

**ELK: ELASTICSEARCH LOGSTASH KIBANA**

**INTRODUCTION / RUN BOOK**

**TO MONITOR**

**LOGS**

## Why ELK ?

ELK i.e **Elasticsearch Logstash Kibana** is a collection of open-source software. It allows you to collect, analyze, and visualize logs generated from any source in any format, this concept is also called as centralized logging. Centralized logging can help us to identify problems with our servers or applications, as it allows us to search through all of our logs in a single place and it allows to identify issues that span multiple servers by correlating their logs during a specific time frame.

**Elasticsearch** is a free and open source software. It allows you to store, search, and analyze big volumes of data quickly and in near real time.

**Logstash** will collect the data of the server and provide it to Elasticsearch.

Once data reaches to Elasticsearch, we can check all the logs.

It will process the data i.e. send the data to Elasticsearch.

**Kibana** is a dashboard where we can see the logs & metrics of the server in a better visualized form with the help of Elasticsearch.

## Installation Steps:-

Check Java version by command (**Java is required**)

```
# java -version
```

Download    Process Elasticsearch rpm file

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

### Create Repo:

```
# sudo vi /etc/yum.repos.d/elasticsearch.repo
```

### Add this in 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
```

### Install elasticsearch now

```
# sudo yum install elasticsearch  
  
# sudo systemctl enable elasticsearch.service
```

**Go to** `sudo vi /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml` and Configures the Elasticsearch server settings.

We can give IP/LOCALHOST/0.0.0.0 for local system

```
# ----- Network -----
#
# Set the bind address to a specific IP (IPv4 or IPv6):
#
network.host: 0.0.0.0
#
# Set a custom port for HTTP:
#
http.port: 9200
#
```

Remove the # character at the beginning of the lines for network host to uncomment them

Now start service by using following command.

```
# sudo service elasticsearch start
```

```
# curl -X GET 'http://localhost:9200 OR in Browser
http://localhost:9200---After this command you should see this output-->
```

```
{
  "name" : "8oSCBFJ",
  "cluster_name" : "elasticsearch",
  "cluster_uuid" : "iNf9ZymBQaOWKpMRBfisog",
  "version" : {
    "number" : "6.5.2",
    "build_flavor" : "default",
    "build_type" : "rpm",
```

```
"build_hash" : "9434bed",  
"build_date" : "2018-11-29T23:58:20.891072Z",  
"build_snapshot" : false,  
"lucene_version" : "7.5.0",  
"minimum_wire_compatibility_version" : "5.6.0",  
"minimum_index_compatibility_version" : "5.0.0"  
},  
"tagline" : "You Know, for Search"  
}
```

## Installing and Configuring the Kibana Dashboard

```
# sudo yum install kibana
```

### Configure kibana.yml file

- ```
# vi /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: "192.168.2.157"

# Enables you to specify a path to mount Kibana at if you are running behind a proxy.
# Use the `server.basePath` 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://192.168.2.157:9200"

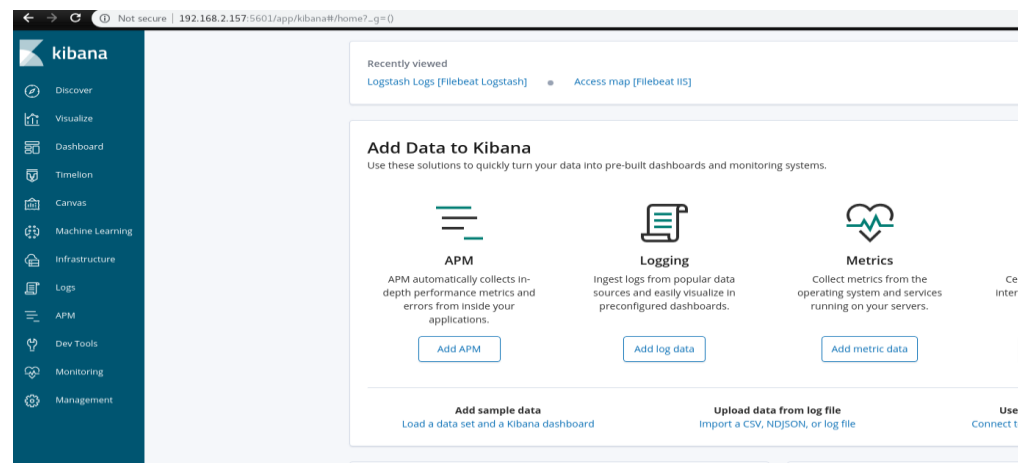
# When this setting's value is true Kibana uses the hostname specified in the server host

```

Uncomment this three lines. As per image.

`sudo systemctl start kibana`

Go to browser and <http://your server ip:5601>



## Installing and Configuring Logstash

- `# sudo yum install logstash`

Create a configuration file called `02-beats-input.conf` where you will set up your Filebeat input:

- # sudo vi /etc/logstash/conf.d/02-beats-input.conf

Then add this.

