

# ELK 日志平台

## 1. 功能描述

什么使 ELK?

ELK 实际上是三个工具的集合，Elasticsearch + Logstash + Kibana，这三个工具组合形成了一套实用、易用的监控架构，很多公司利用它来搭建可视化的海量日志分析平台。

### a. Elasticsearch

ElasticSearch 是一个基于 Lucene 的搜索服务器。它提供了一个分布式多用户能力的全文搜索引擎，基于 RESTful web 接口。Elasticsearch 是用 Java 开发的，并作为 Apache 许可条款下的开放源码发布，是当前流行的企业级搜索引擎。设计用于云计算中，能够达到实时搜索，稳定，可靠，快速，安装使用方便。

### b. Logstash

Logstash 是一个用于管理日志和事件的工具，你可以用它去收集日志、转换日志、解析日志并将它们作为数据提供给其它模块调用，例如搜索、存储等。

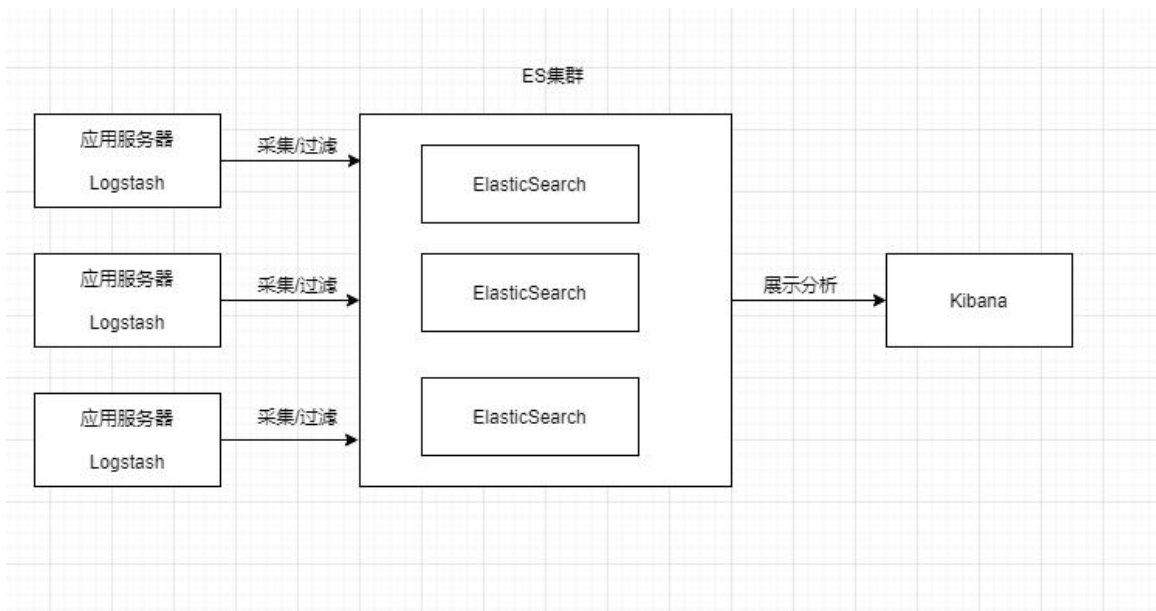
### c. Kibana

Kibana 是一个优秀的前端日志展示框架，它可以非常详细的将日志转化为各种图表，为用户提供强大的数据可视化支持。

为什么要使用 ELK?

目前系统大都采用分布式微服务架构，服务集群部署，这样就会产生很多日志文件，如果每次查问题都是登录到各个服务器看日志文件，是非常困难的。因此需要有统一收集日志的工具，来帮我们收集查看日志。ELK 可以让快速准确的定位问题。提高效率。

## 2. ELK 架构图



### 3. ES 安装

#### a. 导入密钥

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

```
[root@teacher3 ~]# rpm --import https://artifacts.elastic.co/GPG-KEY-elasticsearch
[root@teacher3 ~]#
```

