

## 前言

ELK是Elasticsearch、Logstash、Kibana的简称，这三者是核心套件，但并非全部。

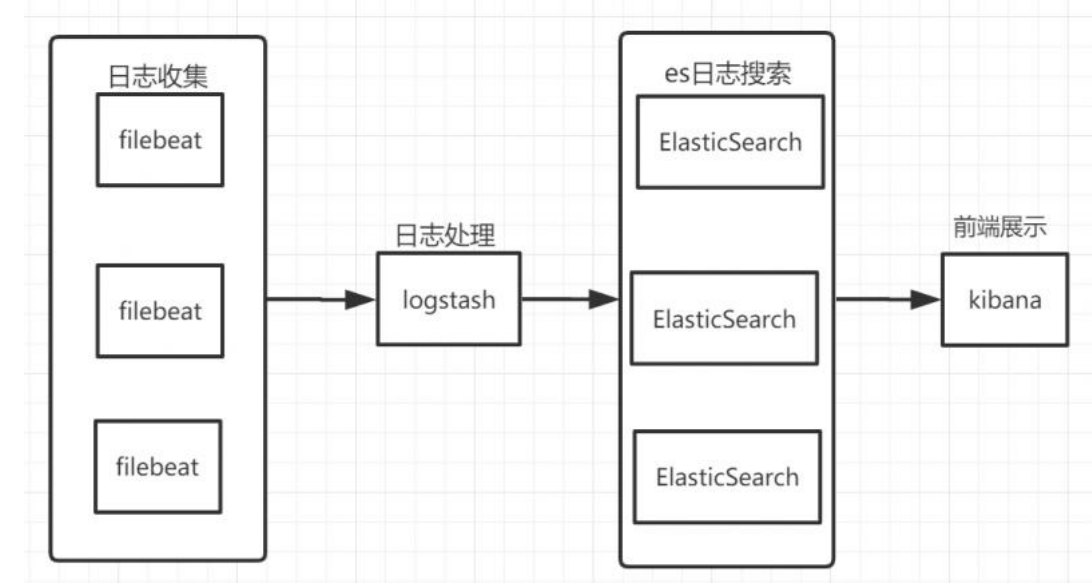
Elasticsearch是实时全文搜索和分析引擎，提供搜集、分析、存储数据三大功能；是一套开放REST和JAVA API等结构提供高效搜索功能，可扩展的分布式系统。它构建于Apache Lucene搜索引擎库之上。

Logstash是一个用来搜集、分析、过滤日志的工具。它支持几乎任何类型的日志，包括系统日志、错误日志和自定义应用程序日志。它可以从许多来源接收日志，这些来源包括 syslog、消息传递（例如 RabbitMQ）和JMX，它能够以多种方式输出数据，包括电子邮件、websockets和Elasticsearch。

Kibana是一个基于Web的图形界面，用于搜索、分析和可视化存储在 Elasticsearch指标中的日志数据。它利用Elasticsearch的REST接口来检索数据，不仅允许用户创建他们自己的数据的定制仪表盘视图，还允许他们以特殊的方式查询和过滤数据。

Filebeat是本地文件的日志数据采集器。作为服务器上的代理安装，Filebeat监视日志目录或特定日志文件，tail file，并将它们转发给Elasticsearch或Logstash进行索引、kafka 等。

linux本地docker.log--》filebeat（收集日志）--》logstash（过滤）--》elasticsearch（添加索引）--》kibana检索显示



docker-elk 服务端：git@github.com:jiangxd0716/ELK-filebeat.git      elasticsearch logstash kibana

elk-filebeat 客户端：git@github.com:jiangxd0716/ELK-filebeat.git      filebeat用于收集日志，传给elk

## 环境

```
Centos7
192.168.8.20  elasticsearch logstash kibana filebeat
192.168.8.10  filebeat
192.168.8.30  filebeat
```

