**Install-elk.yml**

---

- name: Configure Elk VM with Docker

hosts: elk

remote\_user: azdmin

become: true

tasks:

# Use apt module

- name: Install docker.io

apt:

update\_cache: yes

name: docker.io

state: present

# Use apt module

- name: Install pip3

apt:

force\_apt\_get: yes

name: python3-pip

state: present

# Use pip module

- name: Install Docker python module

pip:

name: docker

state: present

# Use sysctl module

- name: Use more memory

sysctl:

name: vm.max\_map\_count

value: "262144"

state: present

reload: yes

# Use docker\_container module

- name: download and launch a docker elk container

docker\_container:

name: elk

image: sebp/elk:761

state: started

restart\_policy: always

published\_ports:

- 5601:5601

- 9200:9200

- 5044:5044

# Use systemd module

- name: Enable service docker on boot

systemd:

name: docker

enabled: yes

**filebeat-config.yml**

######################## Filebeat Configuration ############################

# This file is a full configuration example documenting all non-deprecated

# options in comments. For a shorter configuration example, that contains only

# the most common options, please see filebeat.yml in the same directory.

#

# You can find the full configuration reference here:

# https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/beats/filebeat/index.html

filebeat.config.modules:

path: ${path.config}/modules.d/\*.yml

#========================== Modules configuration =============================

filebeat.modules:

#-------------------------------- System Module --------------------------------

#- module: system

# Syslog

#syslog:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

# Authorization logs

#auth:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

#-------------------------------- Apache Module --------------------------------

#- module: apache

# Access logs

#access:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

# Error logs

#error:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

#-------------------------------- Auditd Module --------------------------------

#- module: auditd

#log:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

#---------------------------- Elasticsearch Module ----------------------------

- module: elasticsearch

# Server log

server:

enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

gc:

enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

audit:

enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

slowlog:

enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

deprecation:

enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

#------------------------------- Haproxy Module -------------------------------

- module: haproxy

# All logs

log:

enabled: true

# Set which input to use between syslog (default) or file.

#var.input:

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

#-------------------------------- Icinga Module --------------------------------

#- module: icinga

# Main logs

#main:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

# Debug logs

#debug:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

# Startup logs

#startup:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

#--------------------------------- IIS Module ---------------------------------

#- module: iis

# Access logs

#access:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

# Error logs

#error:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

#-------------------------------- Kafka Module --------------------------------

- module: kafka

# All logs

log:

enabled: true

# Set custom paths for Kafka. If left empty,

# Filebeat will look under /opt.

#var.kafka\_home:

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

#-------------------------------- Kibana Module --------------------------------

- module: kibana

# All logs

log:

enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

#------------------------------- Logstash Module -------------------------------

#- module: logstash

# logs

#log:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

# var.paths:

# Slow logs

#slowlog:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

#------------------------------- Mongodb Module -------------------------------

#- module: mongodb

# Logs

#log:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

#-------------------------------- MySQL Module --------------------------------

#- module: mysql

# Error logs

#error:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

# Slow logs

#slowlog:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

#--------------------------------- Nats Module ---------------------------------

- module: nats

# All logs

log:

enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

#-------------------------------- Nginx Module --------------------------------

#- module: nginx

# Access logs

#access:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

# Error logs

#error:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

#------------------------------- Osquery Module -------------------------------

- module: osquery

result:

enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# If true, all fields created by this module are prefixed with

# `osquery.result`. Set to false to copy the fields in the root

# of the document. The default is true.

#var.use\_namespace: true

#------------------------------ PostgreSQL Module ------------------------------

#- module: postgresql

# Logs

#log:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

#-------------------------------- Redis Module --------------------------------

#- module: redis

# Main logs

#log:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths: ["/var/log/redis/redis-server.log\*"]

# Slow logs, retrieved via the Redis API (SLOWLOG)

#slowlog:

#enabled: true

# The Redis hosts to connect to.

#var.hosts: ["localhost:6379"]

# Optional, the password to use when connecting to Redis.

#var.password:

#----------------------------- Google Santa Module -----------------------------

- module: santa

log:

enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the the default path.

#var.paths:

#------------------------------- Traefik Module -------------------------------

#- module: traefik

# Access logs

#access:

#enabled: true

# Set custom paths for the log files. If left empty,

# Filebeat will choose the paths depending on your OS.

#var.paths:

# Input configuration (advanced). Any input configuration option

# can be added under this section.

#input:

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

# List of inputs to fetch data.

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 of the files. Based on this the way the file is read is decided.

# The different types cannot be mixed in one input

#

# Possible options are:

# \* log: Reads every line of the log file (default)

# \* stdin: Reads the standard in

#------------------------------ Log input --------------------------------

- type: log

# Change to true to enable this input configuration.

enabled: false

# Paths that should be crawled and fetched. Glob based paths.

# To fetch all ".log" files from a specific level of subdirectories

# /var/log/\*/\*.log can be used.

# For each file found under this path, a harvester is started.

# Make sure not file is defined twice as this can lead to unexpected behaviour.

paths:

- /var/log/\*.log

#- c:\programdata\elasticsearch\logs\\*

# Configure the file encoding for reading files with international characters

# following the W3C recommendation for HTML5 (http://www.w3.org/TR/encoding).

# Some sample encodings:

# plain, utf-8, utf-16be-bom, utf-16be, utf-16le, big5, gb18030, gbk,

# hz-gb-2312, euc-kr, euc-jp, iso-2022-jp, shift-jis, ...

#encoding: plain

# Exclude lines. A list of regular expressions to match. It drops the lines that are

# matching any regular expression from the list. The include\_lines is called before

# exclude\_lines. By default, no lines are dropped.

#exclude\_lines: ['^DBG']

# Include lines. A list of regular expressions to match. It exports the lines that are

# matching any regular expression from the list. The include\_lines is called before

# exclude\_lines. By default, all the lines are exported.

#include\_lines: ['^ERR', '^WARN']

# Exclude files. A list of regular expressions to match. Filebeat drops the files that

# are matching any regular expression from the list. By default, no files are dropped.

#exclude\_files: ['.gz$']

# Optional additional fields. These fields can be freely picked

# to add additional information to the crawled log files for filtering

#fields:

# level: debug

# review: 1

# Set to true to store the additional fields as top level fields instead

# of under the "fields" sub-dictionary. In case of name conflicts with the

# fields added by Filebeat itself, the custom fields overwrite the default

# fields.

#fields\_under\_root: false

# Set to true to publish fields with null values in events.

#keep\_null: false

# Ignore files which were modified more then the defined timespan in the past.

# ignore\_older is disabled by default, so no files are ignored by setting it to 0.

# Time strings like 2h (2 hours), 5m (5 minutes) can be used.

#ignore\_older: 0

# How often the input checks for new files in the paths that are specified

# for harvesting. Specify 1s to scan the directory as frequently as possible

# without causing Filebeat to scan too frequently. Default: 10s.

#scan\_frequency: 10s

# Defines the buffer size every harvester uses when fetching the file

#harvester\_buffer\_size: 16384

# Maximum number of bytes a single log event can have

# All bytes after max\_bytes are discarded and not sent. The default is 10MB.

# This is especially useful for multiline log messages which can get large.

#max\_bytes: 10485760

# Characters which separate the lines. Valid values: auto, line\_feed, vertical\_tab, form\_feed,

# carriage\_return, carriage\_return\_line\_feed, next\_line, line\_separator, paragraph\_separator.

#line\_terminator: auto

### Recursive glob configuration

# Expand "\*\*" patterns into regular glob patterns.

#recursive\_glob.enabled: true

### JSON configuration

# Decode JSON options. Enable this if your logs are structured in JSON.

# JSON key on which to apply the line filtering and multiline settings. This key

# must be top level and its value must be string, otherwise it is ignored. If

# no text key is defined, the line filtering and multiline features cannot be used.

#json.message\_key:

# By default, the decoded JSON is placed under a "json" key in the output document.

# If you enable this setting, the keys are copied top level in the output document.

#json.keys\_under\_root: false

# If keys\_under\_root and this setting are enabled, then the values from the decoded

# JSON object overwrite the fields that Filebeat normally adds (type, source, offset, etc.)

# in case of conflicts.

#json.overwrite\_keys: false

# If this setting is enabled, Filebeat adds a "error.message" and "error.key: json" key in case of JSON

# unmarshaling errors or when a text key is defined in the configuration but cannot

# be used.

#json.add\_error\_key: false

### Multiline options

# Multiline can be used for log messages spanning multiple lines. This is common

# for Java Stack Traces or C-Line Continuation

# The regexp Pattern that has to be matched. The example pattern matches all lines starting with [

#multiline.pattern: ^\[

# Defines if the pattern set under pattern should be negated or not. Default is false.

#multiline.negate: false

# Match can be set to "after" or "before". It is used to define if lines should be append to a pattern

# that was (not) matched before or after or as long as a pattern is not matched based on negate.

# Note: After is the equivalent to previous and before is the equivalent to to next in Logstash

#multiline.match: after

# The maximum number of lines that are combined to one event.

# In case there are more the max\_lines the additional lines are discarded.

# Default is 500

#multiline.max\_lines: 500

# After the defined timeout, an multiline event is sent even if no new pattern was found to start a new event

# Default is 5s.

#multiline.timeout: 5s

# Setting tail\_files to true means filebeat starts reading new files at the end

# instead of the beginning. If this is used in combination with log rotation

# this can mean that the first entries of a new file are skipped.

#tail\_files: false

# The Ingest Node pipeline ID associated with this input. If this is set, it

# overwrites the pipeline option from the Elasticsearch output.

#pipeline:

