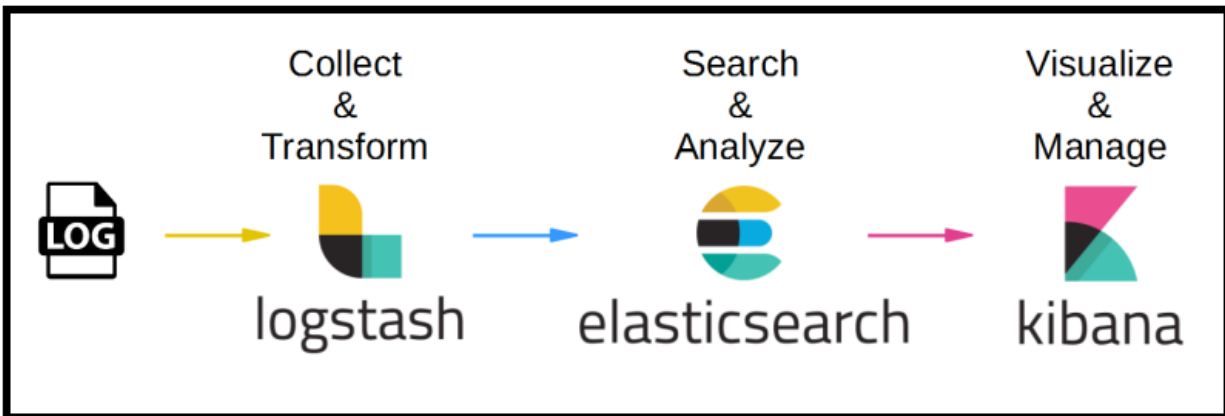


Spring Boot ELK - Mr. RAGHU



ELK Stack

1. **Elasticsearch** is a distributed, JSON-based *search and analytics engine* designed for horizontal scalability, maximum reliability, and easy management.
2. **Logstash** is a dynamic *data collection pipeline* with an extensible plug-in ecosystem and strong Elasticsearch synergy.
3. **Kibana** gives the *visualization* of data through a UI.

ELK stack configuration

Elasticsearch

- A. Download latest version of Elasticsearch from this download (<https://www.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch>) page and unzip it any folder.
- B. Run bin\elasticsearch.bat from command prompt.
- C. By default, it would start at <http://localhost:9200>

Kibana

- A. Download the latest distribution from download (<https://www.elastic.co/downloads/kibana>) page and unzip into any folder.
- B. Open config/kibana.yml in an editor and set elasticsearch.hosts to point at your Elasticsearch instance. In our case as we will use the local instance just uncomment elasticsearch.hosts: "http://localhost:9200"
- C. Run bin\kibana.bat from command prompt.

- D. Once started successfully, Kibana will start on default port 5601 and Kibana UI will be available at <http://localhost:5601>

Logstash

- A. Download the latest distribution from download (<https://www.elastic.co/downloads/logstash>) page and unzip into any folder.
- B. Create one file logstash.conf as per configuration instructions (<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/current/configuration.html>).
- C. Now run `bin/logstash -f logstash.conf` to start logstash

```
input {
  file {
    type => "java"
    path => "F:/mylogs/elktest.log"
    codec => multiline {
      pattern => "^\{%YEAR\}-\{%MONTHNUM\}-\{%MONTHDAY\} \{%TIME\}.*"
      negate => "true"
      what => "previous"
    }
  }
}

filter {
  if [message] =~ "\tat" {
    grok {
      match => ["message", "^(\\tat)"]
      add_tag => ["stacktrace"]
    }
  }
}

output {
  stdout {
    codec => rubydebug
  }
  elasticsearch {
    hosts => ["localhost:9200"]
  }
}
```

Spring Boot Application

Name : SpringBootELKExample

Dependency: Spring Web

1. AppUtil.java

```
package in.nareshit.raghu.util;

import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.io.StringWriter;

public interface AppUtil {

    public static String getLogSupport(Exception e) {
        StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
        PrintWriter pw = new PrintWriter(sw);
        e.printStackTrace(pw);
        return sw.toString();
    }

}
```

2. PaymentRestController.java

```
package in.nareshit.raghu.rest;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

import in.nareshit.raghu.util.AppUtil;

@RestController
@RequestMapping("/payment")
public class PaymentRestController {

    private static final Logger LOG =
        LoggerFactory.getLogger(PaymentRestController.class);

    @GetMapping("/doPay")
    public String doPayment() {
```

```
LOG.info("ENTERED INTO PAYMENT SERVICE");
try {
    LOG.info("PAYMENT ABOUT TO START!");
    throw new RuntimeException("INVALID OTP !");
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    LOG.error("PAYMENT ABOUT TO START!");
    LOG.error("Exception - " +
AppUtil.getLogSupport(e));
}
return "SUCCESS";
}

}
```

3. application.properties

logging.file.name=F:/mylogs/elktest.log

4. Start Project and Enter URL as: <http://localhost:8080/payment/doPay>


Check Log Lines

A. Goto Kibana UI <http://localhost:5601>

B. Click on DashBoard and choose Create new Dashboard

C. Click on Create New Index Pattern and Enter : logstash-* select @timestamp

D. Click on Discover Option and change Date Time for Search



Create your first dashboard

You can combine data views from any Kibana app into one dashboard and see everything in one place.

New to Kibana? [Install some sample data](#) to take a test drive.


[+ Create new dashboard](#)

You have data in Elasticsearch.

Now, create an index pattern.

Kibana requires an index pattern to identify which indices you want to explore. An index pattern can point to a specific index, for example, your log data from yesterday, or all indices that contain your log data.

[+ Create index pattern](#)



Create index pattern

An index pattern can match a single source, for example, `filebeat-4-3-22`, or **multiple** data sources, `filebeat-*`.
[Read documentation](#)

Step 2 of 2: Configure settings

Specify settings for your **logstash-*** index pattern.

Select a primary time field for use with the global time filter.

Time field

Refresh

@timestamp

[> Show advanced settings](#)

[< Back](#)[Create index pattern](#)

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