

# ELK Stack

1) Elasticsearch 2 node cluster(1st master+data, 2nd data+kibana node) setup through userdata

## View/Change User Data

Instance ID: i-09d136b76723dd76d

User Data:

```
#!/bin/bash
sudo apt update
sudo apt install default-jdk -y
wget -P /tmp https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch
/elasticsearch-7.6.0-amd64.deb
sudo dpkg -i /tmp/elasticsearch-7.6.0-amd64.deb

echo "path.data: /var/lib/elasticsearch
path.logs: /var/log/elasticsearch
node.master: true
node.data: true
network.host: [\"localhost\", \"master.testdomain.com\"]
http.port: 9200
discovery.seed_hosts: [\"master.testdomain.com\"]
node.name: node-1
cluster.name: jay-cluster
cluster.initial_master_nodes: [\"node-1\"]" > elasticsearch.yml
sudo mv elasticsearch.yml /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml
sudo systemctl enable elasticsearch
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl start elasticsearch
```

To edit your instance's user data you first need to stop your instance.

**Master+Data node userdata**

## View/Change User Data



Instance ID: i-0010b837c4db9ad66

### User Data:

```
#!/bin/bash
sudo apt update
sudo apt install default-jdk -y
wget -P /tmp https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch/elasticsearch-7.6.0-amd64.deb
sudo dpkg -i /tmp/elasticsearch-7.6.0-amd64.deb

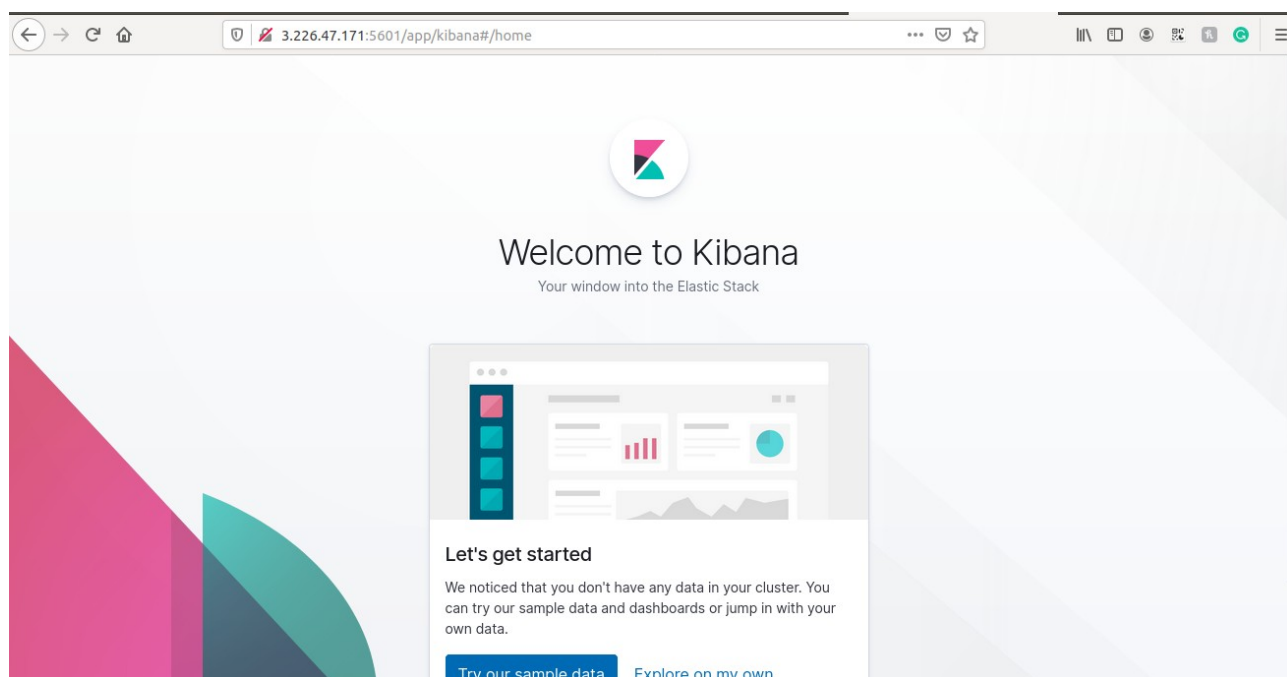
echo "path.data: /var/lib/elasticsearch
path.logs: /var/log/elasticsearch
node.master: false
node.data: true
network.host: [\"localhost\", \"node.testdomain.com\"]
http.port: 9200
discovery.seed_hosts: [\"master.testdomain.com\"]
node.name: node-2
cluster.name: jay-cluster
cluster.initial_master_nodes: [\"node-1\"]" > elasticsearch.yml
sudo mv elasticsearch.yml /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml
sudo systemctl enable elasticsearch
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl start elasticsearch
wget https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/kibana/kibana-7.6.0-amd64.deb
dpkg -i kibana-7.6.0-amd64.deb
echo 'server.port: 5601
server.host: "0.0.0.0"
elasticsearch.hosts: ["http://localhost:9200"]' > kibana.yml
sudo mv kibana.yml /etc/kibana/kibana.yml
sudo systemctl enable kibana
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl start kibana
```