# If symlinks is enabled, symlinks are opened and harvested. The harvester is opening the

# original for harvesting but will report the symlink name as source.

#symlinks: false

# Backoff values define how aggressively filebeat crawls new files for updates

# The default values can be used in most cases. Backoff defines how long it is waited

# to check a file again after EOF is reached. Default is 1s which means the file

# is checked every second if new lines were added. This leads to a near real time crawling.

# Every time a new line appears, backoff is reset to the initial value.

#backoff: 1s

# Max backoff defines what the maximum backoff time is. After having backed off multiple times

# from checking the files, the waiting time will never exceed max\_backoff independent of the

# backoff factor. Having it set to 10s means in the worst case a new line can be added to a log

# file after having backed off multiple times, it takes a maximum of 10s to read the new line

#max\_backoff: 10s

# The backoff factor defines how fast the algorithm backs off. The bigger the backoff factor,

# the faster the max\_backoff value is reached. If this value is set to 1, no backoff will happen.

# The backoff value will be multiplied each time with the backoff\_factor until max\_backoff is reached

#backoff\_factor: 2

# Max number of harvesters that are started in parallel.

# Default is 0 which means unlimited

#harvester\_limit: 0

### Harvester closing options

# Close inactive closes the file handler after the predefined period.

# The period starts when the last line of the file was, not the file ModTime.

# Time strings like 2h (2 hours), 5m (5 minutes) can be used.

#close\_inactive: 5m

# Close renamed closes a file handler when the file is renamed or rotated.

# Note: Potential data loss. Make sure to read and understand the docs for this option.

#close\_renamed: false

# When enabling this option, a file handler is closed immediately in case a file can't be found

# any more. In case the file shows up again later, harvesting will continue at the last known position

# after scan\_frequency.

#close\_removed: true

# Closes the file handler as soon as the harvesters reaches the end of the file.

# By default this option is disabled.

# Note: Potential data loss. Make sure to read and understand the docs for this option.

#close\_eof: false

### State options

# Files for the modification data is older then clean\_inactive the state from the registry is removed

# By default this is disabled.

#clean\_inactive: 0

# Removes the state for file which cannot be found on disk anymore immediately

#clean\_removed: true

# Close timeout closes the harvester after the predefined time.

# This is independent if the harvester did finish reading the file or not.

# By default this option is disabled.

# Note: Potential data loss. Make sure to read and understand the docs for this option.

#close\_timeout: 0

# Defines if inputs is enabled

#enabled: true

#----------------------------- Stdin input -------------------------------

# Configuration to use stdin input

#- type: stdin

#------------------------- Redis slowlog input ---------------------------

# Experimental: Config options for the redis slow log input

#- type: redis

#enabled: false

# List of hosts to pool to retrieve the slow log information.

#hosts: ["localhost:6379"]

# How often the input checks for redis slow log.

#scan\_frequency: 10s

# Timeout after which time the input should return an error

#timeout: 1s

# Network type to be used for redis connection. Default: tcp

#network: tcp

# Max number of concurrent connections. Default: 10

#maxconn: 10

# Redis AUTH password. Empty by default.

#password: foobared

#------------------------------ Udp input --------------------------------

# Experimental: Config options for the udp input

#- type: udp

#enabled: false

# Maximum size of the message received over UDP

#max\_message\_size: 10KiB

# Size of the UDP read buffer in bytes

#read\_buffer: 0

#------------------------------ TCP input --------------------------------

# Experimental: Config options for the TCP input

#- type: tcp

#enabled: false

# The host and port to receive the new event

#host: "localhost:9000"

# Character used to split new message

#line\_delimiter: "\n"

# Maximum size in bytes of the message received over TCP

#max\_message\_size: 20MiB

# Max number of concurrent connections, or 0 for no limit. Default: 0

#max\_connections: 0

# The number of seconds of inactivity before a remote connection is closed.

#timeout: 300s

# Use SSL settings for TCP.

#ssl.enabled: true

# List of supported/valid TLS versions. By default all TLS versions 1.0 up to

# 1.2 are enabled.

#ssl.supported\_protocols: [TLSv1.0, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2]

# SSL configuration. By default is off.

# List of root certificates for client verifications

#ssl.certificate\_authorities: ["/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"]

# Certificate for SSL server authentication.

#ssl.certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# Server Certificate Key,

#ssl.key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"

# Optional passphrase for decrypting the Certificate Key.

#ssl.key\_passphrase: ''

# Configure cipher suites to be used for SSL connections.

#ssl.cipher\_suites: []

# Configure curve types for ECDHE based cipher suites.

#ssl.curve\_types: []

# Configure what types of client authentication are supported. Valid options

# are `none`, `optional`, and `required`. When `certificate\_authorities` is set it will

# default to `required` otherwise it will be set to `none`.

#ssl.client\_authentication: "required"

#------------------------------ Syslog input --------------------------------

# Experimental: Config options for the Syslog input

# Accept RFC3164 formatted syslog event via UDP.

#- type: syslog

#enabled: false

#protocol.udp:

# The host and port to receive the new event

#host: "localhost:9000"

# Maximum size of the message received over UDP

#max\_message\_size: 10KiB

# Accept RFC3164 formatted syslog event via TCP.

#- type: syslog

#enabled: false

#protocol.tcp:

# The host and port to receive the new event

#host: "localhost:9000"

# Character used to split new message

#line\_delimiter: "\n"

# Maximum size in bytes of the message received over TCP

#max\_message\_size: 20MiB

# The number of seconds of inactivity before a remote connection is closed.

#timeout: 300s

# Use SSL settings for TCP.

#ssl.enabled: true

# List of supported/valid TLS versions. By default all TLS versions 1.0 up to

# 1.2 are enabled.

#ssl.supported\_protocols: [TLSv1.0, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2]

# SSL configuration. By default is off.

# List of root certificates for client verifications

#ssl.certificate\_authorities: ["/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"]

# Certificate for SSL server authentication.

#ssl.certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# Server Certificate Key,

#ssl.key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"

# Optional passphrase for decrypting the Certificate Key.

#ssl.key\_passphrase: ''

# Configure cipher suites to be used for SSL connections.

#ssl.cipher\_suites: []

# Configure curve types for ECDHE based cipher suites.

#ssl.curve\_types: []

# Configure what types of client authentication are supported. Valid options

# are `none`, `optional`, and `required`. When `certificate\_authorities` is set it will

# default to `required` otherwise it will be set to `none`.

#ssl.client\_authentication: "required"

#------------------------------ Container input --------------------------------

#- type: container

#enabled: false

# Paths for container logs that should be crawled and fetched.

#paths:

# -/var/lib/docker/containers/\*/\*.log

# Configure stream to filter to a specific stream: stdout, stderr or all (default)

#stream: all

#========================== Filebeat autodiscover ==============================

# Autodiscover allows you to detect changes in the system and spawn new modules

# or inputs as they happen.

#filebeat.autodiscover:

# List of enabled autodiscover providers

# providers:

# - type: docker

# templates:

# - condition:

# equals.docker.container.image: busybox

# config:

# - type: container

# paths:

# - /var/lib/docker/containers/${data.docker.container.id}/\*.log

#========================= Filebeat global options ============================

# Registry data path. If a relative path is used, it is considered relative to the

# data path.

#filebeat.registry.path: ${path.data}/registry

# The permissions mask to apply on registry data, and meta files. The default

# value is 0600. Must be a valid Unix-style file permissions mask expressed in

# octal notation. This option is not supported on Windows.

#filebeat.registry.file\_permissions: 0600

# The timeout value that controls when registry entries are written to disk

# (flushed). When an unwritten update exceeds this value, it triggers a write

# to disk. When flush is set to 0s, the registry is written to disk after each

# batch of events has been published successfully. The default value is 0s.

#filebeat.registry.flush: 0s

# Starting with Filebeat 7.0, the registry uses a new directory format to store

# Filebeat state. After you upgrade, Filebeat will automatically migrate a 6.x

# registry file to use the new directory format. If you changed

# filebeat.registry.path while upgrading, set filebeat.registry.migrate\_file to

# point to the old registry file.

#filebeat.registry.migrate\_file: ${path.data}/registry

# By default Ingest pipelines are not updated if a pipeline with the same ID

# already exists. If this option is enabled Filebeat overwrites pipelines

# everytime a new Elasticsearch connection is established.

#filebeat.overwrite\_pipelines: false

# How long filebeat waits on shutdown for the publisher to finish.

# Default is 0, not waiting.

#filebeat.shutdown\_timeout: 0

# Enable filebeat config reloading

#filebeat.config:

#inputs:

#enabled: false

#path: inputs.d/\*.yml

#reload.enabled: true

#reload.period: 10s

#modules:

#enabled: false

#path: modules.d/\*.yml

#reload.enabled: true

#reload.period: 10s

#================================ General ======================================

# The name of the shipper that publishes the network data. It can be used to group

# all the transactions sent by a single shipper in the web interface.

# If this options is not defined, the hostname is used.

#name:

# The tags of the shipper are included in their own field with each

# transaction published. Tags make it easy to group servers by different

# logical properties.

#tags: ["service-X", "web-tier"]

# Optional fields that you can specify to add additional information to the

# output. Fields can be scalar values, arrays, dictionaries, or any nested

# combination of these.

#fields:

# env: staging

# If this option is set to true, the custom fields are stored as top-level

# fields in the output document instead of being grouped under a fields

# sub-dictionary. Default is false.

#fields\_under\_root: false

# Internal queue configuration for buffering events to be published.

#queue:

# Queue type by name (default 'mem')

# The memory queue will present all available events (up to the outputs

# bulk\_max\_size) to the output, the moment the output is ready to server

# another batch of events.

#mem:

# Max number of events the queue can buffer.

#events: 4096

# Hints the minimum number of events stored in the queue,

# before providing a batch of events to the outputs.

# The default value is set to 2048.

# A value of 0 ensures events are immediately available

# to be sent to the outputs.

#flush.min\_events: 2048

# Maximum duration after which events are available to the outputs,

# if the number of events stored in the queue is < `flush.min\_events`.

#flush.timeout: 1s

# The spool queue will store events in a local spool file, before

# forwarding the events to the outputs.

#

# Beta: spooling to disk is currently a beta feature. Use with care.

#

# The spool file is a circular buffer, which blocks once the file/buffer is full.

# Events are put into a write buffer and flushed once the write buffer

# is full or the flush\_timeout is triggered.

# Once ACKed by the output, events are removed immediately from the queue,

# making space for new events to be persisted.

#spool:

# The file namespace configures the file path and the file creation settings.

# Once the file exists, the `size`, `page\_size` and `prealloc` settings

# will have no more effect.

#file:

# Location of spool file. The default value is ${path.data}/spool.dat.

#path: "${path.data}/spool.dat"

