Install Kibana with RPM

edit

The RPM for Kibana can be downloaded from our website or from our RPM repository. It can be used to install Kibana on any RPM-based system such as OpenSuSE, SLES, Centos, Red Hat, and Oracle Enterprise.

NOTE RPM install is not supported on distributions with old versions of RPM, such as SLES 11 and CentOS 5. Please see Install from archive on Linux or macOS instead.

This package is free to use under the Elastic license. It contains open source and free commercial features and access to paid commercial features. Start a 30-day trial to try out all of the paid commercial features. See the Subscriptions page for information about Elastic license levels.

The latest stable version of Kibana can be found on the Download Kibana page. Other versions can be found on the Past Releases page.

Import the Elastic PGP key

edit

We sign all of our packages with the Elastic Signing Key (PGP key D88E42B4, available from https://pgp.mit.edu) with fingerprint:

```
4609 5ACC 8548 582C 1A26 99A9 D27D 666C D88E 42B4
```

Download and install the public signing key:

```
rpm --import https://artifacts.elastic.co/GPG-KEY-elasticsearch
```

Installing from the RPM repository

edit

Create a file called `kibana.repo` in the `/etc/yum.repos.d/` directory for RedHat based distributions, or in the `/etc/zypp/repos.d/` directory for OpenSuSE based distributions, containing:

```
[kibana-7.x]
name=Kibana repository for 7.x packages
baseurl=https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/7.x/yum
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=https://artifacts.elastic.co/GPG-KEY-elasticsearch
enabled=1
autorefresh=1
type=rpm-md
```

And your repository is ready for use. You can now install Kibana with one of the following commands:

```
sudo yum install kibana  1
sudo dnf install kibana  2
sudo zypper install kibana  3
```

---

1 Use `yum` on CentOS and older Red Hat based distributions.

2 Use `dnf` on Fedora and other newer Red Hat distributions.

3 Use `zypper` on OpenSUSE based distributions

NOTE An alternative package, `kibana-oss`, which contains only features that are available under the Apache 2.0 license is also available. To install it, use the following `baseurl` in your `kibana.repo` file:

```
baseurl=https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/oss-7.x/yum
```

Download and install the RPM manually

The RPM for Kibana v7.10.1 can be downloaded from the website and installed as follows: edit

```
wget https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/kibana/kibana-7.10.1-x86_64.rpm
shasum -a 512 kibana-7.10.1-x86_64.rpm 1
sudo rpm --install kibana-7.10.1-x86_64.rpm
```

---

1 Compare the SHA produced by `shasum` with the published SHA.

Alternatively, you can download the following package, which contains only features that are available under the Apache 2.0 license:
https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/kibana/kibana-oss-7.10.1-x86_64.rpm

SysV `init` vs `systemd`

edit

Kibana is not started automatically after installation. How to start and stop Kibana depends on whether your system uses SysV `init` or `systemd` (used by newer distributions). You can tell which is being used by running this command:

```
ps -p 1
```

Run Kibana with SysV `init`

edit

Use the `chkconfig` command to configure Kibana to start automatically when the system boots up:

```
sudo chkconfig --add kibana
```

You can start and stop Kibana using the `service` command:

```
sudo -i service kibana start
sudo -i service kibana stop
```

If Kibana fails to start for any reason, it will print the reason for failure to `STDOUT`. Log files can be found in `/var/log/kibana/`.

Run Kibana with `systemd`

edit

To configure Kibana to start automatically when the system boots up, run the following commands:

```
sudo /bin/systemctl daemon-reload
sudo /bin/systemctl enable kibana.service
```

Kibana can be started and stopped as follows:

```
sudo systemctl start kibana.service
sudo systemctl stop kibana.service
```

These commands provide no feedback as to whether Kibana was started successfully or not. Log information can be accessed via `journalctl -u kibana.service`.

Configure Kibana via the config file

edit

Kibana loads its configuration from the `/etc/kibana/kibana.yml` file by default. The format of this config file is explained in Configuring Kibana.

Directory layout of RPM

edit

The RPM places config files, logs, and the data directory in the appropriate locations for an RPM-based system:

Type	Description	Default Location	Setting
home	Kibana home directory or `$KIBANA_HOME`	`/usr/share/kibana`	
bin	Binary scripts including `kibana` to start the Kibana server and `kibana-plugin` to install plugins	`/usr/share/kibana/bin`	
config	Configuration files including `kibana.yml`	`/etc/kibana`	
data	The location of the data files written to disk by Kibana and its plugins	`/var/lib/kibana`	`path.data`
logs	Logs files location	`/var/log/kibana`	`path.logs`
plugins	Plugin files location. Each plugin will be contained in a subdirectory.	`/usr/share/kibana/plugins`	

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