服务：

- elasticsearch：9200
- logstash：5000
- kibana：5601

## 安装

### 一、安装docker-elk服务端

1.拉取代码

- git clone git@github.com:jiangxd0716/ELK-filebeat.git

2.安装docker及docker-compose

参考：<https://www.cnblogs.com/jxd283465/p/11542127.html>

3.启动服务端

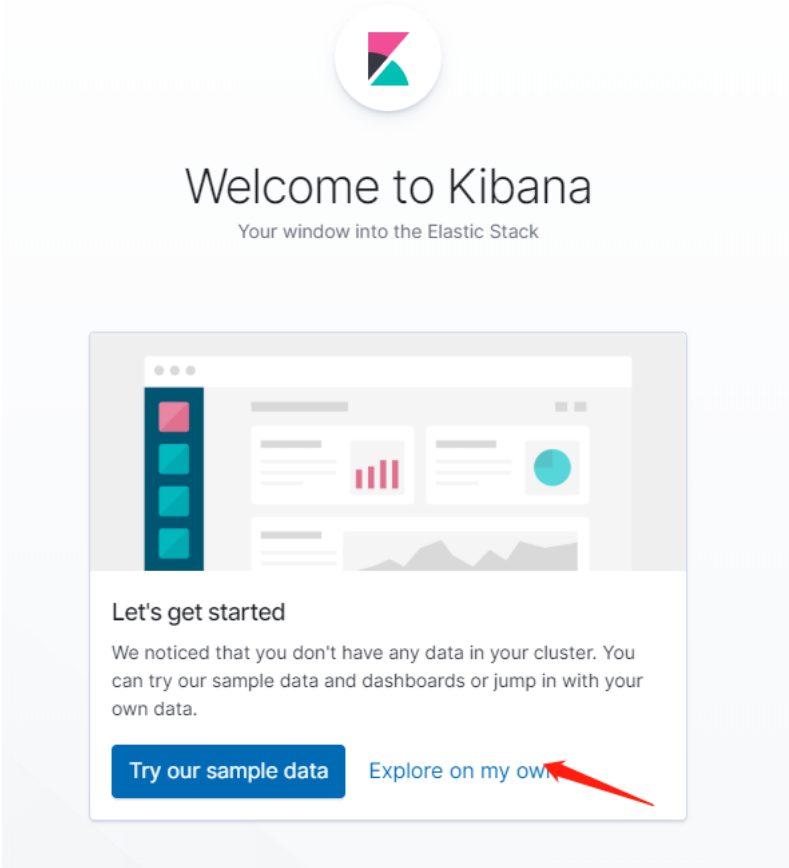
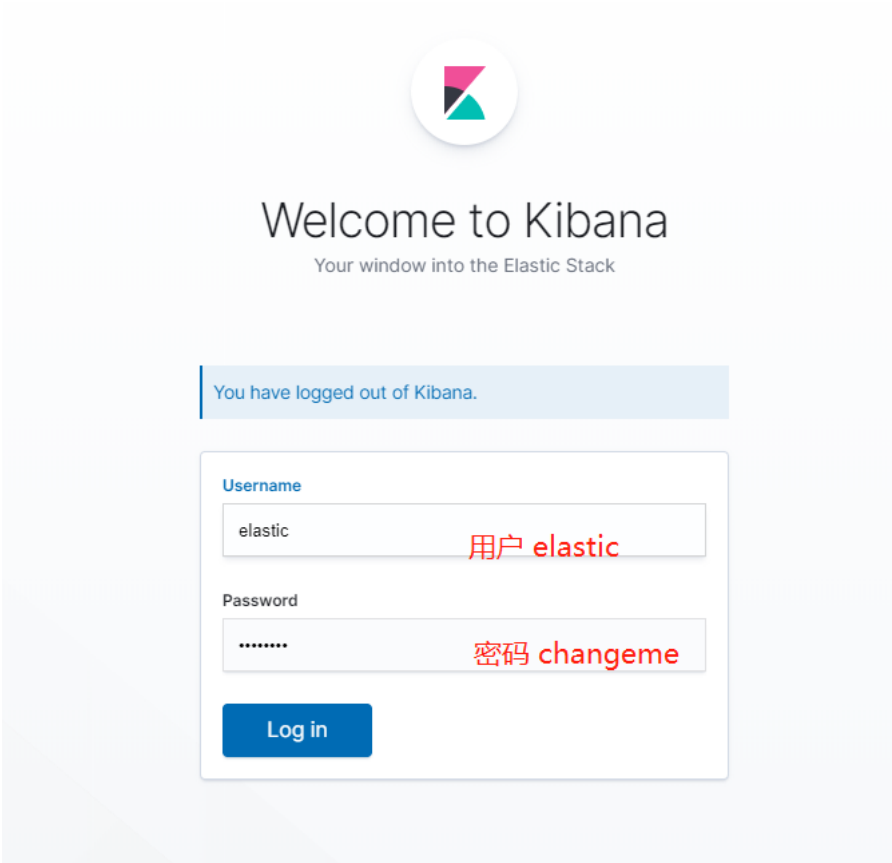
```
[root@localhost docker-elk]# pwd
/home/ELK-filebeat/docker-elk
[root@localhost docker-elk]# docker-compose up -d
Starting dockereIk_elasticsearch_1 ...
```

```
Starting dockernelk elasticsearch_1 ... done
Starting dockernelk kibana_1 ...
Starting dockernelk logstash_1 ...
Starting dockernelk kibana_1
Starting dockernelk kibana_1 ... done
[root@localhost docker-elk]# docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS
7152edaa71dc	dockernelk_kibana	"/usr/local/bin/dumb..."	3 minutes ago	Up 4 seconds	0.0.0.0:5601->5601/tcp
63908878fb00	dockernelk_logstash	"/usr/local/bin/dock..."	3 minutes ago	Up 4 seconds	0.0.0.0:5000->5000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9600->9600/tcp, 5044
d3c44ac2264c	dockernelk_elasticsearch	"/usr/local/bin/dock..."	3 minutes ago	Up 4 seconds	0.0.0.0:9200->9200/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9300->9300/tcp