#### b. 创建 es 仓库

```
vim /etc/yum.repos.d/elasticsearch.repo
```

1. [elasticsearch-6.x]
2. name=Elasticsearch repository for 6.x packages
3. baseurl=https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/6.x/yum
4. gpgcheck=1
5. gpgkey=https://artifacts.elastic.co/GPG-KEY-elasticsearch
6. enabled=1
7. autorefresh=1
8. type=rpm-md


```
[root@teacher3 ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/elasticsearch.repo

[elasticsearch-6.x]
name=Elasticsearch repository for 6.x packages
baseurl=https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/6.x/yum
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=https://artifacts.elastic.co/GPG-KEY-elasticsearch
enabled=1
autorefresh=1
type=rpm-md
```


### c. 下载 ES 安装包

1. 地址: <https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/>

← → ↻ 🔒 <https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/> ★ ⚙ ⌵

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 Index of /elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/ Last Update: 2020-07-20 03:25

File Name ↓	File Size ↓	Date ↓
Parent directory/	-	-
apm-server-6.8.10-i686.rpm	10.3 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
apm-server-6.8.10-x86_64.rpm	10.8 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
auditbeat-6.8.10-i686.rpm	10.6 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
auditbeat-6.8.10-x86_64.rpm	11.0 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
elasticsearch-6.8.10.rpm	142.6 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
filebeat-6.8.10-i686.rpm	10.9 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
filebeat-6.8.10-x86_64.rpm	11.4 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
heartbeat-6.8.10-i686.rpm	10.0 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
heartbeat-6.8.10-x86_64.rpm	10.4 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
journalbeat-6.8.10-i686.rpm	9.6 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
journalbeat-6.8.10-x86_64.rpm	10.0 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41
kibana-6.8.10-x86_64.rpm	179.4 MiB	2020-06-03 20:41

1. `wget https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/elasticsearch-6.8.10.rpm`

```
[root@teacher3 ~]# wget https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/elasticsearch-6.8.10.rpm
--2020-07-20 14:28:00-- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/elasticsearch-6.8.10.rpm
Resolving mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn (mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn)... 101.6.8.193, 2402:f000:1:408:8100::1
Connecting to mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn (mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn)|101.6.8.193|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 149520716 (143M) [application/x-redhat-package-manager]
Saving to: 'elasticsearch-6.8.10.rpm'

100%[=====] 149,520,716 4.51MB/s in 29s

2020-07-20 14:28:31 (4.83 MB/s) - 'elasticsearch-6.8.10.rpm' saved [149520716/149520716]
```

```
[root@teacher3 elk]# wget https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/filebeat-6.8.10-x86_64.rpm
--2020-07-20 14:39:56-- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/filebeat-6.8.10-x86_64.rpm
Resolving mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn (mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn)... 101.6.8.193, 2402:f000:1408:8100::1
Connecting to mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn (mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn)|101.6.8.193|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 11901537 (11M) [application/x-redhat-package-manager]
Saving to: 'filebeat-6.8.10-x86_64.rpm'

100%[=====] 11,901,537  1.63MB/s   in 13s

2020-07-20 14:40:09 (917 KB/s) - 'filebeat-6.8.10-x86_64.rpm' saved [11901537/11901537]
```

## d. 安装 es

### 1. rpm -ivh elasticsearch-6.8.10.rpm

```
[root@teacher3 elk]# rpm -ivh elasticsearch-6.8.10.rpm
Preparing...                               [100%]
Creating elasticsearch group... OK
Creating elasticsearch user... OK
Updating / installing...
 1:elasticsearch-0:6.8.10-1                [100%]
## NOT starting on installation, please execute the following statements to configure elasticsearch service to start automatically using systemd
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl enable elasticsearch.service
## You can start elasticsearch service by executing
sudo systemctl start elasticsearch.service
Created elasticsearch keystore in /etc/elasticsearch
```

## e. 修改 es 配置

### 1. vim /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml

```
#
# ----- Memory -----
#
# Lock the memory on startup:
#
#bootstrap.memory_lock: true
#
# Make sure that the heap size is set to about half the memory available
# on the system and that the owner of the process is allowed to use this
# limit.
#
# Elasticsearch performs poorly when the system is swapping the memory.
#
# ----- Network -----
#
# Set the bind address to a specific IP (IPv4 or IPv6):
#
network.host: localhost
#
# Set a custom port for HTTP:
#
http.port: 9200
#
# For more information, consult the network module documentation.
#
# ----- Discovery -----
#
# Pass an initial list of hosts to perform discovery when new node is started:
# The default list of hosts is ["127.0.0.1", "::1"]
#
#discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts: ["host1", "host2"]
#
# Prevent the "split brain" by configuring the majority of nodes (total number of master-eligible nodes / 2 + 1):
#
-- INSERT --
```

