1. Install, start and enable Elasticsearch, Logstash and Kibana.

```
root@ubuntuu:~# systemctl status elasticsearch
* elasticsearch.service - Elasticsearch
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-09-26 17:08:10 CEST; 17h ago

root@ubuntuu:~# systemctl status logstash
* logstash.service - logstash
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/logstash.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-09-26 18:38:20 CEST; 15h ago

root@ubuntuu:~# systemctl status kibana
* kibana.service - Kibana
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/kibana.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-09-26 16:24:44 CEST; 18h ago
```

2. Create Logstash configuration files to parse logs from Suricata, Snort, and Zeek.

```
root@ubuntuu:~# cat /etc/logstash/conf.d/suricata.conf
input {
    file {
       path => "/var/log/suricata/suricata.log"
       start_position => "beginning"
       sincedb_path => "/dev/null"
    }
}

filter {
    json {
       source => "message"
    }
}

output {
    elasticsearch {
       hosts => ["localhost:9200"]
       index => "suricata-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
    }
}
root@ubuntuu:~#
```

```
root@ubuntuu:~# cat /etc/logstash/conf.d/zeek.conf
input {
  file {
    path => "/usr/local/zeek/logs/current/*.log"
    start_position => "beginning"
    sincedb_path => "/dev/null"
  }
}
filter {
 csv {
    separator => "\t"
columns => ["ts", "uid", "id.orig_h", "id.orig_p", "id.resp_h", "id.resp_p",
"proto", "service", "duration", "orig_bytes", "resp_bytes", "conn_state"]
output {
  elasticsearch {
    hosts => ["localhost:9200"]
    index => "zeek-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
```

3. Verify that Logstash is ingesting logs into Elasticsearch.

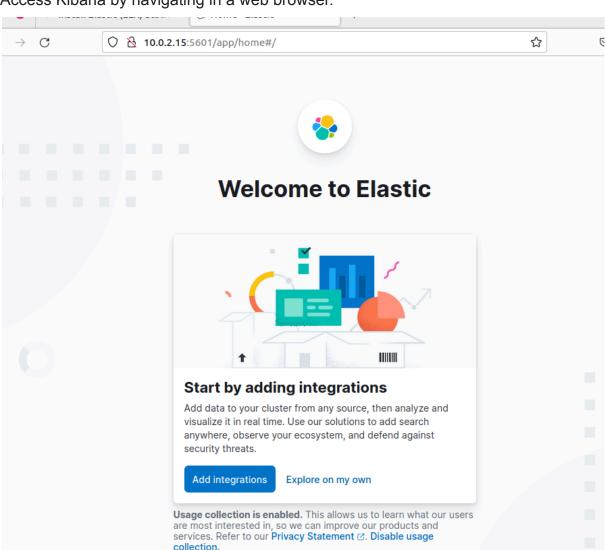
root@ubuntuu:~# sudo /usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash --config.test\_and\_exit -f
/etc/logstash/conf.d/

Configuration OK
[INFO ] 2024-09-27 11:06:12.060 [LogStash::Runner] runner - Using config.test\_an d\_exit mode. Config Validation Result: OK. Exiting Logstash