4.访问kibana

浏览器访问 <http://192.168.8.20:5601>



Yes No

## Elasticsearch

- Index Management
- Index Lifecycle Policies
- Rollup Jobs
- Cross-Cluster Replication
- Remote Clusters
- Watcher
- Snapshot and Restore
- License Management
- 8.0 Upgrade Assistant

## Kibana

- [Index Patterns](#)
- Saved Objects
- Spaces
- Reporting
- Advanced Settings

## Logstash

- Pipelines

## Beats

- Central Management

## Security

- Users
- Roles

## Create index pattern

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

### Step 1 of 2: Define index pattern

**Index pattern**

filebeat-\*

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**.

filebeat-2019.09.23

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## Create index pattern

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

### Step 2 of 2: Configure settings

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

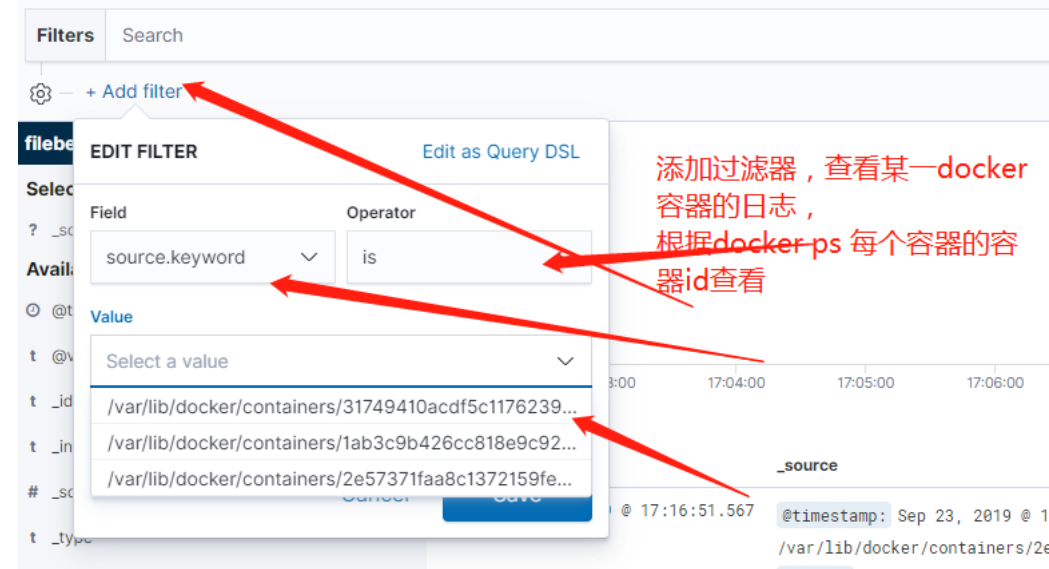
**Time Filter field name** Refresh

@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**



## 二、安装客户端

### 1.修改filebeat的配置文件filebeat.yml-----output到elasticsearch或者logstash