注：打开 network.host 改为 localhost; 打开 http.port

## f. 启动 es

### 1. systemctl start elasticsearch

```
[root@teacher3 elk]# systemctl start elasticsearch
[root@teacher3 elk]#
```

### 1. systemctl status elasticsearch

查看 es 启动状态

```
[root@teacher3 elk]# systemctl status elasticsearch
● elasticsearch.service - Elasticsearch
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: failed (Result: exit-code) since Mon 2020-07-20 14:57:49 CST; 13min ago
     Docs: http://www.elastic.co
   Process: 34872 ExecStart=/usr/share/elasticsearch/bin/elasticsearch -p ${PID_DIR}/elasticsearch.pid --quiet (code=exited, status=1/FAILURE)
   Main PID: 34872 (code=exited, status=1/FAILURE)

Jul 20 14:57:49 teacher3 systemd[1]: Started Elasticsearch.
Jul 20 14:57:49 teacher3 elasticsearch[34872]: which: no java in (/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin)
Jul 20 14:57:49 teacher3 elasticsearch[34872]: warning: Falling back to java on path. This behavior is deprecated. Specify JAVA_HOME
Jul 20 14:57:49 teacher3 elasticsearch[34872]: could not find java; set JAVA_HOME
Jul 20 14:57:49 teacher3 systemd[1]: elasticsearch.service: main process exited, code=exited, status=1/FAILURE
Jul 20 14:57:49 teacher3 systemd[1]: Unit elasticsearch.service entered failed state.
Jul 20 14:57:49 teacher3 systemd[1]: elasticsearch.service failed.
```

如果看到这些信息，证明启动失败

解决方案：

在/etc/sysconfig/elasticsearch 的这个文件里面设置 JAVA\_HOME 环境变量：

```
#####
# Elasticsearch
#####

# Elasticsearch home directory
#ES_HOME=/usr/share/elasticsearch

# Elasticsearch Java path
JAVA_HOME=/opt/module/jdk1.8.0_231

# Elasticsearch configuration directory
ES_PATH_CONF=/etc/elasticsearch

# Elasticsearch PID directory
#PID_DIR=/var/run/elasticsearch

# Additional Java OPTS
#ES_JAVA_OPTS=

# Configure restart on package upgrade (true, every other setting will lead to not restarting)
#RESTART_ON_UPGRADE=true

#####
# Elasticsearch service
#####

# SysV init.d
#
# The number of seconds to wait before checking if Elasticsearch started successfully as a daemon process
ES_STARTUP_SLEEP_TIME=5

#####
```

再次执行

1. systemctl start elasticsearch

再查看状态

1. systemctl status elasticsearch

```
[root@teacher3 elk]# systemctl status elasticsearch
● elasticsearch.service - Elasticsearch
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2020-07-20 15:11:04 CST; 2s ago
     Docs: http://www.elastic.co
   Main PID: 35762 (java)
   CGroup: /system.slice/elasticsearch.service
           └─35762 /opt/module/jdk1.8.0_231/bin/java -Xms1g -Xmx1g -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=75 -XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly -Des.networkaddress.cache...
           └─35859 /usr/share/elasticsearch/modules/x-pack-m/ml/platform/linux-x86_64/bin/controller

Jul 20 15:11:04 teacher3 systemd[1]: Started Elasticsearch.
```

提示这些信息 证明 es 服务启动成功。

g.验证 es 服务

1. curl -X GET "localhost:9200"

```

[root@teacher3 elk]# curl -X GET "localhost:9200"
{
  "name" : "v-UIfxi",
  "cluster_name" : "elasticsearch",
  "cluster_uuid" : "M4nZs5u_TNGI4Z5PClsyLw",
  "version" : {
    "number" : "6.8.10",
    "build_flavor" : "default",
    "build_type" : "rpm",
    "build_hash" : "537cb22",
    "build_date" : "2020-05-28T14:47:19.882936Z",
    "build_snapshot" : false,
    "lucene_version" : "7.7.3",
    "minimum_wire_compatibility_version" : "5.6.0",
    "minimum_index_compatibility_version" : "5.0.0"
  },
  "tagline" : "You Know, for Search"
}