# Configure file permissions if file is created. The default value is 0600.

#permissions: 0600

# File size hint. The spool blocks, once this limit is reached. The default value is 100 MiB.

#size: 100MiB

# The files page size. A file is split into multiple pages of the same size. The default value is 4KiB.

#page\_size: 4KiB

# If prealloc is set, the required space for the file is reserved using

# truncate. The default value is true.

#prealloc: true

# Spool writer settings

# Events are serialized into a write buffer. The write buffer is flushed if:

# - The buffer limit has been reached.

# - The configured limit of buffered events is reached.

# - The flush timeout is triggered.

#write:

# Sets the write buffer size.

#buffer\_size: 1MiB

# Maximum duration after which events are flushed if the write buffer

# is not full yet. The default value is 1s.

#flush.timeout: 1s

# Number of maximum buffered events. The write buffer is flushed once the

# limit is reached.

#flush.events: 16384

# Configure the on-disk event encoding. The encoding can be changed

# between restarts.

# Valid encodings are: json, ubjson, and cbor.

#codec: cbor

#read:

# Reader flush timeout, waiting for more events to become available, so

# to fill a complete batch as required by the outputs.

# If flush\_timeout is 0, all available events are forwarded to the

# outputs immediately.

# The default value is 0s.

#flush.timeout: 0s

# Sets the maximum number of CPUs that can be executing simultaneously. The

# default is the number of logical CPUs available in the system.

#max\_procs:

#================================ Processors ===================================

# Processors are used to reduce the number of fields in the exported event or to

# enhance the event with external metadata. This section defines a list of

# processors that are applied one by one and the first one receives the initial

# event:

#

# event -> filter1 -> event1 -> filter2 ->event2 ...

#

# The supported processors are drop\_fields, drop\_event, include\_fields,

# decode\_json\_fields, and add\_cloud\_metadata.

#

# For example, you can use the following processors to keep the fields that

# contain CPU load percentages, but remove the fields that contain CPU ticks

# values:

#

#processors:

#- include\_fields:

# fields: ["cpu"]

#- drop\_fields:

# fields: ["cpu.user", "cpu.system"]

#

# The following example drops the events that have the HTTP response code 200:

#

#processors:

#- drop\_event:

# when:

# equals:

# http.code: 200

#

# The following example renames the field a to b:

#

#processors:

#- rename:

# fields:

# - from: "a"

# to: "b"

#

# The following example tokenizes the string into fields:

#

#processors:

#- dissect:

# tokenizer: "%{key1} - %{key2}"

# field: "message"

# target\_prefix: "dissect"

#

# The following example enriches each event with metadata from the cloud

# provider about the host machine. It works on EC2, GCE, DigitalOcean,

# Tencent Cloud, and Alibaba Cloud.

#

#processors:

#- add\_cloud\_metadata: ~

#

# The following example enriches each event with the machine's local time zone

# offset from UTC.

#

#processors:

#- add\_locale:

# format: offset

#

# The following example enriches each event with docker metadata, it matches

# given fields to an existing container id and adds info from that container:

#

#processors:

#- add\_docker\_metadata:

# host: "unix:///var/run/docker.sock"

# match\_fields: ["system.process.cgroup.id"]

# match\_pids: ["process.pid", "process.ppid"]

# match\_source: true

# match\_source\_index: 4

# match\_short\_id: false

# cleanup\_timeout: 60

# labels.dedot: false

# # To connect to Docker over TLS you must specify a client and CA certificate.

# #ssl:

# # certificate\_authority: "/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"

# # certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# # key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"

#

# The following example enriches each event with docker metadata, it matches

# container id from log path available in `source` field (by default it expects

# it to be /var/lib/docker/containers/\*/\*.log).

#

#processors:

#- add\_docker\_metadata: ~

#

# The following example enriches each event with host metadata.

#

#processors:

#- add\_host\_metadata:

# netinfo.enabled: false

#

# The following example enriches each event with process metadata using

# process IDs included in the event.

#

#processors:

#- add\_process\_metadata:

# match\_pids: ["system.process.ppid"]

# target: system.process.parent

#

# The following example decodes fields containing JSON strings

# and replaces the strings with valid JSON objects.

#

#processors:

#- decode\_json\_fields:

# fields: ["field1", "field2", ...]

# process\_array: false

# max\_depth: 1

# target: ""

# overwrite\_keys: false

#

#processors:

#- decompress\_gzip\_field:

# from: "field1"

# to: "field2"

# ignore\_missing: false

# fail\_on\_error: true

#

# The following example copies the value of message to message\_copied

#

#processors:

#- copy\_fields:

# fields:

# - from: message

# to: message\_copied

# fail\_on\_error: true

# ignore\_missing: false

#

# The following example truncates the value of message to 1024 bytes

#

#processors:

#- truncate\_fields:

# fields:

# - message

# max\_bytes: 1024

# fail\_on\_error: false

# ignore\_missing: true

#

# The following example preserves the raw message under event.original

#

#processors:

#- copy\_fields:

# fields:

# - from: message

# to: event.original

# fail\_on\_error: false

# ignore\_missing: true

#- truncate\_fields:

# fields:

# - event.original

# max\_bytes: 1024

# fail\_on\_error: false

# ignore\_missing: true

#============================= Elastic Cloud ==================================

# These settings simplify using Filebeat with the Elastic Cloud (https://cloud.elastic.co/).

# The cloud.id setting overwrites the `output.elasticsearch.hosts` and

# `setup.kibana.host` options.

# You can find the `cloud.id` in the Elastic Cloud web UI.

#cloud.id:

# The cloud.auth setting overwrites the `output.elasticsearch.username` and

# `output.elasticsearch.password` settings. The format is `<user>:<pass>`.

#cloud.auth:

#================================ Outputs ======================================

# Configure what output to use when sending the data collected by the beat.

#-------------------------- Elasticsearch output -------------------------------

output.elasticsearch:

# Boolean flag to enable or disable the output module.

#enabled: true

# Array of hosts to connect to.

# Scheme and port can be left out and will be set to the default (http and 9200)

# In case you specify and additional path, the scheme is required: http://localhost:9200/path

# IPv6 addresses should always be defined as: https://[2001:db8::1]:9200

hosts: ["10.2.0.4:9200"]

username: "elastic"

password: "changeme" # TODO: Change this to the password you set

# Set gzip compression level.

#compression\_level: 0

# Configure escaping HTML symbols in strings.

#escape\_html: false

# Optional protocol and basic auth credentials.

#protocol: "https"

#username: "elastic"

#password: "changeme"

# Dictionary of HTTP parameters to pass within the URL with index operations.

#parameters:

#param1: value1

#param2: value2

# Number of workers per Elasticsearch host.

#worker: 1

# Optional index name. The default is "filebeat" plus date

# and generates [filebeat-]YYYY.MM.DD keys.

# In case you modify this pattern you must update setup.template.name and setup.template.pattern accordingly.

#index: "filebeat-%{[agent.version]}-%{+yyyy.MM.dd}"

# Optional ingest node pipeline. By default no pipeline will be used.

#pipeline: ""

# Optional HTTP path

#path: "/elasticsearch"

# Custom HTTP headers to add to each request

#headers:

# X-My-Header: Contents of the header

# Proxy server URL

#proxy\_url: http://proxy:3128

# Whether to disable proxy settings for outgoing connections. If true, this

# takes precedence over both the proxy\_url field and any environment settings

# (HTTP\_PROXY, HTTPS\_PROXY). The default is false.

#proxy\_disable: false

# The number of times a particular Elasticsearch index operation is attempted. If

# the indexing operation doesn't succeed after this many retries, the events are

# dropped. The default is 3.

#max\_retries: 3

# The maximum number of events to bulk in a single Elasticsearch bulk API index request.

# The default is 50.

#bulk\_max\_size: 50

# The number of seconds to wait before trying to reconnect to Elasticsearch

# after a network error. After waiting backoff.init seconds, the Beat

# tries to reconnect. If the attempt fails, the backoff timer is increased

# exponentially up to backoff.max. After a successful connection, the backoff

# timer is reset. The default is 1s.

#backoff.init: 1s

# The maximum number of seconds to wait before attempting to connect to

# Elasticsearch after a network error. The default is 60s.

#backoff.max: 60s

# Configure HTTP request timeout before failing a request to Elasticsearch.

#timeout: 90

# Use SSL settings for HTTPS.

#ssl.enabled: true

# Configure SSL verification mode. If `none` is configured, all server hosts

# and certificates will be accepted. In this mode, SSL-based connections are

# susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks. Use only for testing. Default is

# `full`.

#ssl.verification\_mode: full

# List of supported/valid TLS versions. By default all TLS versions from 1.0 up to

# 1.2 are enabled.

#ssl.supported\_protocols: [TLSv1.0, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2]

# List of root certificates for HTTPS server verifications

#ssl.certificate\_authorities: ["/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"]

# Certificate for SSL client authentication

#ssl.certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# Client certificate key

#ssl.key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"

# Optional passphrase for decrypting the certificate key.

#ssl.key\_passphrase: ''

# Configure cipher suites to be used for SSL connections

#ssl.cipher\_suites: []

# Configure curve types for ECDHE-based cipher suites

#ssl.curve\_types: []

# Configure what types of renegotiation are supported. Valid options are

# never, once, and freely. Default is never.

#ssl.renegotiation: never

#----------------------------- Logstash output ---------------------------------

#output.logstash:

# Boolean flag to enable or disable the output module.

#enabled: true

# The Logstash hosts

#hosts: ["localhost:5044"]

# Number of workers per Logstash host.

#worker: 1

# Set gzip compression level.

#compression\_level: 3

# Configure escaping HTML symbols in strings.

#escape\_html: false

# Optional maximum time to live for a connection to Logstash, after which the

# connection will be re-established. A value of `0s` (the default) will

# disable this feature.

#

# Not yet supported for async connections (i.e. with the "pipelining" option set)

#ttl: 30s

# Optionally load-balance events between Logstash hosts. Default is false.

#loadbalance: false

# Number of batches to be sent asynchronously to Logstash while processing

# new batches.

#pipelining: 2

# If enabled only a subset of events in a batch of events is transferred per

# transaction. The number of events to be sent increases up to `bulk\_max\_size`

# if no error is encountered.

#slow\_start: false

# The number of seconds to wait before trying to reconnect to Logstash

# after a network error. After waiting backoff.init seconds, the Beat

# tries to reconnect. If the attempt fails, the backoff timer is increased

# exponentially up to backoff.max. After a successful connection, the backoff

# timer is reset. The default is 1s.

#backoff.init: 1s

# The maximum number of seconds to wait before attempting to connect to

# Logstash after a network error. The default is 60s.

#backoff.max: 60s

# Optional index name. The default index name is set to filebeat

# in all lowercase.

#index: 'filebeat'