### Data node +kibana userdata

<input type="checkbox"/>	testdomain.com.	NS	ns-1536.awsdns-00.co.uk. ns-0.awsdns-00.com. ns-1024.awsdns-00.org. ns-512.awsdns-00.net.	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	testdomain.com.	SOA	ns-1536.awsdns-00.co.uk. awsdns-hostmaster.amaz	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	master.testdomain.com.	A	172.31.24.67	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	node.testdomain.com.	A	172.31.24.189	-

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-24-189:/etc/kibana$ curl -GET http://localhost:9200/_cat/indices?v
health status index      uuid                                pri rep docs.count docs.deleted store.size pri.store.size
green open   .kibana_task_manager_1 Y-2dep5zTJSKbLYa6MwrPA 1 1 2 6 79.9kb 42.8kb
green open   .apm-agent-configuration XZSoWAmnS-WQFBDNhPc1jQ 1 1 0 0 460b 230b
green open   .kibana_1 LZtF2mgLTSWlvNdvCBZ9Vw 1 1 4 0 37kb 18.5kb
ubuntu@ip-172-31-24-189:/etc/kibana$
```

```
Last login: Fri Apr 24 00:18:13 2020 from 157.37.98.103
ubuntu@ip-172-31-24-189:~$ curl -GET http://localhost:9200/_cat/nodes?v
ip heap.percent ram.percent cpu load_1m load_5m load_15m node.role master name
172.31.24.67 11 86 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 dim * node-1
172.31.24.189 13 86 0 0.00 0.03 0.09 dil - node-2
```



2) Write regex for Apache and Nginx logs

Install Apache and Nginx and enable error and access logs for both

Make separate conf for apache and nginx logs and include them in td-agent.conf

Parse the logs with proper access and error logs format (check on web for different fields on logs)

Make a separate index for nginx and apache logs on kibana also.

## For nginx

```
ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;

##
# Logging Settings
##
log_format jay '$remote_addr [$time_local]' "$request" $status $body_bytes_sent';

access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;

##
# Gzip Settings
##

gzip on;

# gzip_vary on;
# gzip_proxied any;
```

```
jay@Jay-Patel:td-agent $ sudo cat /etc/nginx/sites-available/drupaljay
server {
    listen 127.0.0.1:80;

    root /var/www/drupal;

    index index.php index.html index.htm;
    server_name drupaljay.com www.drupaljay.com;
    access_log /var/log/nginx/drupalaccess.log jay;

    location / {
        try_files $uri /index.php?$query_string;
    }

    location @rewrite {
        rewrite ^/(.*)$ /index.php?q=$1;
    }

    location ~ [^/]\.php(/|$) {
        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
        fastcgi_pass unix:/var/run/php/php7.2-fpm.sock;
    }

    location ~ ^/sites/*/files/styles/ {
        try_files $uri @rewrite;
    }

    location ~ ^(/[a-z\-.]+)?/system/files/ {
        try_files $uri /index.php?$query_string;
    }
}
```

```
# /etc/...
<source>
  @type tail
  read_from_head false
  pos_file /tmp/jaynginx.log
  path /var/log/nginx/drupalaccess.log
  <parse>
    @type regexp
    expression /^(?<client_ip>[0-9.]*)?/
  </parse>
  tag jaynginx
</source>
<filter jaynginx>
  @type record_transformer
  remove_keys key_id
<record>
  hostname "#{Socket.gethostname}"
  Appname jaynginx
</record>
</filter>

<match jaynginx>
  @type forest
  subtype elasticsearch
  <template>
    host 192.168.225.53
    port 9200
    logstash_format true
    logstash_prefix jay_api_nginx
    include_tag_key true
    tag_key tag_name
    flush_interval 5s
```