```

看到这些信息 证明 es 服务可用。

## 4. Logstash 安装

### a. 下载 Logstash 安装包

1. [wget https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/logstash-6.8.10.rpm](https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/logstash-6.8.10.rpm)

```

[root@teacher3 elk]# wget https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/logstash-6.8.10.rpm
--2020-07-20 14:36:24-- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-6.x/6.8.10/logstash-6.8.10.rpm
Resolving mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn (mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn)... 101.6.8.193, 2402:f000:1:408:8100::1
Connecting to mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn (mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn)[101.6.8.193]:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 180162293 (172M) [application/x-redhat-package-manager]
Saving to: 'logstash-6.8.10.rpm'

100%[=====] 180,162,293 5.37MB/s in 53s

2020-07-20 14:37:17 (3.24 MB/s) - 'logstash-6.8.10.rpm' saved [180162293/180162293]

```

### b. 安装 logstash

1. `rpm -ivh logstash-6.8.10.rpm`

```

[root@teacher3 elk]# rpm -ivh logstash-6.8.10.rpm
Preparing...                               [100%]
Updating / installing...
 1:logstash-1:6.8.10-1                     [100%]
Using provided startup options file: /etc/logstash/startup.options
/usr/share/logstash/vendor/bundle/jruby/2.5.0/gems/pleaserun-0.0.30/lib/pleaserun/platform/base.rb:112: warning: constant ::Fixnum is deprecated
Successfully created system startup script for Logstash

```

### c. 添加 logstash 配置文件

1. `vim /etc/logstash/conf.d/edu-front-boot.conf`

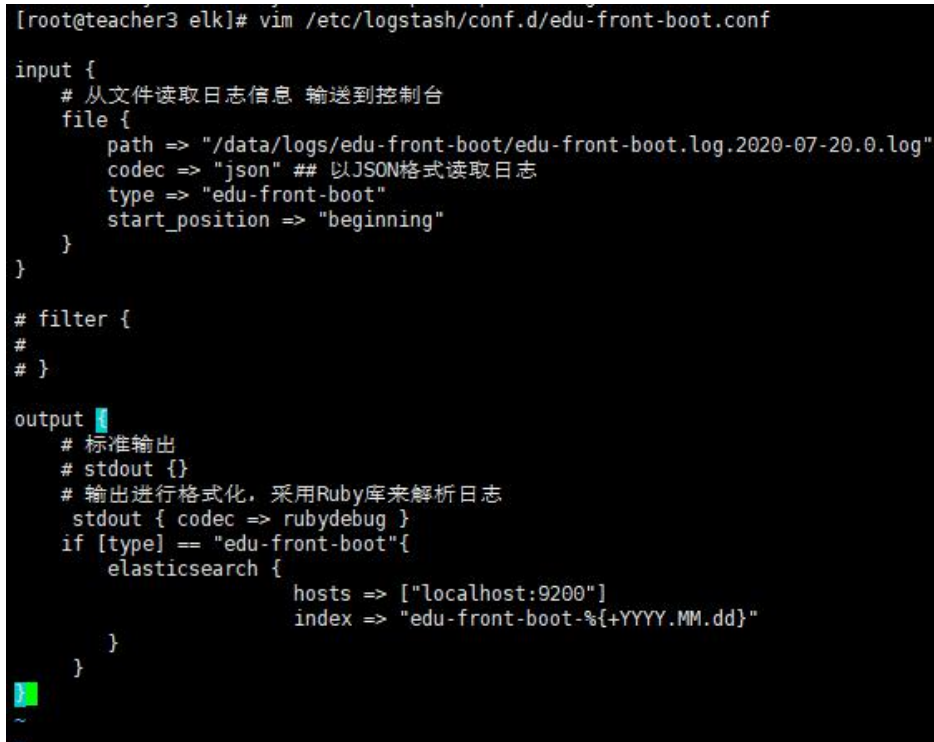
1. input {
2. # 从文件读取日志信息 输送到控制台
3. file {
4. path => "/data/logs/edu-front-boot/edu-front-boot.log.2020-07-20.0.log"
5. codec => "json" ## 以 JSON 格式读取日志
6. type => "edu-front-boot"
7. start\_position => "beginning"
8. }
9. }
- 10.



```

11. # filter {
12. #
13. # }
14.
15. output {
16.   # 标准输出
17.   # stdout {}
18.   # 输出进行格式化，采用 Ruby 库来解析日志
19.   stdout { codec => rubydebug }
20.   if [type] == "edu-front-boot" {
21.     elasticsearch {
22.       hosts => ["localhost:9200"]
23.       index => "edu-front-boot-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
24.     }
25.   }
26. }