# SOCKS5 proxy server URL

#proxy\_url: socks5://user:password@socks5-server:2233

# Resolve names locally when using a proxy server. Defaults to false.

#proxy\_use\_local\_resolver: false

# Enable SSL support. SSL is automatically enabled if any SSL setting is set.

#ssl.enabled: true

# Configure SSL verification mode. If `none` is configured, all server hosts

# and certificates will be accepted. In this mode, SSL based connections are

# susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks. Use only for testing. Default is

# `full`.

#ssl.verification\_mode: full

# List of supported/valid TLS versions. By default all TLS versions from 1.0 up to

# 1.2 are enabled.

#ssl.supported\_protocols: [TLSv1.0, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2]

# Optional SSL configuration options. SSL is off by default.

# List of root certificates for HTTPS server verifications

#ssl.certificate\_authorities: ["/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"]

# Certificate for SSL client authentication

#ssl.certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# Client certificate key

#ssl.key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"

# Optional passphrase for decrypting the Certificate Key.

#ssl.key\_passphrase: ''

# Configure cipher suites to be used for SSL connections

#ssl.cipher\_suites: []

# Configure curve types for ECDHE-based cipher suites

#ssl.curve\_types: []

# Configure what types of renegotiation are supported. Valid options are

# never, once, and freely. Default is never.

#ssl.renegotiation: never

# The number of times to retry publishing an event after a publishing failure.

# After the specified number of retries, the events are typically dropped.

# Some Beats, such as Filebeat and Winlogbeat, ignore the max\_retries setting

# and retry until all events are published. Set max\_retries to a value less

# than 0 to retry until all events are published. The default is 3.

#max\_retries: 3

# The maximum number of events to bulk in a single Logstash request. The

# default is 2048.

#bulk\_max\_size: 2048

# The number of seconds to wait for responses from the Logstash server before

# timing out. The default is 30s.

#timeout: 30s

#------------------------------- Kafka output ----------------------------------

#output.kafka:

# Boolean flag to enable or disable the output module.

#enabled: true

# The list of Kafka broker addresses from which to fetch the cluster metadata.

# The cluster metadata contain the actual Kafka brokers events are published

# to.

#hosts: ["localhost:9092"]

# The Kafka topic used for produced events. The setting can be a format string

# using any event field. To set the topic from document type use `%{[type]}`.

#topic: beats

# The Kafka event key setting. Use format string to create a unique event key.

# By default no event key will be generated.

#key: ''

# The Kafka event partitioning strategy. Default hashing strategy is `hash`

# using the `output.kafka.key` setting or randomly distributes events if

# `output.kafka.key` is not configured.

#partition.hash:

# If enabled, events will only be published to partitions with reachable

# leaders. Default is false.

#reachable\_only: false

# Configure alternative event field names used to compute the hash value.

# If empty `output.kafka.key` setting will be used.

# Default value is empty list.

#hash: []

# Authentication details. Password is required if username is set.

#username: ''

#password: ''

# Kafka version Filebeat is assumed to run against. Defaults to the "1.0.0".

#version: '1.0.0'

# Configure JSON encoding

#codec.json:

# Pretty-print JSON event

#pretty: false

# Configure escaping HTML symbols in strings.

#escape\_html: false

# Metadata update configuration. Metadata contains leader information

# used to decide which broker to use when publishing.

#metadata:

# Max metadata request retry attempts when cluster is in middle of leader

# election. Defaults to 3 retries.

#retry.max: 3

# Wait time between retries during leader elections. Default is 250ms.

#retry.backoff: 250ms

# Refresh metadata interval. Defaults to every 10 minutes.

#refresh\_frequency: 10m

# Strategy for fetching the topics metadata from the broker. Default is false.

#full: false

# The number of concurrent load-balanced Kafka output workers.

#worker: 1

# The number of times to retry publishing an event after a publishing failure.

# After the specified number of retries, events are typically dropped.

# Some Beats, such as Filebeat, ignore the max\_retries setting and retry until

# all events are published. Set max\_retries to a value less than 0 to retry

# until all events are published. The default is 3.

#max\_retries: 3

# The maximum number of events to bulk in a single Kafka request. The default

# is 2048.

#bulk\_max\_size: 2048

# Duration to wait before sending bulk Kafka request. 0 is no delay. The default

# is 0.

#bulk\_flush\_frequency: 0s

# The number of seconds to wait for responses from the Kafka brokers before

# timing out. The default is 30s.

#timeout: 30s

# The maximum duration a broker will wait for number of required ACKs. The

# default is 10s.

#broker\_timeout: 10s

# The number of messages buffered for each Kafka broker. The default is 256.

#channel\_buffer\_size: 256

# The keep-alive period for an active network connection. If 0s, keep-alives

# are disabled. The default is 0 seconds.

#keep\_alive: 0

# Sets the output compression codec. Must be one of none, snappy and gzip. The

# default is gzip.

#compression: gzip

# Set the compression level. Currently only gzip provides a compression level

# between 0 and 9. The default value is chosen by the compression algorithm.

#compression\_level: 4

# The maximum permitted size of JSON-encoded messages. Bigger messages will be

# dropped. The default value is 1000000 (bytes). This value should be equal to

# or less than the broker's message.max.bytes.

#max\_message\_bytes: 1000000

# The ACK reliability level required from broker. 0=no response, 1=wait for

# local commit, -1=wait for all replicas to commit. The default is 1. Note:

# If set to 0, no ACKs are returned by Kafka. Messages might be lost silently

# on error.

#required\_acks: 1

# The configurable ClientID used for logging, debugging, and auditing

# purposes. The default is "beats".

#client\_id: beats

# Enable SSL support. SSL is automatically enabled if any SSL setting is set.

#ssl.enabled: true

# Optional SSL configuration options. SSL is off by default.

# List of root certificates for HTTPS server verifications

#ssl.certificate\_authorities: ["/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"]

# Configure SSL verification mode. If `none` is configured, all server hosts

# and certificates will be accepted. In this mode, SSL based connections are

# susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks. Use only for testing. Default is

# `full`.

#ssl.verification\_mode: full

# List of supported/valid TLS versions. By default all TLS versions from 1.0 up to

# 1.2 are enabled.

#ssl.supported\_protocols: [TLSv1.0, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2]

# Certificate for SSL client authentication

#ssl.certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# Client Certificate Key

#ssl.key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"

# Optional passphrase for decrypting the Certificate Key.

#ssl.key\_passphrase: ''

# Configure cipher suites to be used for SSL connections

#ssl.cipher\_suites: []

# Configure curve types for ECDHE-based cipher suites

#ssl.curve\_types: []

# Configure what types of renegotiation are supported. Valid options are

# never, once, and freely. Default is never.

#ssl.renegotiation: never

#------------------------------- Redis output ----------------------------------

#output.redis:

# Boolean flag to enable or disable the output module.

#enabled: true

# Configure JSON encoding

#codec.json:

# Pretty print json event

#pretty: false

# Configure escaping HTML symbols in strings.

#escape\_html: false

# The list of Redis servers to connect to. If load-balancing is enabled, the

# events are distributed to the servers in the list. If one server becomes

# unreachable, the events are distributed to the reachable servers only.

#hosts: ["localhost:6379"]

# The name of the Redis list or channel the events are published to. The

# default is filebeat.

#key: filebeat

# The password to authenticate to Redis with. The default is no authentication.

#password:

# The Redis database number where the events are published. The default is 0.

#db: 0

# The Redis data type to use for publishing events. If the data type is list,

# the Redis RPUSH command is used. If the data type is channel, the Redis

# PUBLISH command is used. The default value is list.

#datatype: list

# The number of workers to use for each host configured to publish events to

# Redis. Use this setting along with the loadbalance option. For example, if

# you have 2 hosts and 3 workers, in total 6 workers are started (3 for each

# host).

#worker: 1

# If set to true and multiple hosts or workers are configured, the output

# plugin load balances published events onto all Redis hosts. If set to false,

# the output plugin sends all events to only one host (determined at random)

# and will switch to another host if the currently selected one becomes

# unreachable. The default value is true.

#loadbalance: true

# The Redis connection timeout in seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

#timeout: 5s

# The number of times to retry publishing an event after a publishing failure.

# After the specified number of retries, the events are typically dropped.

# Some Beats, such as Filebeat, ignore the max\_retries setting and retry until

# all events are published. Set max\_retries to a value less than 0 to retry

# until all events are published. The default is 3.

#max\_retries: 3

# The number of seconds to wait before trying to reconnect to Redis

# after a network error. After waiting backoff.init seconds, the Beat

# tries to reconnect. If the attempt fails, the backoff timer is increased

# exponentially up to backoff.max. After a successful connection, the backoff

# timer is reset. The default is 1s.

#backoff.init: 1s

# The maximum number of seconds to wait before attempting to connect to

# Redis after a network error. The default is 60s.

#backoff.max: 60s

# The maximum number of events to bulk in a single Redis request or pipeline.

# The default is 2048.

#bulk\_max\_size: 2048

# The URL of the SOCKS5 proxy to use when connecting to the Redis servers. The

# value must be a URL with a scheme of socks5://.

#proxy\_url:

# This option determines whether Redis hostnames are resolved locally when

# using a proxy. The default value is false, which means that name resolution

# occurs on the proxy server.

#proxy\_use\_local\_resolver: false

# Enable SSL support. SSL is automatically enabled, if any SSL setting is set.

#ssl.enabled: true

# Configure SSL verification mode. If `none` is configured, all server hosts

# and certificates will be accepted. In this mode, SSL based connections are

# susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks. Use only for testing. Default is

# `full`.

#ssl.verification\_mode: full

# List of supported/valid TLS versions. By default all TLS versions 1.0 up to

# 1.2 are enabled.

#ssl.supported\_protocols: [TLSv1.0, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2]