```

</record>
</filter>

<match jaynginx>
  @type forest
  subtype elasticsearch
  <template>
    host 192.168.225.53
    port 9200
    logstash_format true
    logstash_prefix jay_api_nginx
    include_tag_key true
      tag_key tag_name
    flush_interval 5s
    buffer_type file
    # buffer_path /var/log/td-agent/buffer/${tag_parts[-2]}-buffer
    buffer_path /tmp/test-buffer1.log
    buffer_chunk_limit 100m
    buffer_queue_limit 256
    buffer_queue_full_action drop_oldest_chunk
    retry_wait 15.0
  </template>
</match>

```

## Step 1 of 2: Define index pattern

### Index pattern

jay\_api\_nginx\*

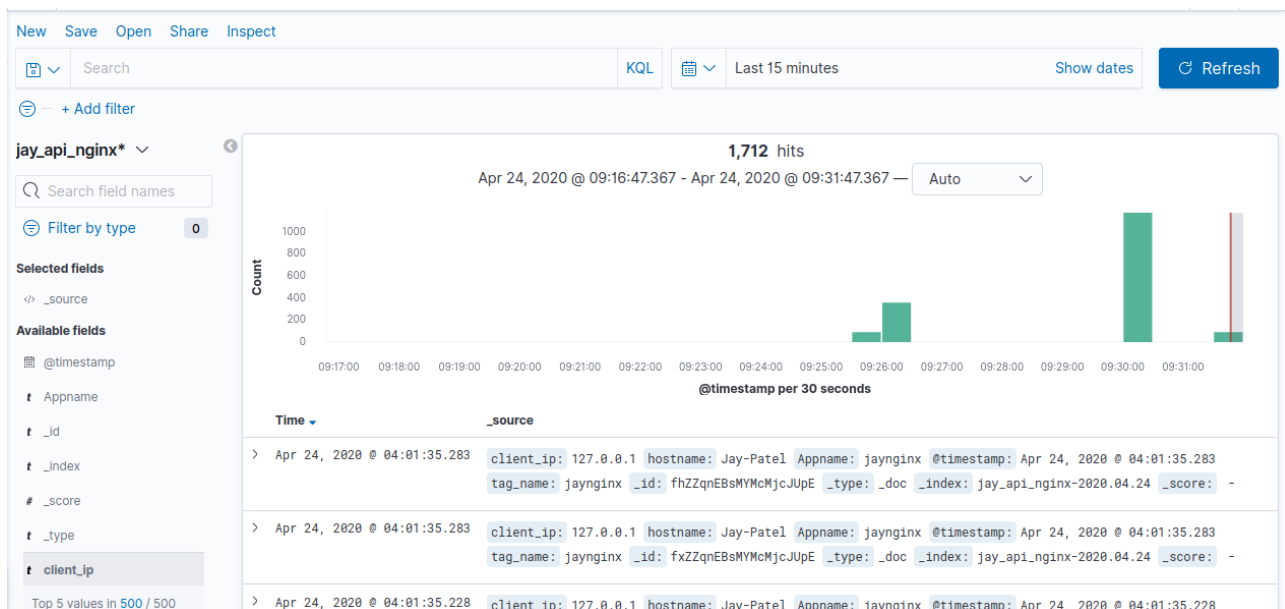
You can use a \* as a wildcard in your index pattern.  
You can't use spaces or the characters \, /, ?, \*, <, >, |.

> Next step

✓ **Success!** Your index pattern matches **1 index**.

jay\_api\_nginx-2020.04.24

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## For Apache

```
#
LogFormat "%v:%p %h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %O \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\" vhost_combined
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %O \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\" combined
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %O" common
LogFormat "%{Referer}i -> %U" referer
LogFormat "%{User-agent}i" agent
LogFormat "%i" jay
# Include of directories ignores editors' and dpkg's backup files,
# see README.Debian for details.

# Include generic snippets of statements
IncludeOptional conf-enabled/*.conf

# Include the virtual host configurations:
IncludeOptional sites-enabled/*.conf
```



```

ServerName example.com
ServerAlias www.example.com
DirectoryIndex index.html index.php
DocumentRoot /var/www/wordpress/

CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log jay
<Directory /var/www/wordpress/>
    Options FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
</Directory>
RewriteEngine on
RewriteOptions inherit

# Catchall redirect to www.example1.com
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^www.example\.com [NC]
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^$
RewriteRule ^/(.*) https://www.example.com/$1 [L,R]
VirtualHost>

```

```

<source>
  @type tail
  read_from_head false
  pos_file /tmp/jayapache.log
  path /var/log/apache2/access.log
  <parse>
    @type regexp
    expression /^(?<client_ip>[0-9.]*)?/
  </parse>
  tag jayapache
</source>
<filter jayapache>
  @type record_transformer
  remove_keys key_id
<record>
  hostname "#{Socket.gethostname}"
  Appname jayapache
</record>
</filter>