```



```

[root@teacher3 elk]# vim /etc/logstash/conf.d/edu-front-boot.conf
input {
  # 从文件读取日志信息 输送到控制台
  file {
    path => "/data/logs/edu-front-boot/edu-front-boot.log.2020-07-20.0.log"
    codec => "json" ## 以JSON格式读取日志
    type => "edu-front-boot"
    start_position => "beginning"
  }
}

# filter {
#
# }

output {
  # 标准输出
  # stdout {}
  # 输出进行格式化，采用Ruby库来解析日志
  stdout { codec => rubydebug }
  if [type] == "edu-front-boot" {
    elasticsearch {
      hosts => ["localhost:9200"]
      index => "edu-front-boot-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
    }
  }
}

```

d.启动 logstash 服务

首先进入/usr/share/logstash/bin

1. ./logstash -f /etc/logstash/conf.d/

1. `vim /etc/kibana/kibana.yml`



```

# Kibana is served by a back end server. This setting specifies the port to use.
server.port: 5601

# Specifies the address to which the Kibana server will bind. IP addresses and host names are both valid values.
# The default is 'localhost', which usually means remote machines will not be able to connect.
# To allow connections from remote users, set this parameter to a non-loopback address.
server.host: "0.0.0.0"

# Enables you to specify a path to mount Kibana at if you are running behind a proxy.
# Use the 'server.rewriteBasePath' setting to tell Kibana if it should remove the basePath
# from requests it receives, and to prevent a deprecation warning at startup.
# This setting cannot end in a slash.
#server.basePath: ""

# Specifies whether Kibana should rewrite requests that are prefixed with
# 'server.basePath' or require that they are rewritten by your reverse proxy.
# This setting was effectively always 'false' before Kibana 6.3 and will
# default to 'true' starting in Kibana 7.0.
server.rewriteBasePath: false

# The maximum payload size in bytes for incoming server requests.
server.maxPayloadBytes: 1048576

# The Kibana server's name. This is used for display purposes.
server.name: "your-hostname"

# The URLs of the Elasticsearch instances to use for all your queries.
elasticsearch.hosts: ["http://localhost:9200"]

# When this setting's value is true Kibana uses the hostname specified in the server.host
# setting. When the value of this setting is false, Kibana uses the hostname of the host
# that connects to this Kibana instance.
elasticsearch.preserveHost: true