# Optional SSL configuration options. SSL is off by default.

# List of root certificates for HTTPS server verifications

#ssl.certificate\_authorities: ["/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"]

# Certificate for SSL client authentication

#ssl.certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# Client Certificate Key

#ssl.key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"

# Optional passphrase for decrypting the Certificate Key.

#ssl.key\_passphrase: ''

# Configure cipher suites to be used for SSL connections

#ssl.cipher\_suites: []

# Configure curve types for ECDHE based cipher suites

#ssl.curve\_types: []

# Configure what types of renegotiation are supported. Valid options are

# never, once, and freely. Default is never.

#ssl.renegotiation: never

#------------------------------- File output -----------------------------------

#output.file:

# Boolean flag to enable or disable the output module.

#enabled: true

# Configure JSON encoding

#codec.json:

# Pretty-print JSON event

#pretty: false

# Configure escaping HTML symbols in strings.

#escape\_html: false

# Path to the directory where to save the generated files. The option is

# mandatory.

#path: "/tmp/filebeat"

# Name of the generated files. The default is `filebeat` and it generates

# files: `filebeat`, `filebeat.1`, `filebeat.2`, etc.

#filename: filebeat

# Maximum size in kilobytes of each file. When this size is reached, and on

# every Filebeat restart, the files are rotated. The default value is 10240

# kB.

#rotate\_every\_kb: 10000

# Maximum number of files under path. When this number of files is reached,

# the oldest file is deleted and the rest are shifted from last to first. The

# default is 7 files.

#number\_of\_files: 7

# Permissions to use for file creation. The default is 0600.

#permissions: 0600

#----------------------------- Console output ---------------------------------

#output.console:

# Boolean flag to enable or disable the output module.

#enabled: true

# Configure JSON encoding

#codec.json:

# Pretty-print JSON event

#pretty: false

# Configure escaping HTML symbols in strings.

#escape\_html: false

#================================= Paths ======================================

# The home path for the Filebeat installation. This is the default base path

# for all other path settings and for miscellaneous files that come with the

# distribution (for example, the sample dashboards).

# If not set by a CLI flag or in the configuration file, the default for the

# home path is the location of the binary.

#path.home:

# The configuration path for the Filebeat installation. This is the default

# base path for configuration files, including the main YAML configuration file

# and the Elasticsearch template file. If not set by a CLI flag or in the

# configuration file, the default for the configuration path is the home path.

#path.config: ${path.home}

# The data path for the Filebeat installation. This is the default base path

# for all the files in which Filebeat needs to store its data. If not set by a

# CLI flag or in the configuration file, the default for the data path is a data

# subdirectory inside the home path.

#path.data: ${path.home}/data

# The logs path for a Filebeat installation. This is the default location for

# the Beat's log files. If not set by a CLI flag or in the configuration file,

# the default for the logs path is a logs subdirectory inside the home path.

#path.logs: ${path.home}/logs

#================================ Keystore ==========================================

# Location of the Keystore containing the keys and their sensitive values.

#keystore.path: "${path.config}/beats.keystore"

#============================== Dashboards =====================================

# These settings control loading the sample dashboards to the Kibana index. Loading

# the dashboards are disabled by default and can be enabled either by setting the

# options here, or by using the `-setup` CLI flag or the `setup` command.

#setup.dashboards.enabled: false

# The directory from where to read the dashboards. The default is the `kibana`

# folder in the home path.

#setup.dashboards.directory: ${path.home}/kibana

# The URL from where to download the dashboards archive. It is used instead of

# the directory if it has a value.

#setup.dashboards.url:

# The file archive (zip file) from where to read the dashboards. It is used instead

# of the directory when it has a value.

#setup.dashboards.file:

# In case the archive contains the dashboards from multiple Beats, this lets you

# select which one to load. You can load all the dashboards in the archive by

# setting this to the empty string.

#setup.dashboards.beat: filebeat

# The name of the Kibana index to use for setting the configuration. Default is ".kibana"

#setup.dashboards.kibana\_index: .kibana

# The Elasticsearch index name. This overwrites the index name defined in the

# dashboards and index pattern. Example: testbeat-\*

#setup.dashboards.index:

# Always use the Kibana API for loading the dashboards instead of autodetecting

# how to install the dashboards by first querying Elasticsearch.

#setup.dashboards.always\_kibana: false

# If true and Kibana is not reachable at the time when dashboards are loaded,

# it will retry to reconnect to Kibana instead of exiting with an error.

#setup.dashboards.retry.enabled: false

# Duration interval between Kibana connection retries.

#setup.dashboards.retry.interval: 1s

# Maximum number of retries before exiting with an error, 0 for unlimited retrying.

#setup.dashboards.retry.maximum: 0

#============================== Template =====================================

# A template is used to set the mapping in Elasticsearch

# By default template loading is enabled and the template is loaded.

# These settings can be adjusted to load your own template or overwrite existing ones.

# Set to false to disable template loading.

#setup.template.enabled: true

# Template name. By default the template name is "filebeat-%{[agent.version]}"

# The template name and pattern has to be set in case the Elasticsearch index pattern is modified.

#setup.template.name: "filebeat-%{[agent.version]}"

# Template pattern. By default the template pattern is "-%{[agent.version]}-\*" to apply to the default index settings.

# The first part is the version of the beat and then -\* is used to match all daily indices.

# The template name and pattern has to be set in case the Elasticsearch index pattern is modified.

#setup.template.pattern: "filebeat-%{[agent.version]}-\*"

# Path to fields.yml file to generate the template

#setup.template.fields: "${path.config}/fields.yml"

# A list of fields to be added to the template and Kibana index pattern. Also

# specify setup.template.overwrite: true to overwrite the existing template.

# This setting is experimental.

#setup.template.append\_fields:

#- name: field\_name

# type: field\_type

# Enable JSON template loading. If this is enabled, the fields.yml is ignored.

#setup.template.json.enabled: false

# Path to the JSON template file

#setup.template.json.path: "${path.config}/template.json"

# Name under which the template is stored in Elasticsearch

#setup.template.json.name: ""

# Overwrite existing template

#setup.template.overwrite: false

# Elasticsearch template settings

setup.template.settings:

# A dictionary of settings to place into the settings.index dictionary

# of the Elasticsearch template. For more details, please check

# https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/mapping.html

#index:

#number\_of\_shards: 1

#codec: best\_compression

#number\_of\_routing\_shards: 30

# A dictionary of settings for the \_source field. For more details, please check

# https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/mapping-source-field.html

#\_source:

#enabled: false

#============================== Setup ILM =====================================

# Configure index lifecycle management (ILM). These settings create a write

# alias and add additional settings to the index template. When ILM is enabled,

# output.elasticsearch.index is ignored, and the write alias is used to set the

# index name.

# Enable ILM support. Valid values are true, false, and auto. When set to auto

# (the default), the Beat uses index lifecycle management when it connects to a

# cluster that supports ILM; otherwise, it creates daily indices.

#setup.ilm.enabled: auto

# Set the prefix used in the index lifecycle write alias name. The default alias

# name is 'filebeat-%{[agent.version]}'.

#setup.ilm.rollover\_alias: "filebeat"

# Set the rollover index pattern. The default is "%{now/d}-000001".

#setup.ilm.pattern: "{now/d}-000001"

# Set the lifecycle policy name. The default policy name is

# 'filebeat-%{[agent.version]}'.

#setup.ilm.policy\_name: "mypolicy"

# The path to a JSON file that contains a lifecycle policy configuration. Used

# to load your own lifecycle policy.

#setup.ilm.policy\_file:

# Disable the check for an existing lifecycle policy. The default is false. If

# you disable this check, set setup.ilm.overwrite: true so the lifecycle policy

# can be installed.

#setup.ilm.check\_exists: false

# Overwrite the lifecycle policy at startup. The default is false.

#setup.ilm.overwrite: false

#============================== Kibana =====================================

# Starting with Beats version 6.0.0, the dashboards are loaded via the Kibana API.

# This requires a Kibana endpoint configuration.

setup.kibana:

host: "10.2.0.4:5601" # TODO: Change this to the IP address of your ELK server

# Kibana Host

# Scheme and port can be left out and will be set to the default (http and 5601)

# In case you specify and additional path, the scheme is required: http://localhost:5601/path

# IPv6 addresses should always be defined as: https://[2001:db8::1]:5601

#host: "localhost:5601"

# Optional protocol and basic auth credentials.

#protocol: "https"

#username: "elastic"

#password: "changeme"

# Optional HTTP path

#path: ""

# Use SSL settings for HTTPS. Default is true.

#ssl.enabled: true

# Configure SSL verification mode. If `none` is configured, all server hosts

# and certificates will be accepted. In this mode, SSL based connections are

# susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks. Use only for testing. Default is

# `full`.

#ssl.verification\_mode: full

# List of supported/valid TLS versions. By default all TLS versions from 1.0 up to

# 1.2 are enabled.

#ssl.supported\_protocols: [TLSv1.0, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2]

# SSL configuration. The default is off.

# List of root certificates for HTTPS server verifications

#ssl.certificate\_authorities: ["/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"]

# Certificate for SSL client authentication

#ssl.certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# Client certificate key

#ssl.key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"

# Optional passphrase for decrypting the certificate key.

#ssl.key\_passphrase: ''

# Configure cipher suites to be used for SSL connections

#ssl.cipher\_suites: []

# Configure curve types for ECDHE-based cipher suites

#ssl.curve\_types: []

#================================ Logging ======================================

# There are four options for the log output: file, stderr, syslog, eventlog

# The file output is the default.

# Sets log level. The default log level is info.

# Available log levels are: error, warning, info, debug

#logging.level: info

# Enable debug output for selected components. To enable all selectors use ["\*"]

# Other available selectors are "beat", "publish", "service"

# Multiple selectors can be chained.

#logging.selectors: [ ]