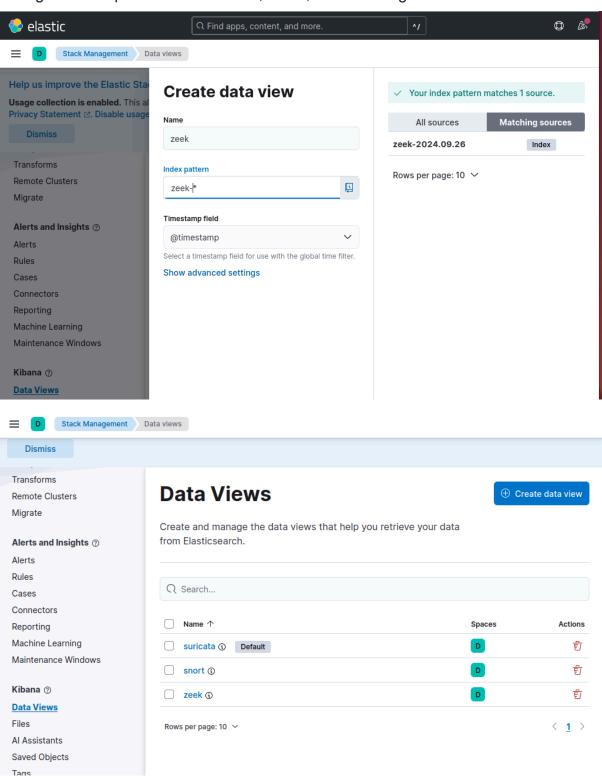
Sudo systemctl start logstash

```
root@ubuntuu:~# curl -X GET "localhost:9200/ cat/indices?v"
health status index
uuid
                       pri rep docs.count docs.deleted store.size pri.store.siz
e dataset.size
              .internal.alerts-transform.health.alerts-default-000001
green open
 t4X09yzmRc2L-QrAqJiajg
                                                                            249
                        1
         249b
              .internal.alerts-observability.logs.alerts-default-000001
green open
AS9n6LJSQ6m7B3hmN9iLyA 1 0
                                                                            249
                                        0
         249b
ь
             .internal.alerts-observability.uptime.alerts-default-000001
green open
 12JLjMl5TUSbX_lEDDKm3g
                        1
                                                                            249
                             0
         249b
yellow open
             zeek-2024.09.27
 VEN YORWR6mTGZtSHfRmQQ
                        1
                                     1465
                                                            5.6mb
                                                                           5.6m
        5.6mb
yellow open
             zeek-2024.09.26
LxWZDLbMTsmOpKN3soKExg 1
                                     4045
                                                     0
                                                             10mb
                                                                            10m
```

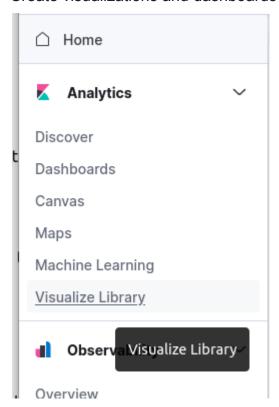
4. Access Kibana by navigating in a web browser.



5. Configure index patterns for Suricata, Snort, and Zeek logs.



6. Create visualizations and dashboards to monitor network traffic data.



# Visualize Library

Visualizations Annotation groups

(1) Building a dashboard? Create and add your visualizations right from the <u>Dashboard application</u>.



# **Create your first visualization**

You can create different visualizations based on your data.

① Create new visualization

### **New visualization**



### Lens

Create visualizations with our drag and drop editor. Switch between visualization types at any time. Recommended for most users.



### Maps

Create and style maps with multiple layers



### **TSVB**

Perform advanced analysis of your time series data.



## </> Custom visualization

Use Vega to create new types of visualizations. Requires knowledge of Vega syntax.



# Aggregation based

Use our classic visualize library to create charts based on aggregations.

Explore options →

Tools



Text Add text and images to your dashboard.

Want to learn more? Read documentation @



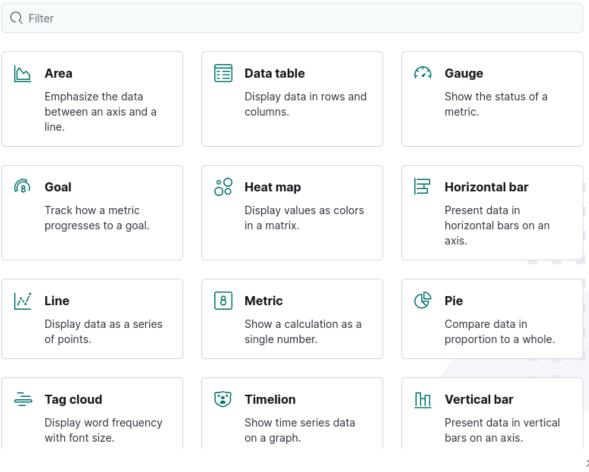
# Aggregation based

Use our classic visualize library to create charts based on aggregations.