```
[root@localhost config]# pwd
/home/ELK/ELK/docker-elk/filebeat/config
[root@localhost config]# vi filebeat.yml
[root@localhost config]# cat filebeat.yml
filebeat.prospectors:
- type: log
  enabled: true
  paths:
    - /var/lib/docker/containers/*/log #需要读取日志的目录#这里读取的是docker的日志文件，也可以加入tomcat、nginx等配置文件
  document_type: syslog
  json.keys_under_root: true # 因为docker使用的log driver是json-file，因此采集到的日志格式是json格式，设置为true之后，filebeat会将日志进行json_decode处理
  json.add_error_key: true #如果启用此设置，则在出现JSON解组错误或配置中定义了message_key但无法使用的情况下，Filebeat将添加“error.message”和“error.type: json”键
  json.message_key: log #一个可选的配置设置，用于指定应用行筛选和多行设置的JSON密钥。 如果指定，键必须位于JSON对象的顶层，且与键关联的值必须是字符串，否则不会发生过
  tail_files: true
  # 将error日志合并到一行
  multiline.pattern: '^[0-9]{4} [0-9]{2} -[0-9]{2}'
  multiline.negate: true
  multiline.match: after
  multiline.timeout: 10s
# registry_file: /opt/filebeat/registry
# ----- Elasticsearch output -----
# 直接输出到elasticsearch,这里的hosts是elk地址，端口号是elasticsearch端口#
#output.elasticsearch:
#  hosts: ["192.168.8.100:9200"]
#  username: "elastic"
#  password: "changeme"
output:
  logstash:
    enabled: true
    hosts:
      - 192.168.8.20:5000 #这里将filebeat收集的日志output到logstash，此处为logstash的ip和端口，也可以直接输送到elasticsearch
#===== Elasticsearch template setting =====
setup.template.name: "filebeat.template.json"
setup.template.fields: "filebeat.template.json"
setup.template.overwrite: true
setup.template.enabled: false
# 过滤掉一些不必要字段#
processors:
- drop_fields:
    fields: ["input_type", "offset", "stream", "beat"]
```

### 2.启动客户端

```
1 [root@localhost elk-filebeat]# pwd
2 /home/ELK-filebeat/elk-filebeat
3 [root@localhost elk-filebeat]# docker-compose up -d
4 Creating network "elkfilebeat_default" with the default driver
5 Creating elkfilebeat_filebeat_1 ...
6 Creating elkfilebeat_filebeat_1 ... done

[root@localhost elk-filebeat]# docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED             STATUS              PORTS
31749410acdf        prima/filebeat     "/docker-entrypoint..." 5 minutes ago       Up 5 minutes       0.0.0.0:5601->5601/tcp
2e57371faa8c        dockernelk_kibana  "/usr/local/bin/dumb..." 7 minutes ago       Up 7 minutes       0.0.0.0:5000->5000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9600->9600/tcp, 5044
09220beadd39        dockernelk_logstash "/usr/local/bin/dock..." 7 minutes ago       Up 7 minutes       0.0.0.0:9200->9200/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9300->9300/tcp
1ab3c9b426cc        dockernelk_elasticsearch
```