# Send all logging output to stderr. The default is false.

#logging.to\_stderr: false

# Send all logging output to syslog. The default is false.

#logging.to\_syslog: false

# Send all logging output to Windows Event Logs. The default is false.

#logging.to\_eventlog: false

# If enabled, Filebeat periodically logs its internal metrics that have changed

# in the last period. For each metric that changed, the delta from the value at

# the beginning of the period is logged. Also, the total values for

# all non-zero internal metrics are logged on shutdown. The default is true.

#logging.metrics.enabled: true

# The period after which to log the internal metrics. The default is 30s.

#logging.metrics.period: 30s

# Logging to rotating files. Set logging.to\_files to false to disable logging to

# files.

logging.to\_files: true

logging.files:

# Configure the path where the logs are written. The default is the logs directory

# under the home path (the binary location).

#path: /var/log/filebeat

# The name of the files where the logs are written to.

#name: filebeat

# Configure log file size limit. If limit is reached, log file will be

# automatically rotated

#rotateeverybytes: 10485760 # = 10MB

# Number of rotated log files to keep. Oldest files will be deleted first.

#keepfiles: 7

# The permissions mask to apply when rotating log files. The default value is 0600.

# Must be a valid Unix-style file permissions mask expressed in octal notation.

#permissions: 0600

# Enable log file rotation on time intervals in addition to size-based rotation.

# Intervals must be at least 1s. Values of 1m, 1h, 24h, 7\*24h, 30\*24h, and 365\*24h

# are boundary-aligned with minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years as

# reported by the local system clock. All other intervals are calculated from the

# Unix epoch. Defaults to disabled.

#interval: 0

# Rotate existing logs on startup rather than appending to the existing

# file. Defaults to true.

# rotateonstartup: true

# Set to true to log messages in JSON format.

#logging.json: false

#============================== X-Pack Monitoring ===============================

# Filebeat can export internal metrics to a central Elasticsearch monitoring

# cluster. This requires xpack monitoring to be enabled in Elasticsearch. The

# reporting is disabled by default.

# Set to true to enable the monitoring reporter.

#monitoring.enabled: false

# Sets the UUID of the Elasticsearch cluster under which monitoring data for this

# Filebeat instance will appear in the Stack Monitoring UI. If output.elasticsearch

# is enabled, the UUID is derived from the Elasticsearch cluster referenced by output.elasticsearch.

#monitoring.cluster\_uuid:

# Uncomment to send the metrics to Elasticsearch. Most settings from the

# Elasticsearch output are accepted here as well.

# Note that the settings should point to your Elasticsearch \*monitoring\* cluster.

# Any setting that is not set is automatically inherited from the Elasticsearch

# output configuration, so if you have the Elasticsearch output configured such

# that it is pointing to your Elasticsearch monitoring cluster, you can simply

# uncomment the following line.

#monitoring.elasticsearch:

# Array of hosts to connect to.

# Scheme and port can be left out and will be set to the default (http and 9200)

# In case you specify and additional path, the scheme is required: http://localhost:9200/path

# IPv6 addresses should always be defined as: https://[2001:db8::1]:9200

#hosts: ["localhost:9200"]

# Set gzip compression level.

#compression\_level: 0

# Optional protocol and basic auth credentials.

#protocol: "https"

#username: "beats\_system"

#password: "changeme"

# Dictionary of HTTP parameters to pass within the URL with index operations.

#parameters:

#param1: value1

#param2: value2

# Custom HTTP headers to add to each request

#headers:

# X-My-Header: Contents of the header

# Proxy server url

#proxy\_url: http://proxy:3128

# The number of times a particular Elasticsearch index operation is attempted. If

# the indexing operation doesn't succeed after this many retries, the events are

# dropped. The default is 3.

#max\_retries: 3

# The maximum number of events to bulk in a single Elasticsearch bulk API index request.

# The default is 50.

#bulk\_max\_size: 50

# The number of seconds to wait before trying to reconnect to Elasticsearch

# after a network error. After waiting backoff.init seconds, the Beat

# tries to reconnect. If the attempt fails, the backoff timer is increased

# exponentially up to backoff.max. After a successful connection, the backoff

# timer is reset. The default is 1s.

#backoff.init: 1s

# The maximum number of seconds to wait before attempting to connect to

# Elasticsearch after a network error. The default is 60s.

#backoff.max: 60s

# Configure HTTP request timeout before failing an request to Elasticsearch.

#timeout: 90

# Use SSL settings for HTTPS.

#ssl.enabled: true

# Configure SSL verification mode. If `none` is configured, all server hosts

# and certificates will be accepted. In this mode, SSL based connections are

# susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks. Use only for testing. Default is

# `full`.

#ssl.verification\_mode: full

# List of supported/valid TLS versions. By default all TLS versions from 1.0 up to

# 1.2 are enabled.

#ssl.supported\_protocols: [TLSv1.0, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2]

# SSL configuration. The default is off.

# List of root certificates for HTTPS server verifications

#ssl.certificate\_authorities: ["/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"]

# Certificate for SSL client authentication

#ssl.certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# Client certificate key

#ssl.key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"

# Optional passphrase for decrypting the certificate key.

#ssl.key\_passphrase: ''

# Configure cipher suites to be used for SSL connections

#ssl.cipher\_suites: []

# Configure curve types for ECDHE-based cipher suites

#ssl.curve\_types: []

# Configure what types of renegotiation are supported. Valid options are

# never, once, and freely. Default is never.

#sl.renegotiation: never

#metrics.period: 10s

#state.period: 1m

#================================ HTTP Endpoint ======================================

# Each beat can expose internal metrics through a HTTP endpoint. For security

# reasons the endpoint is disabled by default. This feature is currently experimental.

# Stats can be access through http://localhost:5066/stats . For pretty JSON output

# append ?pretty to the URL.

# Defines if the HTTP endpoint is enabled.

#http.enabled: false

# The HTTP endpoint will bind to this hostname, IP address, unix socket or named pipe.

# When using IP addresses, it is recommended to only use localhost.

#http.host: localhost

# Port on which the HTTP endpoint will bind. Default is 5066.

#http.port: 5066

# Define which user should be owning the named pipe.

#http.named\_pipe.user:

# Define which the permissions that should be applied to the named pipe, use the Security

# Descriptor Definition Language (SDDL) to define the permission. This option cannot be used with

# `http.user`.

#http.named\_pipe.security\_descriptor:

#============================= Process Security ================================

# Enable or disable seccomp system call filtering on Linux. Default is enabled.

#seccomp.enabled: true

#================================= Migration ==================================

# This allows to enable 6.7 migration aliases

#migration.6\_to\_7.enabled: false

**filebeat.yml**

---

- name: Installing and Launch Filebeat

hosts: webservers

become: yes

tasks:

# Use command module

- name: Download filebeat .deb file

command: curl -L -O https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/beats/filebeat/filebeat-7.4.0-amd64.deb

# Use command module

- name: Install filebeat .deb

command: dpkg -i filebeat-7.4.0-amd64.deb

# Use copy module

- name: Drop in filebeat.yml

copy:

src: /etc/ansible/files/filebeat-config.yml

dest: /etc/filebeat/filebeat.yml

# Use command module

- name: Enable and Configure System Module

command: filebeat modules enable system

# Use command module

- name: Setup filebeat

command: filebeat setup

# Use command module

- name: Start filebeat service

command: service filebeat start

# Use systemd module

- name: Enable service filebeat on boot

systemd:

name: filebeat

enabled: yes

**metricbeat-config.yml**

###################### Metricbeat Configuration Example #######################

# This file is an example configuration file highlighting only the most common

# options. The metricbeat.reference.yml file from the same directory contains all the

# supported options with more comments. You can use it as a reference.

#

# You can find the full configuration reference here:

# https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/beats/metricbeat/index.html

#========================== Modules configuration ============================

metricbeat.config.modules:

# Glob pattern for configuration loading

path: ${path.config}/modules.d/\*.yml

# Set to true to enable config reloading

reload.enabled: false

# Period on which files under path should be checked for changes

#reload.period: 10s

#==================== Elasticsearch template setting ==========================

setup.template.settings:

index.number\_of\_shards: 1

index.codec: best\_compression

#\_source.enabled: false

#================================ General =====================================

# The name of the shipper that publishes the network data. It can be used to group

# all the transactions sent by a single shipper in the web interface.

#name:

# The tags of the shipper are included in their own field with each

# transaction published.

#tags: ["service-X", "web-tier"]

# Optional fields that you can specify to add additional information to the

# output.

#fields:

# env: staging

#============================== Dashboards =====================================

# These settings control loading the sample dashboards to the Kibana index. Loading

# the dashboards is disabled by default and can be enabled either by setting the

# options here or by using the `setup` command.

#setup.dashboards.enabled: false

# The URL from where to download the dashboards archive. By default this URL

# has a value which is computed based on the Beat name and version. For released

# versions, this URL points to the dashboard archive on the artifacts.elastic.co

# website.

#setup.dashboards.url:

#============================== Kibana =====================================

# Starting with Beats version 6.0.0, the dashboards are loaded via the Kibana API.

# This requires a Kibana endpoint configuration.

setup.kibana:

host: "10.2.0.4:5601"

# Kibana Host

# Scheme and port can be left out and will be set to the default (http and 5601)

# In case you specify and additional path, the scheme is required: http://localhost:5601/path

# IPv6 addresses should always be defined as: https://[2001:db8::1]:5601

#host: "localhost:5601"

# Kibana Space ID

# ID of the Kibana Space into which the dashboards should be loaded. By default,

# the Default Space will be used.

#space.id:

#============================= Elastic Cloud ==================================

# These settings simplify using Metricbeat with the Elastic Cloud (https://cloud.elastic.co/).

# The cloud.id setting overwrites the `output.elasticsearch.hosts` and

# `setup.kibana.host` options.

# You can find the `cloud.id` in the Elastic Cloud web UI.

#cloud.id:

# The cloud.auth setting overwrites the `output.elasticsearch.username` and

# `output.elasticsearch.password` settings. The format is `<user>:<pass>`.

#cloud.auth:

#================================ Outputs =====================================

# Configure what output to use when sending the data collected by the beat.

#-------------------------- Elasticsearch output ------------------------------

output.elasticsearch:

# Array of hosts to connect to.

hosts: ["10.2.0.4:9200"]

username: "elastic"

password: "changeme"

# Optional protocol and basic auth credentials.

#protocol: "https"

#username: "elastic"

#password: "changeme"