<match jayapache>
  @type forest
  subtype elasticsearch
  <template>
    host 192.168.225.53
    port 9200
    logstash_format true
    logstash_prefix jay_api_apache
    include_tag_key true
    tag_key tag_name
    flush_interval 5s
    buffer_type file
    # buffer_path /var/log/td-agent/buffer/${tag_parts[-2]}-buffer

```



```

</filter>

<match jayapache>
  @type forest
  subtype elasticsearch
  <template>
    host 192.168.225.53
    port 9200
    logstash_format true
    logstash_prefix jay_api_apache
    include_tag_key true
      tag_key tag_name
    flush_interval 5s
    buffer_type file
    # buffer_path /var/log/td-agent/buffer/${tag_parts[-2]}-buffer
    buffer_path /tmp/test-apache.log
    buffer_chunk_limit 100m
    buffer_queue_limit 256
    buffer_queue_full_action drop_oldest_chunk
    retry_wait 15.0
  </template>
</match>

```

## Create index pattern

Kibana uses index patterns to retrieve data from Elasticsearch indices for things like visualizations.

☐ Include system indices

### Step 1 of 2: Define index pattern

Index pattern

jay\_api\_apache\*

You can use a \* as a wildcard in your index pattern.

You can't use spaces or the characters \, /, ?, <, >, |.

✓ **Success!** Your index pattern matches **1 index**.

> Next step

jay\_api\_apache-2020.04.24

Rows per page: 10 ▾

## Create index pattern

Kibana uses index patterns to retrieve data from Elasticsearch indices for things like visualizations.

☐ Include system indices

### Step 2 of 2: Configure settings

You've defined `jay_api_apache*` as your index pattern. Now you can specify some settings before we create it.

Time Filter field name [Refresh](#)

@timestamp

The Time Filter will use this field to filter your data by time.  
You can choose not to have a time field, but you will not be able to narrow down your data by a time range.

[Show advanced options](#)

[Back](#)

Create index pattern

[+ Add filter](#)

jay\_api\_apache\* [v](#)

Search field names

Filter by type 0

Selected fields

\_source

Available fields

@timestamp

Appname

\_id

\_index

\_score

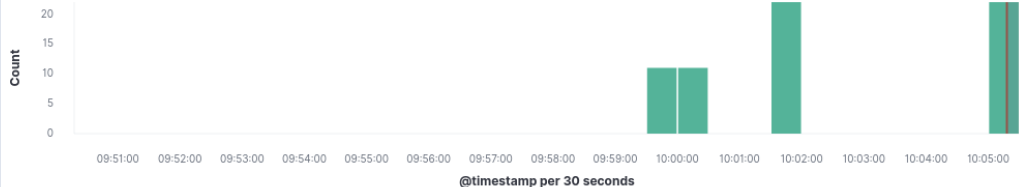
\_type

client\_ip

hostname

66 hits

Apr 24, 2020 @ 09:50:17.918 - Apr 24, 2020 @ 10:05:17.918 — [Auto](#) [v](#)



Time	_source
> Apr 24, 2020 @ 04:35:11.421	client_ip: 127.0.0.1 hostname: Jay-Patel Appname: jayapache @timestamp: Apr 24, 2020 @ 04:35:11.421 tag_name: jayapache _id: thZ3qnEBsMYMcMjc5Eqm _type: _doc _index: jay_api_apache-2020.04.24 _score: -
> Apr 24, 2020 @ 04:35:11.421	client_ip: 127.0.0.1 hostname: Jay-Patel Appname: jayapache @timestamp: Apr 24, 2020 @ 04:35:11.421 tag_name: jayapache _id: wRZ3qnEBsMYMcMjc5kp5 _type: _doc _index: jay_api_apache-2020.04.24 _score: -
> Apr 24, 2020 @ 04:35:11.420	client_ip: 127.0.0.1 hostname: Jay-Patel Appname: jayapache @timestamp: Apr 24, 2020 @ 04:35:11.420

3) Alb logs to s3 then to elk

Enable alb logs on s3

Using td-agent send the logs on s3 to elk (search for this plugin elb-access-log plugin)

## Edit load balancer attributes



Delete Protection ☐ Enable

Idle timeout  seconds

HTTP/2 ☒ Enable

Drop Invalid Header Fields ☐ Enable

Access logs ☒ Enable

See the [documentation](#) for more information.

**S3 location** s3://

*Example: S3Bucket/prefix*

This location can exist or we can create it for you. If you don't specify a prefix, the access logs are stored in the root of the bucket.

☐ **Create this location for me**

*This location must exist in the same region as the load balancer.*

Cancel

Save