```

注：打开 server.port ; 打开 server.host

d.启动 Kibana

1. systemctl start kibana

```
[root@teacher3 elk]# systemctl start kibana
```

查看启动状态

1. systemctl status kibana

```

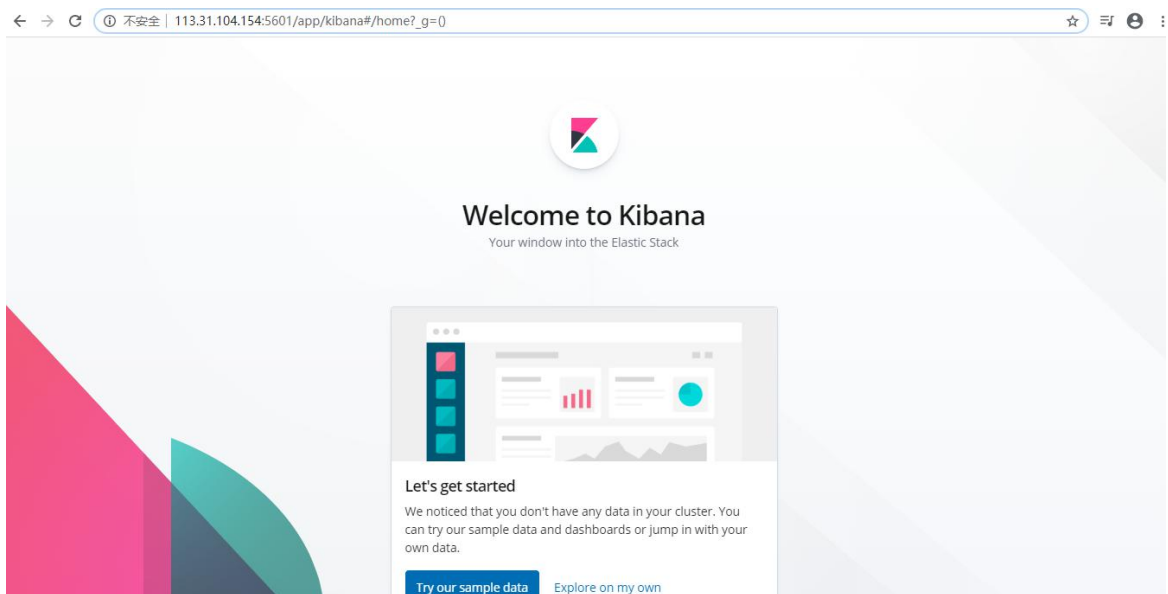
[root@teacher3 elk]# systemctl status kibana
● kibana.service - Kibana
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/kibana.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2020-07-20 15:27:37 CST; 15s ago
     Main PID: 36855 (node)
    CGroup: /system.slice/kibana.service
            └─36855 /usr/share/kibana/bin/../node/bin/node --no-warnings --max-http-header-size=65536 /usr/share/kibana/bin/../src/cli -c /etc/kibana/kibana.yml

Jul 20 15:27:37 teacher3 systemd[1]: Started Kibana.

```

看到这些信息 证明启动成功

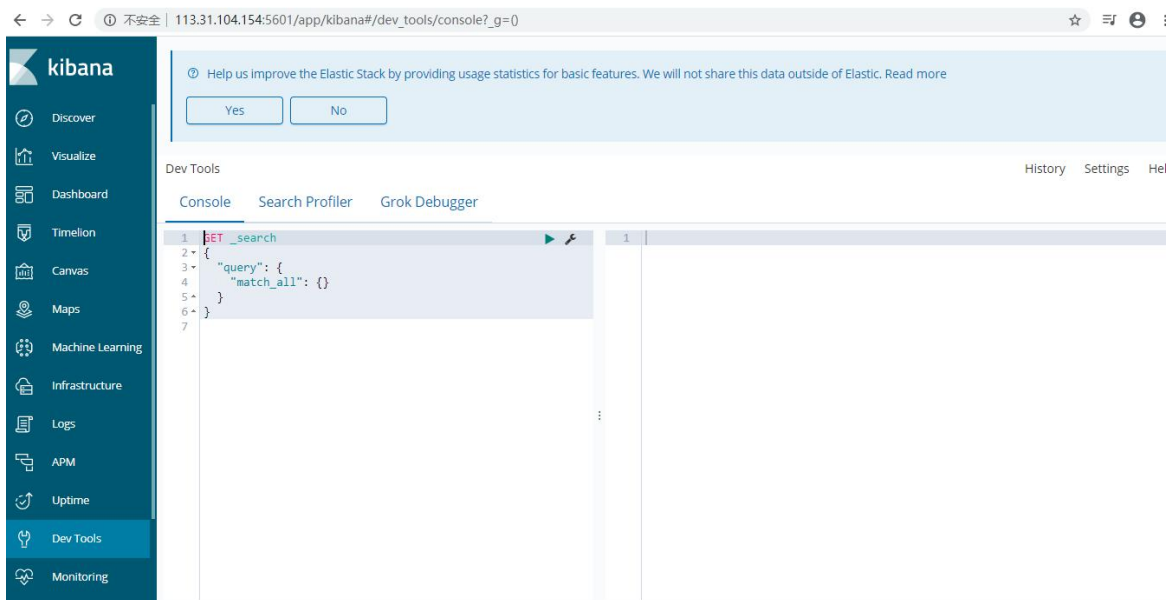
e.浏览器访问 <http://113.31.104.154:5601/>验证下服务



