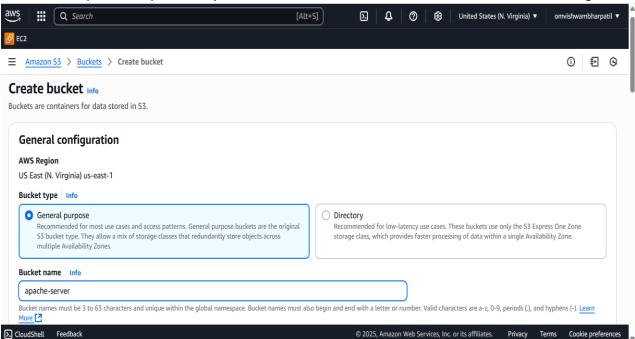
Web Server Log Analyzer

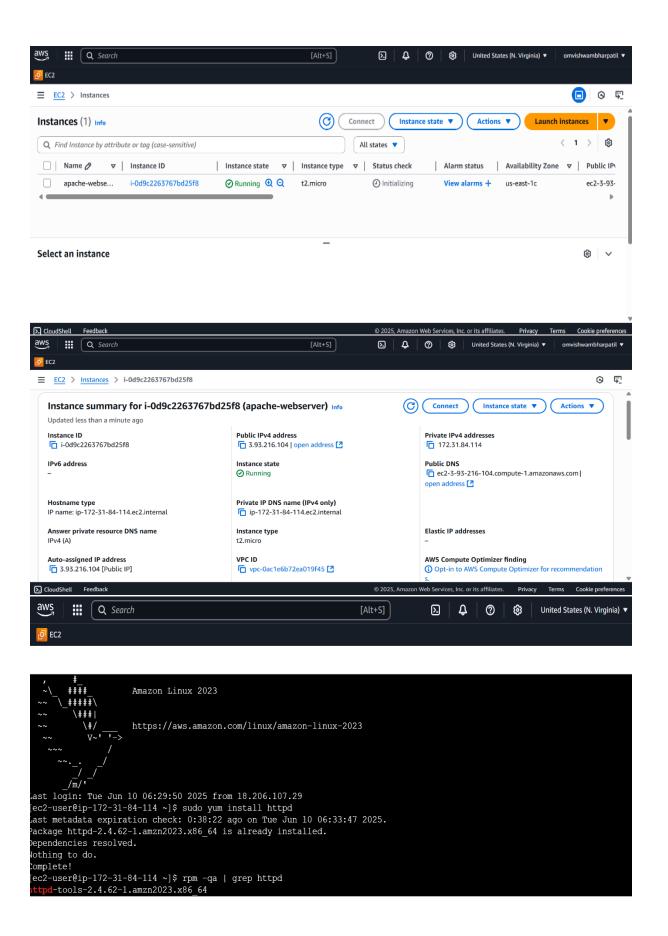
The **Web Server Log Analyzer** project is designed to process and analyze raw server log data stored in **Amazon S3**. Web servers generate log files that contain valuable information about user activity, error messages, IP addresses, request paths, timestamps, and more. These logs, when analyzed properly, can provide insights into website performance, security issues, user behavior, and server health.

- Apache or Nginx web logs.
- Glue Transformations:
- Parse log lines into structured fields
- Extract metrics (top IPs, most visited URLs, error rate)
- Output (S3): Structured, queryable logs or analytics-ready data.

Apache or Nginx web logs:-

Apache or Nginx web server logs using a cloud-native architecture built on Amazon Web Services (AWS). Both Apache and Nginx generate structured log files in formats such as the Common Log Format (CLF) or Combined Log Format, which contain valuable information about incoming HTTP requests—such as IP addresses, timestamps, URLs, request methods, status codes, user-agents, and referrers. These logs are typically generated on EC2 instances or web servers running in the cloud, and are then uploaded periodically to an Amazon S3 bucket for centralized storage.



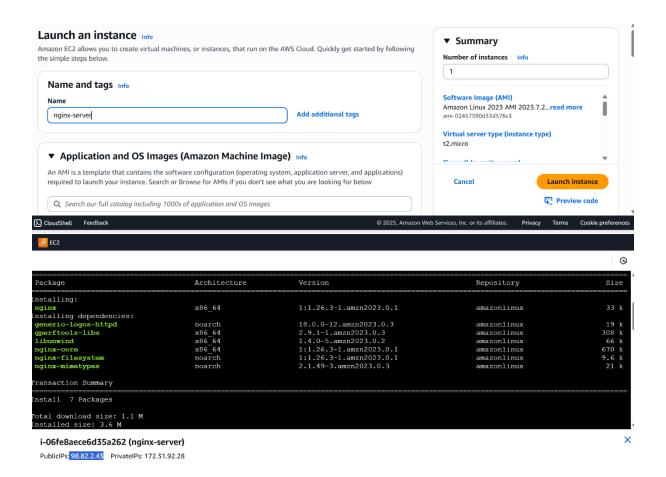


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| Columbia | Columbia
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Nginx web logs