```
input {
  beats {
    port => 5044
  }
}
```

## Insert the following syslog filter configuration

- # sudo vi /etc/logstash/conf.d/10-syslog-filter.conf

Add this configuration. This filter is used to parse incoming system logs to make them structured and usable by the predefined Kibana dashboards

```
filter {
  if [fileset][module] == "system" {
    if [fileset][name] == "auth" {
      grok {
        match => { "message" => ["%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
sshd(?!\[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\}): %{DATA:[system][auth][ssh][event]} %{DATA:[system][auth][ssh][method]} for (invalid
user )?%{DATA:[system][auth][user]} from %{IPORHOST:[system][auth][ssh][ip]} port %{NUMBER:[system][auth][ssh][port]}
ssh2(: %{GREEDYDATA:[system][auth][ssh][signature]})?",

        "%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
sshd(?!\[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\}): %{DATA:[system][auth][ssh][event]} user %{DATA:[system][auth][user]}
from %{IPORHOST:[system][auth][ssh][ip]}",

        "%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
sshd(?!\[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\}): Did not receive identification string from %{IPORHOST:[system][auth][ssh][dropped_ip]}",

        "%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
sudo(?!\[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\}): \s*%{DATA:[system][auth][user]} : ( %{DATA:[system][auth][sudo][error]} )?
TTY=%{DATA:[system][auth][sudo][tty]} ; PWD=%{DATA:[system][auth][sudo][pwd]} ; USER=%{DATA:[system][auth][sudo][user]} ;
COMMAND=%{GREEDYDATA:[system][auth][sudo][command]}",

        "%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
groupadd(?!\[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\}): new group: name=%{DATA:system.auth.groupadd.name},
GID=%{NUMBER:system.auth.groupadd.gid}",

        "%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
useradd(?!\[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\}): new user: name=%{DATA:[system][auth][user][add][name]},
UID=%{NUMBER:[system][auth][user][add][uid]}, GID=%{NUMBER:[system][auth][user][add][gid]},
home=%{DATA:[system][auth][user][add][home]}, shell=%{DATA:[system][auth][user][add][shell]}$",

        "%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]} %{DATA:[system][auth][program]}(?![%
{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\}): %{GREEDYMULTILINE:[system][auth][message]}" }

      pattern_definitions => {
        "GREEDYMULTILINE" => "(.|\n)*"
```

```

    }

    remove_field => "message"

  }

  date {

    match => [ "[system][auth][timestamp]", "MMM  d HH:mm:ss", "MMM dd HH:mm:ss" ]

  }

  geoip {

    source => "[system][auth][ssh][ip]"

    target => "[system][auth][ssh][geoip]"

  }

}

else if [fileset][name] == "syslog" {

  grok {

    match => { "message" =>
["%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][syslog][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][syslog][hostname]} %{DATA:[system][syslog][program]}(
?\\[\\[%{POSINT:[system][syslog][pid]}\\])?: %{GREEDYMULTILINE:[system][syslog][message]}"] }

    pattern_definitions => { "GREEDYMULTILINE" => "(.\\n)*" }

    remove_field => "message"

  }

  date {

    match => [ "[system][syslog][timestamp]", "MMM  d HH:mm:ss", "MMM dd HH:mm:ss" ]

  }

}

}

}

```

Now Lastly, create a configuration file called 30-elasticsearch-output.conf:

```
# sudo vi /etc/logstash/conf.d/30-elasticsearch-output.conf
```

Insert this:-

```

output {

  elasticsearch {

    hosts => ["localhost:9200"]

    manage_template => false

    index => "%{[@metadata][beat]}-%{[@metadata][version]}-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"

  }

}

```



```
# sudo systemctl start logstash
```

- # sudo systemctl enable logstash

## Installing and Configuring Filebeat

- # sudo yum install filebeat

Now configure as bellow logstash to connect with logstash

- # sudo vi /etc/filebeat/filebeat.yml
- Set type:log as true and dont forget to give correct path as below:

```
#===== Filebeat inputs =====

filebeat.inputs:

# Each - is an input. Most options can be set at the input level, so
# you can use different inputs for various configurations.
# Below are the input specific configurations.