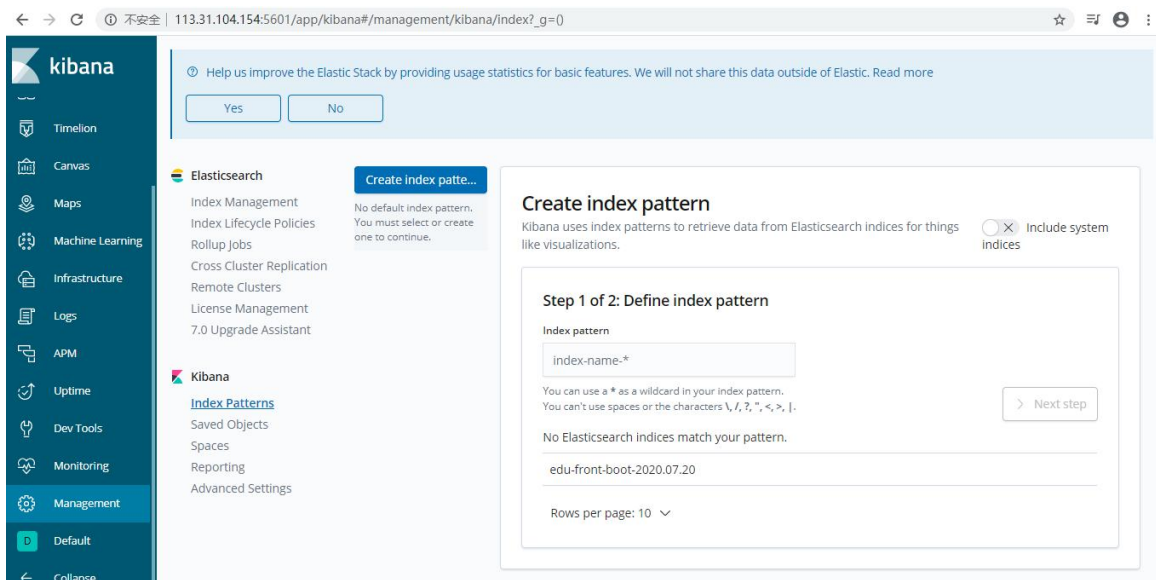
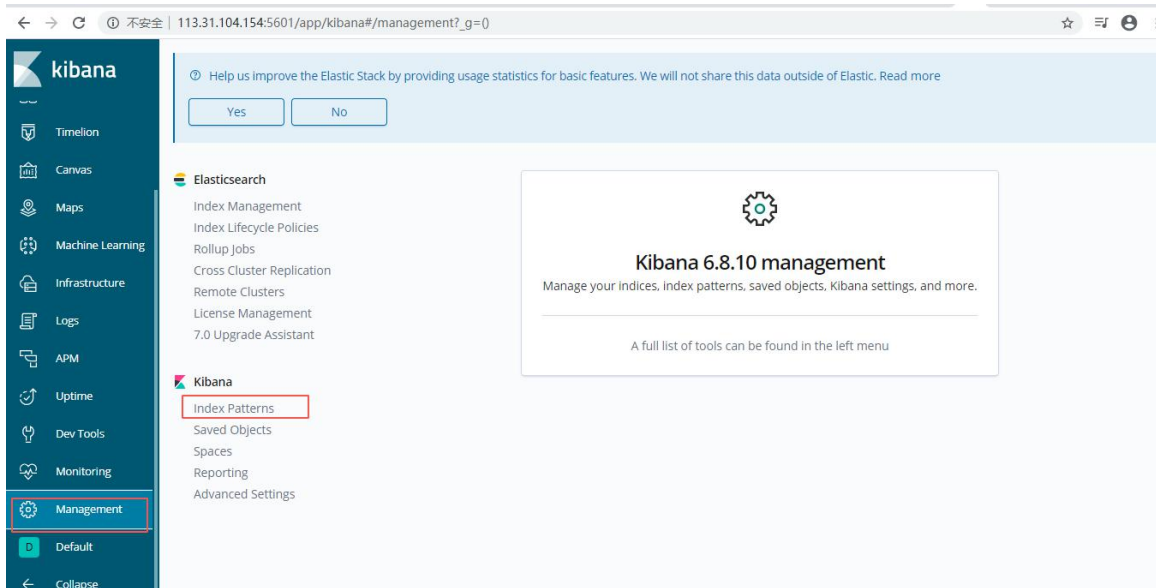
看到这个效果，证明 kibana 服务启动成功

