到配置的输出中至少一次,并且不会丢失数据。Filebeat能够实现这种行为,因为它将每个事件的投递状态存储在注册表文件中。

在定义的输出被阻塞且没有确认所有事件的情况下,Filebeat将继续尝试发送事件,直到输出确认收到事件为止。

如果Filebeat在发送事件的过程中关闭了,则在关闭之前它不会等待输出确认所有事件。当Filebeat重新启动时,发送到输出(但在Filebeat关闭前未确认)的任何事件将再次发送。这确保每个事件至少被发送一次,但是你最终可

能会将重复的事件发送到输出。你可以通过设置 **shutdown_timeout** 选项,将Filebeat配置为在关闭之前等待特定的时间。

2.2.3 clean_remove

清理被移除文件的状态缓存:

2.2.4 clean_inactive

清理不活跃文件的状态缓存:

2.2.5 close_inactive

此项设置,以及clean_remove、clean_inactive等在这篇文章中都有涉及到;

2.2.5 paths

pattem形式支持go Glob

2.2.6 outputs

outputs支持类型

2.2.7 Elasticsearch/Kibana账号配置

```
output.elasticsearch:
hosts: ["myKshost:9200"]
username: "filebeat_internal"
password: "YOUR_PASSWORD"
setup.kibana:
host: "mykibanahost:5601"
# 如果这里没有指定用户名和命名, kibana将使用output.elasticsearch中指定的密码
username: "my_kibana_user"
password: "YOUR_PASSWORD"
```

2.2.8 logstash

如果配置 logstash , 就需要将output.elasticsearch注释掉

```
output.logstash:
hosts: ["127.0.0.1:5044"]
```

For this configuration, you must load the index template into Elasticsearch manually because the options for auto loading the template are only available for the Elasticsearch output.

2.2.9 敏感信息保存

Filebeat keystore, the syntax for environment variables: \${key}

For example, imagine that the keystore contains a key called ES_PWD with the value yourelasticsearchpassword:

- In the configuration file, use output.elasticsearch.password: "\${ES_PWD}"
- On the command line, use: -E "output.elasticsearch.password=\\${ES_PWD}"

创建和管理keys:

To create and manage keys, use the keystore command. See the command reference for the full command

syntax, including optional flags.

Note: The keystore command must be run by the same user who will run Filebeat.

create a keystore

filebeat keystore create

· add keys

filebeat keystore add ES_PWD # 然后会提示输入值

强制覆盖:

filebeat keystore add ES PWD --force

通过stdin:

cat /file/containing/setting/value | filebeat keystore add ES_PWD --stdin --force

list keys

filebeat keystore list

· remove keys

filebeat keystore remove ES_PWD

2.3 使用logstash

如果使用其他的output而不是Elasticsearch,那么需要 load the template manually。filebeat也提供了一个参考template:

The recommended index template file for Filebeat is installed by the Filebeat packages. If you accept the default configuration in the filebeat.yml config file, Filebeat loads the template automatically after successfully connecting to Elasticsearch. If the template already exists, it's not overwritten unless you configure Filebeat to do so.

2.3.1 load-dashboards-logstash

2.4 inputs子配置项

2.4.1 scan_frequency

harvester 扫描(文件中)新行的频率;默认10s,一般不建议设置太小,最好不要小于1s;

如果您需要近乎实时发送日志行,请不要使用非常低的 scan_frequency ,可以调整close_inactive以使文件处理程序保持打开状态并不断轮询您的文件。

2.4.2 close_inactive

表示最近一次 harvester 扫描到行开始,一段时间(close_inactive)内,如果 harvester 没有扫描到新行,就说明文件为 inactive 的,就会关闭这个文件对应的 harvester ,关闭了 harvester ,就表示关闭了 file handler;

- 不建议将此项的值设置的太小,因为太小会导致频繁地关闭文件;
- 5m 表示5分钟; | 2h 表示2小时;

2.4.3 type

2.4.4 路径符号 ** 与 recursive glob.enabled

表示多级目录,最多扩展到8级子目录;详情请参考官方文档

2.4.5 encoding

日志文件编码格式设置,常用格式有:

plain, latin1, utf-8, utf-16be-bom, utf-16be, utf-16le, big5, gb18030, gbk, hz-gb-2312, euc-kr, euc-jp, iso-2022-jp, shift-jis, and so on

2.4.6 harvester_buffer_size

harvester 抓取文件的缓存大小, 默认16k

2.4.7 max_bytes

单独一条 message 的最大字节数,超过部分会被抛弃,不发送到elasticsearch,默认10M;

2.4.8 json

3. 实战

3.1 安装Elasticsearch

直接官网下载解压, 然后运行 ./bin/elasticsearch; 后台运行 ./bin/elasticsearch -d;

可访问"localhost9200?pretty"测试安装结果;

3.2 安装kibana

直接在官网下载,然后执行命令:

```
# uri默认是"http://localhost:9200"要包含schema,如http
nohup ./bin/kibana serve -e <elasticSearch-uri> > kibana-runtime.log 2>&1 &
```

可访问"localhost5601"测试安装结果;

3.3 安装logstash

- 1. 下载安装包,直接解压
- 2. 在 安装主目录/config 目录下新建 demo-metrics-pipeline.conf (命名随意):

```
input {
  beats {
    port => 5044
    }
}

# The filter part of this file is commented out to indicate that it
  # is optional.
  # filter {
  # 
# }

output {
  elasticsearch {
    hosts => "localhost:9200"
```

```
manage_template => false
  index => "%{[@metadata][beat]}-%{[@metadata][version]}-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
}
}
```

3. 启动logstash

```
nohup ./bin/logstash -f config/demo-metrics-pipeline.conf > logstash-runtime.log 2>&1 &
```

4. filebeat的配置文件filebeat.yml中,关闭elasticsearch输出,打开logstash:

3.4 安装filebeat

- 1. 下载并解压二进制包
- 2. 更改配置文件
- 3. 启动命令:

```
nohup ./filebeat > runtime.log 2>&1 &
```

4. 使用

4.1 搜索

4.1.1 字符串

• 精确查询字符串

双引号包裹

```
"word"
```

• 搜索词组

双引号包裹词组

```
"Phrases and expressions"
```

• 范围查询

闭区间

```
responsetime: [10 TO *]
```

开区间:

```
responsetime: {10 TO *}
```

• 逻辑操作

```
NOT type: mysql
```

(method: INSERT OR method: UPDATE) AND responsetime: [30 TO *]

More

filebeat命令大全

configuration-central-management 中心配置

设置index(索引)模板

所有modules