- type: Log

# Change to true to enable this input configuration.
enabled: true

# Paths that should be crawled and fetched. Glob based paths.
paths:
  - /var/log/elasticsearch/*.Log
  #- c:\programdata\elasticsearch\logs\*
```

```
#output.elasticsearch:
```

```
# Array of hosts to connect to.
```

```
#hosts: ["localhost:9200"]
```

Then, configure the output.logstash, remove #

```
output.logstash:
```

```
# The Logstash hosts
```

```
hosts: ["localhost:5044"]
```

Now start filebeat---

```
sudo filebeat modules enable system
```

Enable the module as per your logs requirement---

- `sudo filebeat modules list`
- `sudo filebeat setup --template -E output.logstash.enabled=false -E 'output.elasticsearch.hosts=["localhost:9200"]'`

After executing last command Output should be like this:--Loaded index template

To check the version information.

- `# sudo filebeat setup -e -E output.logstash.enabled=false -E output.elasticsearch.hosts=['localhost:9200'] -E setup.kibana.host=localhost:5601`

**Now start the filebeat**

- `# sudo systemctl start filebeat`

Then,

```
# curl -X GET
'http://localhost:9200/filebeat-*/_search?pretty'
```

- **It should show hit numbers and successful numbers.**
- For example something like below:-

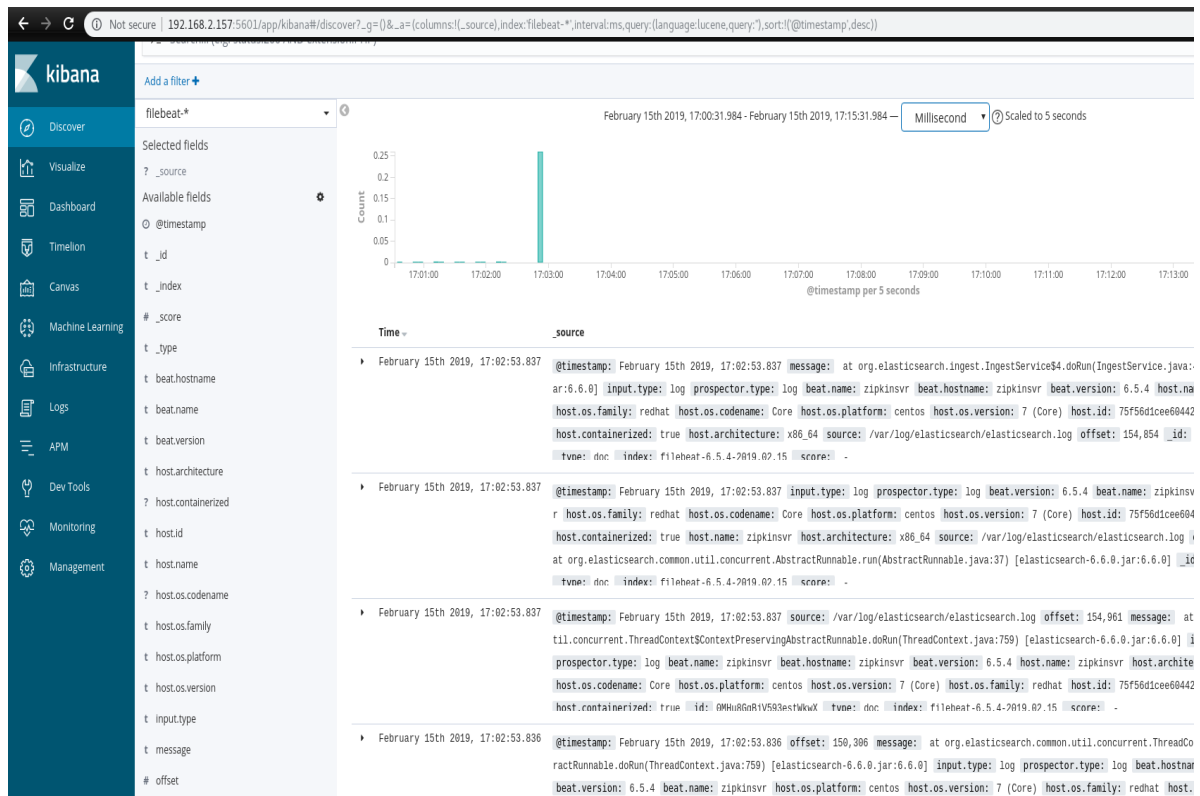
```
[root@zipkinsvr filebeat]# curl -X GET 'http://localhost:9200/filebeat-*/_search?pretty'
{
  "took" : 115,
  "timed_out" : false,
  "_shards" : {
    "total" : 3,
    "successful" : 3,
    "skipped" : 0,
    "failed" : 0
  },
  "hits" : {
    "total" : 80339,
    "max_score" : 1.0,
    "hits" : [
      {
        "_index" : "filebeat-6.5.4-2019.02.15",
        "_type" : "doc",
        "_id" : "rcDo8GgBjV593estuh9U",
```

Now Go to Kibana Dashboard <http://localhost:5601/> OR IP:5601

Now click on **Discover**

Select **filebeat-\*** index

Then it will show logs as below:-



\*\*\*\*\*