f.在 Kibana 中创建索引

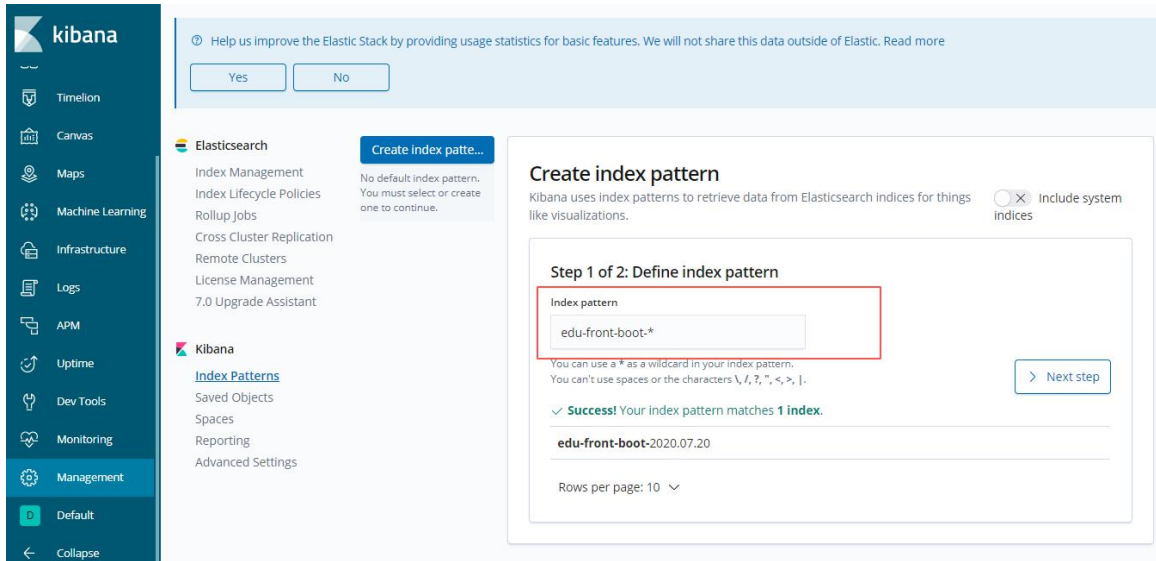
点击 try our sample data 进入控制台



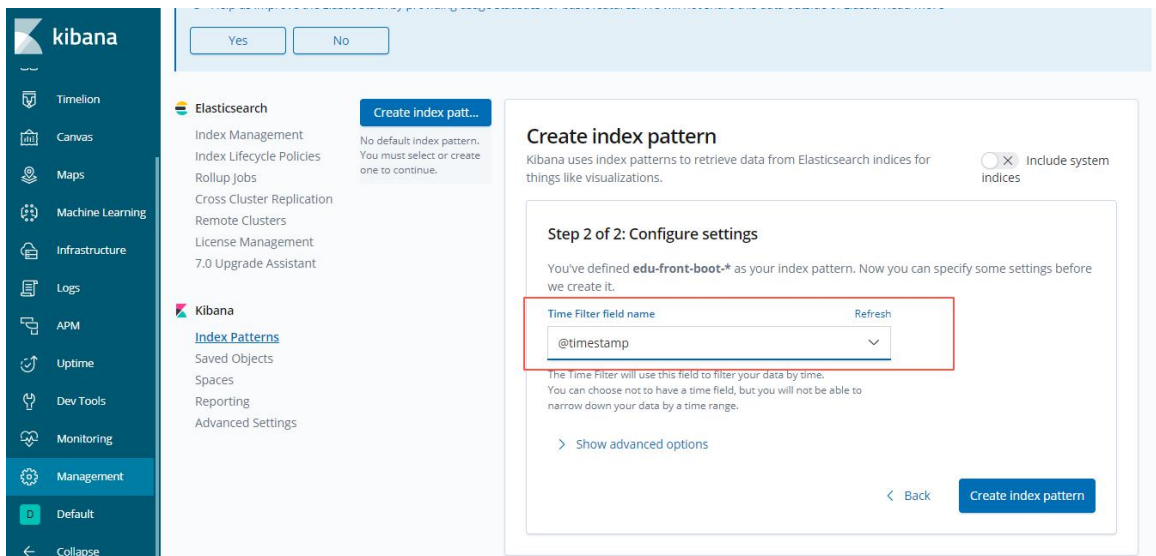
点击 Management -> index Patterns



填写索引名称，点击 Next step



选择@timestamp,点击 Create index pattern



创建成功