```
</match>

<source>
  @type elb_access_log
  account_id 315002452909 # required
  region us-east-1
  s3_bucket jaypttnalb
  tag elb.access_log
  debug true
</source>
<match **>
  @type forest
  subtype elasticsearch
  <template>
    host 192.168.225.53
    port 9200
    logstash_format true
    logstash_prefix s3
    include_tag_key true
    tag_key tag_name
  </template>
</match>
```

```

2020-04-24 15:43:42 +0530 [info]: starting fluentd-1.10.0 pid=30343 ruby="2.4.9"
2020-04-24 15:43:42 +0530 [info]: spawn command to main: cmdline=["/opt/td-agent/embedded/bin/ruby", "-Eascii-8bit:ascii-8bit", "/usr/sbin/td-agent", "-c", "td-agent.conf", "--under-supervisor"]
2020-04-24 15:43:42 +0530 [info]: adding match pattern="*" type="forest"
2020-04-24 15:43:42 +0530 [info]: adding source type="elb_access_log"
2020-04-24 15:43:42 +0530 [warn]: #0 define <match fluent.*> to capture fluentd logs in top level is deprecated. Use <label @FLUENT_LOG> instead
2020-04-24 15:43:42 +0530 [info]: #0 starting fluentd worker pid=30356 ppid=30343 worker=0
2020-04-24 15:43:42 +0530 [info]: #0 fluentd worker is now running worker=0
2020-04-24 15:43:42 +0530 [warn]: #0 Detected ES 7.x: `_doc` will be used as the document `_type`.
2020-04-24 15:43:42 +0530 [info]: #0 out_forest plants new output: elasticsearch for tag 'fluent.info'

D, [2020-04-24T15:48:44.665437 #30356] DEBUG -- : [Aws:S3::Client 200 1.801169 0 retries] list_objects_v2(bucket:"jaypttnalb",prefix:"AWSLogs/315002452909/elasticloadbalancing/us-east-1/2020/04/23/")
D, [2020-04-24T15:48:45.326983 #30356] DEBUG -- : [Aws:S3::Client 200 0.660934 0 retries] list_objects_v2(bucket:"jaypttnalb",prefix:"AWSLogs/315002452909/elasticloadbalancing/us-east-1/2020/04/24/")
D, [2020-04-24T15:48:45.895293 #30356] DEBUG -- : [Aws:S3::Client 200 0.567152 0 retries] get_object(bucket:"jaypttnalb",key:"AWSLogs/315002452909/elasticloadbalancing/us-east-1/2020/04/24/315002452909_elasticloadbalancing_us-east-1_app.Jay-ALB.3d338b7eb8bcd81a_20200424T1005Z_34.226.231.86_4ws4zjfd.log.gz")

2020-04-24 15:48:45 +0530 [warn]: #0 no time information in "http": {"timestamp"=>"http", "elb"=>"2020-04-24T10:01:29.324717Z", "client_port"=>nil, "backend_port"=>41992, "request_processing_time"=>172.31, "backend_processing_time"=>0.0, "response_processing_time"=>0.0, "elb_status_code"=>0, "backend_status_code"=>404, "received_bytes"=>404, "sent_bytes"=>195, "request"=>"342", "user_agent"=>"GET http://34.226.231.86:80/public/index.php HTTP/1.1", "ssl_cipher"=>"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.0;en-US; rv:1.9.2) Gecko/20100115 Firefox/3.6)", "ssl_protocol"=>"-", "

```

## Create index pattern

Kibana uses index patterns to retrieve data from Elasticsearch indices for things like visualizations.

☐ Include system indices

### Step 1 of 2: Define index pattern

Index pattern

You can use a \* as a wildcard in your index pattern.  
You can't use spaces or the characters \, /, ?, ", <, >, |.

> Next step

✓ **Success!** Your index pattern matches **1 index**.

**s3-2020.04.24**

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## Create index pattern

Kibana uses index patterns to retrieve data from Elasticsearch indices for things like visualizations.

☐ Include system indices

### Step 2 of 2: Configure settings

You've defined **s3\*** as your index pattern. Now you can specify some settings before we create it.

Time Filter field name [Refresh](#)

The Time Filter will use this field to filter your data by time.  
You can choose not to have a time field, but you will not be able to narrow down your data by a time range.

> Show advanced options

< Back

Create index pattern