#----------------------------- Logstash output --------------------------------

#output.logstash:

# The Logstash hosts

#hosts: ["localhost:5044"]

# Optional SSL. By default is off.

# List of root certificates for HTTPS server verifications

#ssl.certificate\_authorities: ["/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"]

# Certificate for SSL client authentication

#ssl.certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# Client Certificate Key

#ssl.key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"

#================================ Processors =====================================

# Configure processors to enhance or manipulate events generated by the beat.

processors:

- add\_host\_metadata: ~

- add\_cloud\_metadata: ~

#================================ Logging =====================================

# Sets log level. The default log level is info.

# Available log levels are: error, warning, info, debug

#logging.level: debug

# At debug level, you can selectively enable logging only for some components.

# To enable all selectors use ["\*"]. Examples of other selectors are "beat",

# "publish", "service".

#logging.selectors: ["\*"]

#============================== X-Pack Monitoring ===============================

# metricbeat can export internal metrics to a central Elasticsearch monitoring

# cluster. This requires xpack monitoring to be enabled in Elasticsearch. The

# reporting is disabled by default.

# Set to true to enable the monitoring reporter.

#monitoring.enabled: false

# Sets the UUID of the Elasticsearch cluster under which monitoring data for this

# Metricbeat instance will appear in the Stack Monitoring UI. If output.elasticsearch

# is enabled, the UUID is derived from the Elasticsearch cluster referenced by output.elasticsearch.

#monitoring.cluster\_uuid:

# Uncomment to send the metrics to Elasticsearch. Most settings from the

# Elasticsearch output are accepted here as well.

# Note that the settings should point to your Elasticsearch \*monitoring\* cluster.

# Any setting that is not set is automatically inherited from the Elasticsearch

# output configuration, so if you have the Elasticsearch output configured such

# that it is pointing to your Elasticsearch monitoring cluster, you can simply

# uncomment the following line.

#monitoring.elasticsearch:

#================================= Migration ==================================

# This allows to enable 6.7 migration aliases

#migration.6\_to\_7.enabled: true

**Metricbeat.yml**

---

- name: Install metric beat

hosts: webservers

become: true

tasks:

# Use command module

- name: Download metricbeat

command: curl -L -O https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/beats/metricbeat/metricbeat-7.4.0-amd64.deb

# Use command module

- name: install metricbeat

command: dpkg -i metricbeat-7.4.0-amd64.deb

# Use copy module

- name: drop in metricbeat config

copy:

src: /etc/ansible/files/metricbeat-config.yml

dest: /etc/metricbeat/metricbeat.yml

# Use command module

- name: enable and configure docker module for metric beat

command: metricbeat modules enable docker

# Use command module

- name: setup metric beat

command: metricbeat setup

# Use command module

- name: start metric beat

command: service metricbeat start

# Use systemd module

- name: Enable service metricbeat on boot

systemd:

name: metricbeat

enabled: yes

**ansible-config**

# config file for ansible -- https://ansible.com/

# ===============================================

# nearly all parameters can be overridden in ansible-playbook

# or with command line flags. ansible will read ANSIBLE\_CONFIG,

# ansible.cfg in the current working directory, .ansible.cfg in

# the home directory or /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg, whichever it

# finds first

[defaults]

# some basic default values...

#inventory = /etc/ansible/hosts

#library = /usr/share/my\_modules/

#module\_utils = /usr/share/my\_module\_utils/

#remote\_tmp = ~/.ansible/tmp

#local\_tmp = ~/.ansible/tmp

#plugin\_filters\_cfg = /etc/ansible/plugin\_filters.yml

#forks = 5

#poll\_interval = 15

#sudo\_user = root

#ask\_sudo\_pass = True

#ask\_pass = True

#transport = smart

#remote\_port = 22

#module\_lang = C

#module\_set\_locale = False

# plays will gather facts by default, which contain information about

# the remote system.

#

# smart - gather by default, but don't regather if already gathered

# implicit - gather by default, turn off with gather\_facts: False

# explicit - do not gather by default, must say gather\_facts: True

#gathering = implicit

# This only affects the gathering done by a play's gather\_facts directive,

# by default gathering retrieves all facts subsets

# all - gather all subsets

# network - gather min and network facts

# hardware - gather hardware facts (longest facts to retrieve)

# virtual - gather min and virtual facts

# facter - import facts from facter

# ohai - import facts from ohai

# You can combine them using comma (ex: network,virtual)

# You can negate them using ! (ex: !hardware,!facter,!ohai)

# A minimal set of facts is always gathered.

#gather\_subset = all

# some hardware related facts are collected

# with a maximum timeout of 10 seconds. This

# option lets you increase or decrease that

# timeout to something more suitable for the

# environment.

# gather\_timeout = 10

# Ansible facts are available inside the ansible\_facts.\* dictionary

# namespace. This setting maintains the behaviour which was the default prior

# to 2.5, duplicating these variables into the main namespace, each with a

# prefix of 'ansible\_'.

# This variable is set to True by default for backwards compatibility. It

# will be changed to a default of 'False' in a future release.

# ansible\_facts.

# inject\_facts\_as\_vars = True

# additional paths to search for roles in, colon separated

#roles\_path = /etc/ansible/roles

# uncomment this to disable SSH key host checking

#host\_key\_checking = False

# change the default callback, you can only have one 'stdout' type enabled at a time.

#stdout\_callback = skippy

## Ansible ships with some plugins that require whitelisting,

## this is done to avoid running all of a type by default.

## These setting lists those that you want enabled for your system.

## Custom plugins should not need this unless plugin author specifies it.

# enable callback plugins, they can output to stdout but cannot be 'stdout' type.

#callback\_whitelist = timer, mail

# Determine whether includes in tasks and handlers are "static" by

# default. As of 2.0, includes are dynamic by default. Setting these

# values to True will make includes behave more like they did in the

# 1.x versions.

#task\_includes\_static = False

#handler\_includes\_static = False

# Controls if a missing handler for a notification event is an error or a warning

#error\_on\_missing\_handler = True

# change this for alternative sudo implementations

#sudo\_exe = sudo

# What flags to pass to sudo

# WARNING: leaving out the defaults might create unexpected behaviours

#sudo\_flags = -H -S -n

# SSH timeout

#timeout = 10

# default user to use for playbooks if user is not specified

# (/usr/bin/ansible will use current user as default)

remote\_user = azdmin

# logging is off by default unless this path is defined

# if so defined, consider logrotate

#log\_path = /var/log/ansible.log

# default module name for /usr/bin/ansible

#module\_name = command

# use this shell for commands executed under sudo

# you may need to change this to bin/bash in rare instances

# if sudo is constrained

#executable = /bin/sh

# if inventory variables overlap, does the higher precedence one win

# or are hash values merged together? The default is 'replace' but

# this can also be set to 'merge'.

#hash\_behaviour = replace

# by default, variables from roles will be visible in the global variable

# scope. To prevent this, the following option can be enabled, and only

# tasks and handlers within the role will see the variables there

#private\_role\_vars = yes

# list any Jinja2 extensions to enable here:

#jinja2\_extensions = jinja2.ext.do,jinja2.ext.i18n

# if set, always use this private key file for authentication, same as

# if passing --private-key to ansible or ansible-playbook

#private\_key\_file = /path/to/file

# If set, configures the path to the Vault password file as an alternative to

# specifying --vault-password-file on the command line.

#vault\_password\_file = /path/to/vault\_password\_file

# format of string {{ ansible\_managed }} available within Jinja2

# templates indicates to users editing templates files will be replaced.

# replacing {file}, {host} and {uid} and strftime codes with proper values.

#ansible\_managed = Ansible managed: {file} modified on %Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S by {uid} on {host}

# {file}, {host}, {uid}, and the timestamp can all interfere with idempotence

# in some situations so the default is a static string:

#ansible\_managed = Ansible managed

# by default, ansible-playbook will display "Skipping [host]" if it determines a task

# should not be run on a host. Set this to "False" if you don't want to see these "Skipping"

# messages. NOTE: the task header will still be shown regardless of whether or not the

# task is skipped.

#display\_skipped\_hosts = True

# by default, if a task in a playbook does not include a name: field then

# ansible-playbook will construct a header that includes the task's action but

# not the task's args. This is a security feature because ansible cannot know

# if the \*module\* considers an argument to be no\_log at the time that the

# header is printed. If your environment doesn't have a problem securing

# stdout from ansible-playbook (or you have manually specified no\_log in your

# playbook on all of the tasks where you have secret information) then you can

# safely set this to True to get more informative messages.

#display\_args\_to\_stdout = False

# by default (as of 1.3), Ansible will raise errors when attempting to dereference

# Jinja2 variables that are not set in templates or action lines. Uncomment this line

# to revert the behavior to pre-1.3.

#error\_on\_undefined\_vars = False

# by default (as of 1.6), Ansible may display warnings based on the configuration of the

# system running ansible itself. This may include warnings about 3rd party packages or

# other conditions that should be resolved if possible.

# to disable these warnings, set the following value to False:

#system\_warnings = True

# by default (as of 1.4), Ansible may display deprecation warnings for language

# features that should no longer be used and will be removed in future versions.

# to disable these warnings, set the following value to False:

#deprecation\_warnings = True

# (as of 1.8), Ansible can optionally warn when usage of the shell and

# command module appear to be simplified by using a default Ansible module

# instead. These warnings can be silenced by adjusting the following

# setting or adding warn=yes or warn=no to the end of the command line

# parameter string. This will for example suggest using the git module

# instead of shelling out to the git command.

# command\_warnings = False

# set plugin path directories here, separate with colons

#action\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/action

#become\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/become

#cache\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/cache

#callback\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/callback

#connection\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/connection

#lookup\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/lookup

#inventory\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/inventory

#vars\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/vars

#filter\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/filter

#test\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/test

#terminal\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/terminal

#strategy\_plugins = /usr/share/ansible/plugins/strategy

# by default, ansible will use the 'linear' strategy but you may want to try

# another one

#strategy = free

# by default callbacks are not loaded for /bin/ansible, enable this if you

# want, for example, a notification or logging callback to also apply to

# /bin/ansible runs

#bin\_ansible\_callbacks = False

# don't like cows? that's unfortunate.

# set to 1 if you don't want cowsay support or export ANSIBLE\_NOCOWS=1

#nocows = 1

# set which cowsay stencil you'd like to use by default. When set to 'random',

# a random stencil will be selected for each task. The selection will be filtered

# against the `cow\_whitelist` option below.

#cow\_selection = default

#cow\_selection = random

# when using the 'random' option for cowsay, stencils will be restricted to this list.

# it should be formatted as a comma-separated list with no spaces between names.

# NOTE: line continuations here are for formatting purposes only, as the INI parser

# in python does not support them.

#cow\_whitelist=bud-frogs,bunny,cheese,daemon,default,dragon,elephant-in-snake,elephant,eyes,\

# hellokitty,kitty,luke-koala,meow,milk,moofasa,moose,ren,sheep,small,stegosaurus,\

# stimpy,supermilker,three-eyes,turkey,turtle,tux,udder,vader-koala,vader,www

# don't like colors either?

# set to 1 if you don't want colors, or export ANSIBLE\_NOCOLOR=1

#nocolor = 1

# if set to a persistent type (not 'memory', for example 'redis') fact values

# from previous runs in Ansible will be stored. This may be useful when

# wanting to use, for example, IP information from one group of servers

# without having to talk to them in the same playbook run to get their

# current IP information.

#fact\_caching = memory

#This option tells Ansible where to cache facts. The value is plugin dependent.

