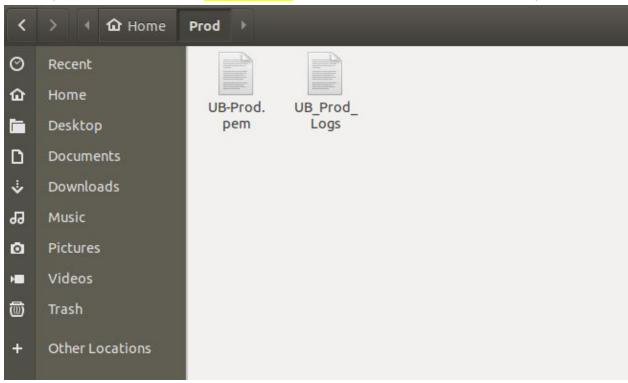
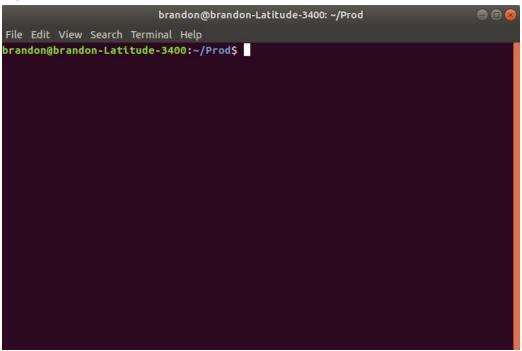
Step 1:

Ensure you have the .pem file: UB-Prod.pem and make sure the filename is exactly the same.



Step 2: Right click within the same folder and open in the terminal.



Step 3: Run the following command:

sudo ssh -i UB-Prod.pem ec2-user@13.235.182.69

And then enter your laptop's password when prompted. You will see the following screen:

```
ec2-user@ip-172-21-2-219:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

brandon@brandon-Latitude-3400:~/Prod$ sudo ssh -i UB-Prod.pem ec2-user@13.235.18
2.69
[sudo] password for brandon:
Amazon Linux AMI release 2017.09
Kernel \r on an \m
Last login: Fri Mar 20 10:41:21 2020 from 49.248.71.82

___| __| / Amazon Linux AMI
___| / Amazon Linux AMI
___|\text{-_| / Amazon Linux AMI}
Backage(s) needed for security, out of 71 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
Amazon Linux version 2018.03 is available.
[ec2-user@ip-172-21-2-219 ~]$
```

Now you have entered the live log server.

Step 4: Move into the folder containing all the logs with the following command:

cd /jppl/urbanbook/web/

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-21-2-219 web]$
```

Now use the following command to list folders:

Is -Irth

You will see a screen like this:

```
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Mar 19 21:34 i-050e45ba7a3fad747
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Mar 19 21:34 t-02e1731e413377aaf
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Mar 19 22:29 i-05c434e08e4a611fa
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Mar 19 22:29 t-005ab4c6339dfdf59
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Mar 19 22:29 i-015d83c267dcc7bd6
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Mar 19 22:48 t-0dd70ca5729382aa3
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Mar 19 22:48 i-007f3c3936860e104
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Mar 19 22:48 i-0bbf883cb381ad522
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 126M Mar <u>2</u>0 11:54 meta.log
[ec2-user@ip-172-21-2-219 web]$
```

Our task is to find certain keywords within these logs that have the most recent date.

To find a certain keyword, substitute the date and keyword in the following command:

folders=`ls -lrth | grep -e " Mar 19 " | awk -F " " {'print\$9'} | xargs`; for folder in \$folders; do echo "Searching in folder \$folder"; grep -R "keyword" \$folder; done

You will see something like this: (I used the keyword JPUB50000100568)

```
searching in folder i-0dd70ca5729382aa3
prep: i-0dd70ca5729382aa3/root/forever/sock/worker.1584638317222KgJ.sock: No such device or address
prep: i-0dd70ca5729382aa3/root/forever/sock/worker.1584638317540qhf.sock: No such device or address
prep: i-0dd70ca5729382aa3/root/forever/sock/worker.1584638318291X_v.sock: No such device or address
prep: i-0dd70ca5729382aa3/root/forever/sock/worker.1584638318291X_v.sock: No such device or address
prep: i-0dd70ca5729382aa3/root/forever/sock/worker.15846383188877_n.sock: No such device or address
prep: i-007f3c39368060e104/root/forever/sock/worker.15846383201031Xy.sock: No such device or address
prep: i-007f3c39368060e104/root/forever/sock/worker.1584638320471kMP.sock: No such device or address
prep: i-007f3c39368060e104/root/forever/sock/worker.1584638321912cEM.sock: No such device or address
prep: i-007f3c39368060e104/root/forever/oqq.log: amount 420800 currency INR receipt JPUB50000100568 payment_
1000100568' )

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```

This is the shortest way to find the logs you need for the given keyword and that will be highlighted in RED.