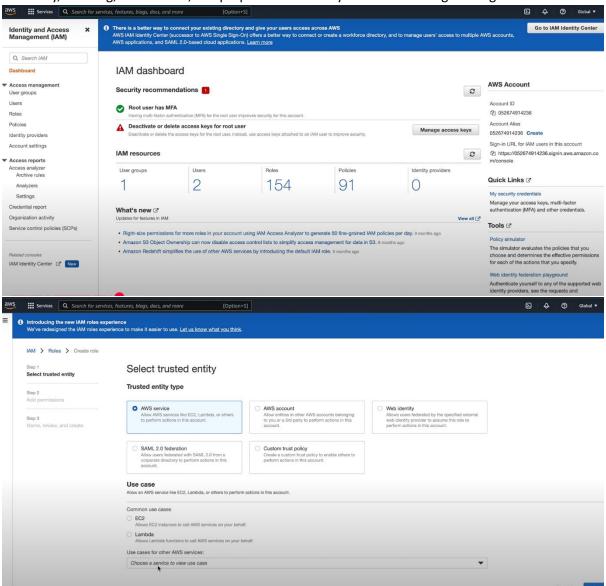
Nginx web logs provide critical visibility into web server activity and user interactions. Nginx generates logs in formats such as the **Access Log** and **Error Log**, typically following the **Combined Log Format**

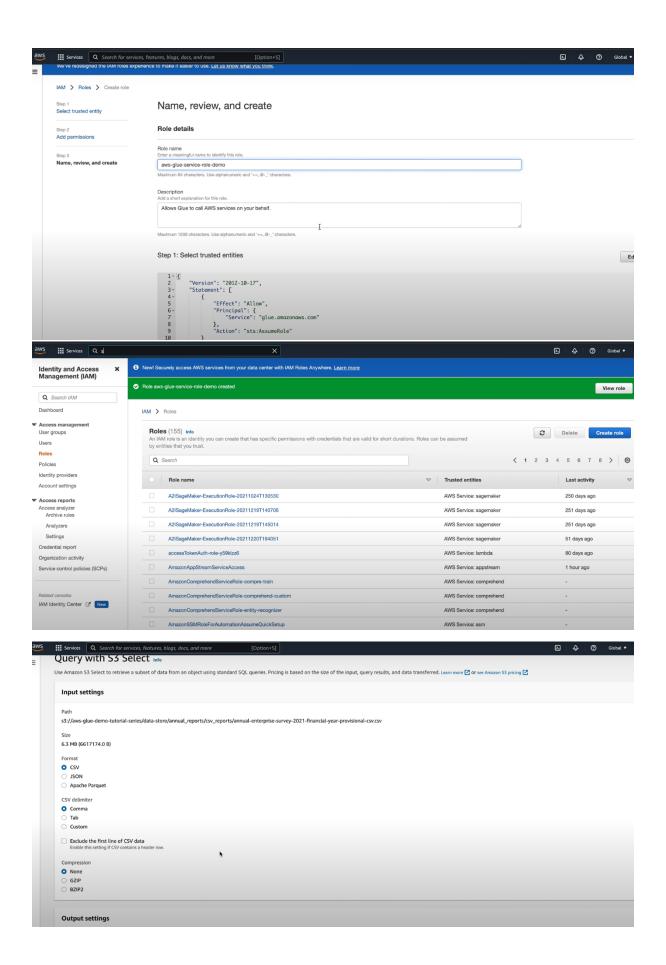
Nginx web logs are continuously pushed to **Amazon S3**, acting as a scalable and durable log repository. This enables decoupling of log generation and analysis processes.



Glue Transformations:

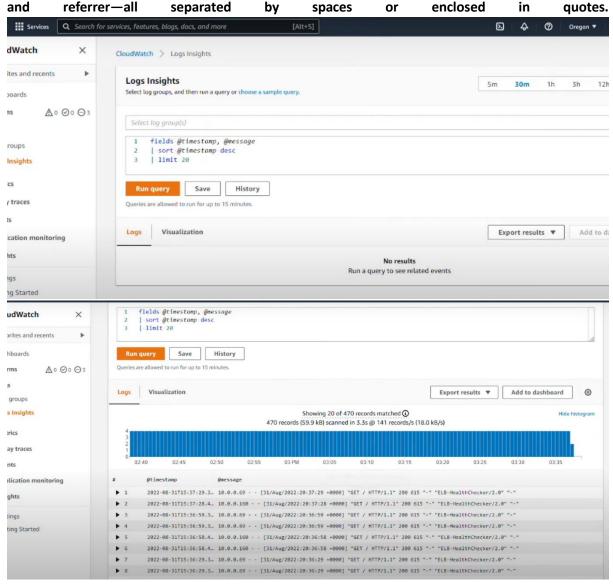
AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that enables automatic data discovery, cleaning, enrichment, and preparation for analytics. After web logs are ingested into Amazon





Parse log lines into structured fields:-

parse raw log lines into structured fields. Web logs from servers like Nginx or Apache are typically stored as unstructured text, where each line represents a request in a specific log format such as the Common Log Format (CLF) or the Combined Log Format. These lines contain information like the client IP address, request timestamp, HTTP method, requested URL, HTTP status code, user-agent,



Extract metrics (top IPs, most visited URLs, error rate)

After parsing the raw Nginx or Apache log data into structured fields, the next crucial step is to extract key metrics that provide insights into server usage and performance. Among the most

valuable metrics are the top client IP addresses, which help identify the most active users or potential malicious actors (e.g., in cases of denial-of-servic