#For the jsonfile plugin, it should be a path to a local directory.

#For the redis plugin, the value is a host:port:database triplet: fact\_caching\_connection = localhost:6379:0

#fact\_caching\_connection=/tmp

# retry files

# When a playbook fails a .retry file can be created that will be placed in ~/

# You can enable this feature by setting retry\_files\_enabled to True

# and you can change the location of the files by setting retry\_files\_save\_path

#retry\_files\_enabled = False

#retry\_files\_save\_path = ~/.ansible-retry

# squash actions

# Ansible can optimise actions that call modules with list parameters

# when looping. Instead of calling the module once per with\_ item, the

# module is called once with all items at once. Currently this only works

# under limited circumstances, and only with parameters named 'name'.

#squash\_actions = apk,apt,dnf,homebrew,pacman,pkgng,yum,zypper

# prevents logging of task data, off by default

#no\_log = False

# prevents logging of tasks, but only on the targets, data is still logged on the master/controller

#no\_target\_syslog = False

# controls whether Ansible will raise an error or warning if a task has no

# choice but to create world readable temporary files to execute a module on

# the remote machine. This option is False by default for security. Users may

# turn this on to have behaviour more like Ansible prior to 2.1.x. See

# https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/become.html#becoming-an-unprivileged-user

# for more secure ways to fix this than enabling this option.

#allow\_world\_readable\_tmpfiles = False

# controls the compression level of variables sent to

# worker processes. At the default of 0, no compression

# is used. This value must be an integer from 0 to 9.

#var\_compression\_level = 9

# controls what compression method is used for new-style ansible modules when

# they are sent to the remote system. The compression types depend on having

# support compiled into both the controller's python and the client's python.

# The names should match with the python Zipfile compression types:

# \* ZIP\_STORED (no compression. available everywhere)

# \* ZIP\_DEFLATED (uses zlib, the default)

# These values may be set per host via the ansible\_module\_compression inventory

# variable

#module\_compression = 'ZIP\_DEFLATED'

# This controls the cutoff point (in bytes) on --diff for files

# set to 0 for unlimited (RAM may suffer!).

#max\_diff\_size = 1048576

# This controls how ansible handles multiple --tags and --skip-tags arguments

# on the CLI. If this is True then multiple arguments are merged together. If

# it is False, then the last specified argument is used and the others are ignored.

# This option will be removed in 2.8.

#merge\_multiple\_cli\_flags = True

# Controls showing custom stats at the end, off by default

#show\_custom\_stats = True

# Controls which files to ignore when using a directory as inventory with

# possibly multiple sources (both static and dynamic)

#inventory\_ignore\_extensions = ~, .orig, .bak, .ini, .cfg, .retry, .pyc, .pyo

# This family of modules use an alternative execution path optimized for network appliances

# only update this setting if you know how this works, otherwise it can break module execution

#network\_group\_modules=eos, nxos, ios, iosxr, junos, vyos

# When enabled, this option allows lookups (via variables like {{lookup('foo')}} or when used as

# a loop with `with\_foo`) to return data that is not marked "unsafe". This means the data may contain

# jinja2 templating language which will be run through the templating engine.

# ENABLING THIS COULD BE A SECURITY RISK

#allow\_unsafe\_lookups = False

# set default errors for all plays

#any\_errors\_fatal = False

[inventory]

# enable inventory plugins, default: 'host\_list', 'script', 'auto', 'yaml', 'ini', 'toml'

#enable\_plugins = host\_list, virtualbox, yaml, constructed

# ignore these extensions when parsing a directory as inventory source

#ignore\_extensions = .pyc, .pyo, .swp, .bak, ~, .rpm, .md, .txt, ~, .orig, .ini, .cfg, .retry

# ignore files matching these patterns when parsing a directory as inventory source

#ignore\_patterns=

# If 'true' unparsed inventory sources become fatal errors, they are warnings otherwise.

#unparsed\_is\_failed=False

[privilege\_escalation]

#become=True

#become\_method=sudo

#become\_user=root

#become\_ask\_pass=False

[paramiko\_connection]

# uncomment this line to cause the paramiko connection plugin to not record new host

# keys encountered. Increases performance on new host additions. Setting works independently of the

# host key checking setting above.

#record\_host\_keys=False

# by default, Ansible requests a pseudo-terminal for commands executed under sudo. Uncomment this

# line to disable this behaviour.

#pty=False

# paramiko will default to looking for SSH keys initially when trying to

# authenticate to remote devices. This is a problem for some network devices

# that close the connection after a key failure. Uncomment this line to

# disable the Paramiko look for keys function

#look\_for\_keys = False

# When using persistent connections with Paramiko, the connection runs in a

# background process. If the host doesn't already have a valid SSH key, by

# default Ansible will prompt to add the host key. This will cause connections

# running in background processes to fail. Uncomment this line to have

# Paramiko automatically add host keys.

#host\_key\_auto\_add = True

[ssh\_connection]

# ssh arguments to use

# Leaving off ControlPersist will result in poor performance, so use

# paramiko on older platforms rather than removing it, -C controls compression use

#ssh\_args = -C -o ControlMaster=auto -o ControlPersist=60s

# The base directory for the ControlPath sockets.

# This is the "%(directory)s" in the control\_path option

#

# Example:

# control\_path\_dir = /tmp/.ansible/cp

#control\_path\_dir = ~/.ansible/cp

# The path to use for the ControlPath sockets. This defaults to a hashed string of the hostname,

# port and username (empty string in the config). The hash mitigates a common problem users

# found with long hostnames and the conventional %(directory)s/ansible-ssh-%%h-%%p-%%r format.

# In those cases, a "too long for Unix domain socket" ssh error would occur.

#

# Example:

# control\_path = %(directory)s/%%h-%%r

#control\_path =

# Enabling pipelining reduces the number of SSH operations required to

# execute a module on the remote server. This can result in a significant

# performance improvement when enabled, however when using "sudo:" you must

# first disable 'requiretty' in /etc/sudoers

#

# By default, this option is disabled to preserve compatibility with

# sudoers configurations that have requiretty (the default on many distros).

#

#pipelining = False

# Control the mechanism for transferring files (old)

# \* smart = try sftp and then try scp [default]

# \* True = use scp only

# \* False = use sftp only

#scp\_if\_ssh = smart

# Control the mechanism for transferring files (new)

# If set, this will override the scp\_if\_ssh option

# \* sftp = use sftp to transfer files

# \* scp = use scp to transfer files

# \* piped = use 'dd' over SSH to transfer files

# \* smart = try sftp, scp, and piped, in that order [default]

#transfer\_method = smart

# if False, sftp will not use batch mode to transfer files. This may cause some

# types of file transfer failures impossible to catch however, and should

# only be disabled if your sftp version has problems with batch mode

#sftp\_batch\_mode = False

# The -tt argument is passed to ssh when pipelining is not enabled because sudo

# requires a tty by default.

#usetty = True

# Number of times to retry an SSH connection to a host, in case of UNREACHABLE.

# For each retry attempt, there is an exponential backoff,

# so after the first attempt there is 1s wait, then 2s, 4s etc. up to 30s (max).

#retries = 3

[persistent\_connection]

# Configures the persistent connection timeout value in seconds. This value is

# how long the persistent connection will remain idle before it is destroyed.

# If the connection doesn't receive a request before the timeout value

# expires, the connection is shutdown. The default value is 30 seconds.

#connect\_timeout = 30

# The command timeout value defines the amount of time to wait for a command

# or RPC call before timing out. The value for the command timeout must

# be less than the value of the persistent connection idle timeout (connect\_timeout)

# The default value is 30 second.

#command\_timeout = 30

[accelerate]

#accelerate\_port = 5099

#accelerate\_timeout = 30

#accelerate\_connect\_timeout = 5.0

# The daemon timeout is measured in minutes. This time is measured

# from the last activity to the accelerate daemon.

#accelerate\_daemon\_timeout = 30

# If set to yes, accelerate\_multi\_key will allow multiple

# private keys to be uploaded to it, though each user must

# have access to the system via SSH to add a new key. The default

# is "no".

#accelerate\_multi\_key = yes

[selinux]

# file systems that require special treatment when dealing with security context

# the default behaviour that copies the existing context or uses the user default

# needs to be changed to use the file system dependent context.

#special\_context\_filesystems=nfs,vboxsf,fuse,ramfs,9p,vfat

# Set this to yes to allow libvirt\_lxc connections to work without SELinux.

#libvirt\_lxc\_noseclabel = yes

[colors]

#highlight = white

#verbose = blue

#warn = bright purple

#error = red

#debug = dark gray

#deprecate = purple

#skip = cyan

#unreachable = red

#ok = green

#changed = yellow

#diff\_add = green

#diff\_remove = red

#diff\_lines = cyan

[diff]

# Always print diff when running ( same as always running with -D/--diff )

# always = no

# Set how many context lines to show in diff

# context = 3