Explore options →

## New aggregation based visualization

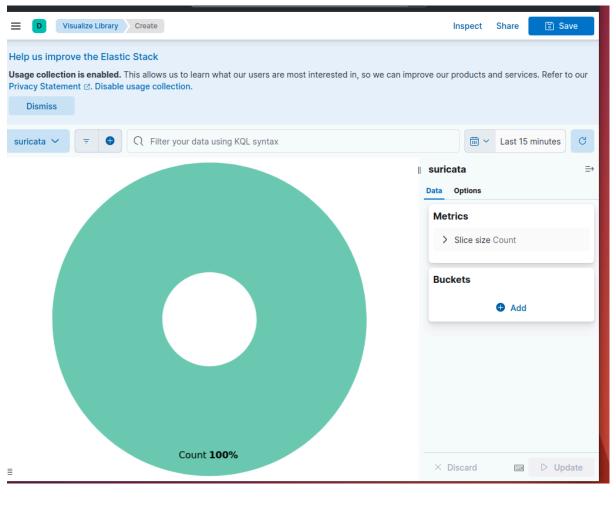
### ⟨ Select a different visualization

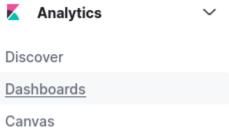


## New Pie / Choose a source

### ⟨ Select a different visualization







### **Dashboards**



### Create your first dashboard

Analyze all of your Elastic data in one place by creating a dashboard and adding visualizations.

New to Kibana? Add some sample data to take a test drive.



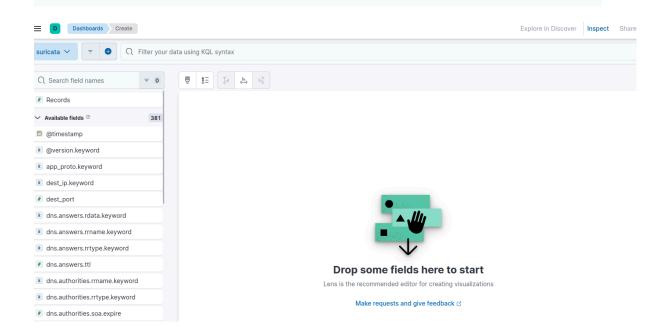


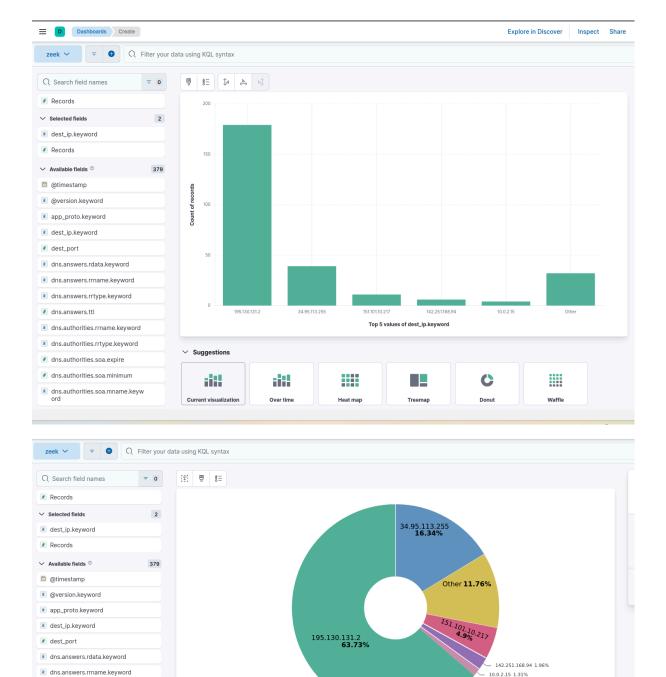
## This dashboard is empty. Let's fill it up!

Create a visualization of your data, or add one from the library.









k dns.answers.rrtype.keyword

k dns.authorities.rrname.keyword

