Scientific Calculator Project Report

NEERAJ JETHA MT2020079

Project link :- https://github.com/njjetha/Calculator

Docker hub :- https://hub.docker.com/repository/registry-

1.docker.io/njjetha/calculator-devops/tags

What is DevOps?

DevOps is the practice of operations and development engineers participating together in the entire service lifecycle, from design through the development process to production support.

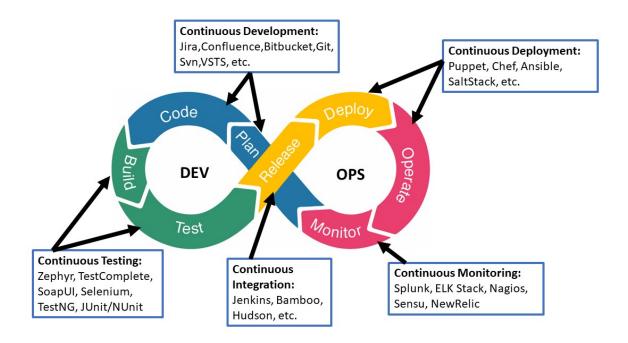
There are three primary practice areas that are usually discussed in context of DevOps.

- Infrastructure Automation –
 create your systems, OS configs,
 and app deployments as code.
- Continuous Delivery build, test, deploy your apps in a fast and automated manner.



deploy

• **Site Reliability Engineering** – operate your systems; monitoring and orchestration, sure, but also designing for operability in the first place



Why there is need of DevOps?

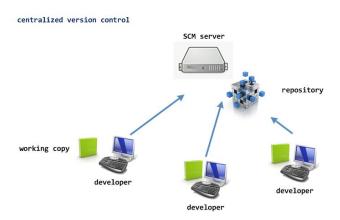
The DevOps approach was designed to ensure that high-quality updated software gets into the hands of users more quickly. Though the DevOps is only a few years old, the DevOps movement is so widespread.

- Shorter Development Cycles, Faster Innovation: When development and operations teams are in separate silos, it's usually difficult to tell if an application is ready for operations.
 When development teams simply turn over an application, the operations' cycle times are extended needlessly. With a combined development and operations team, applications are ready for use much more quickly.
- 2. Reduced Deployment Failures, Rollbacks, and Time to Recover: Part of the reason teams experience deployment failures is due to programming defects. The shorter development cycles with DevOps promote more frequent code releases. This, in turn, makes it easier to spot code defects. Therefore, teams can reduce the number of deployment failures using agile programming principles that call for collaboration and modular programming
- 3. **Improved Communication and Collaboration:** DevOps improves the software development culture. Combined teams are happier and more productive. The culture becomes focused on performance rather than

- individual goals. When the teams trust each other, they can experiment and innovate more effectively.
- 4. **Increased Efficiencies:** Increased efficiency helps to speed the development process and make it less prone to error. There are ways to automate DevOps tasks. Continuous integration servers automate the process of testing code, reducing the amount of manual work required.
- 5. **Reduced Costs** :- All of the DevOps benefits translate to reduced overall costs and IT headcount requirements.

DevOps Toolchain

1. **Source Control Management tool :-** We all know that change is inevitable and we believe that change is a betterment. Thus, changes happen day in and out to everything and anything. So, it is extremely important for a program to maintain the history of these changes to the program artifacts, which is called control. Hence, Version control or Source control is to manage the changes to project, be it code, documents, environment configuration or else.



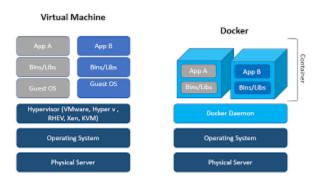
 Testing: Testing in DevOps spans the whole software development and delivery lifecycle. Testers are no longer just focusing on functional testing and feature verification. As testers, we should also be involved in operations testing, performance testing, basic security testing, as well as being able to monitor and analyze production data and logs.

- 2. **Build**: The build phase of a DevOps pipeline is crucial because it allows developers to detect errors in the code before they make their way down the pipeline and cause a major disaster. After the newly written code has been merged with the shared repository, developers run a series of automated test.
- 3. **Continuous Integration**: It is a <u>DevOps</u> software development practice where developers regularly merge their code changes into a central repository, after which automated builds and tests are run. Continuous integration most often refers to the build or integration stage of the software release process and entails both an automation component (e.g. a CI or build service) and a cultural component (e.g. learning to integrate frequently). The key goals of continuous integration

are to find and address bugs quicker, improve software quality, and reduce the

time it takes to validate and release new software updates.

4. Containerize: Containers, by contrast, isolate applications' execution environments from one another, but share the underlying OS kernel. They're typically measured in megabytes, use far fewer resources than VMs, and start up almost immediately. Containers provide a highly efficient and highly granular mechanism for combining software components into the kinds of application and service stacks needed in a modern enterprise, and for keeping those software components updated and maintained

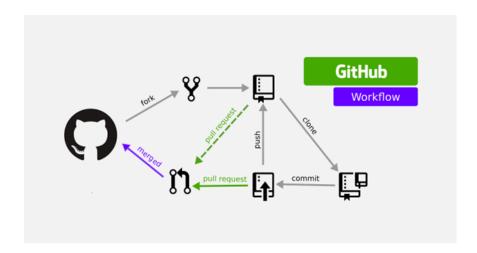


5. **Deployment**: A Deployment pipeline is the process of taking code from version control and making it readily available to users of your application in an automated fashion. When a team of developers are working on projects or features they need a reliable and efficient way to build, test and deploy their work.

6. **Continuous Monitoring**: - Continuous Monitoring comes in at the end of the DevOps pipeline. Once the software is released into production, Continuous Monitoring will notify dev and QA teams in the event of specific issues arising in the prod environment. It provides feedback on what is going wrong, which allows the relevant people to work on necessary fixes as soon as possible.

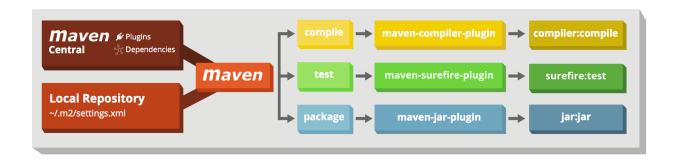
Tools used in Project

Github: GitHub is a Git repository hosting service, but it adds many of its own features. While Git is a command line tool, GitHub provides a Web-based graphical interface. It also provides access control and several collaboration features, such as a wikis and basic task management tools for every project.

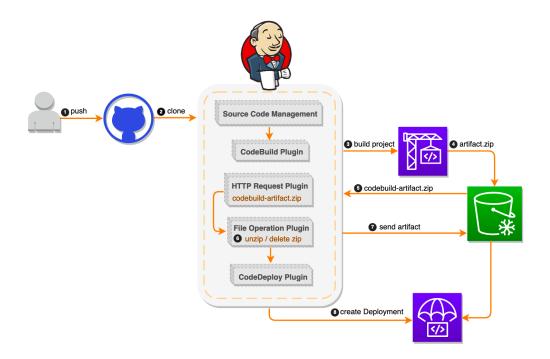


JUnit: Unit has been important in the development of test-driven development, and is one of a family of unit testing frameworks collectively known as xUnit, that originated with JUnit. Testing is the process of checking the functionality of an application to ensure it runs as per requirements. Unit testing comes into picture at the developers' level; it is the testing of single entity (class or method). Unit testing plays a critical role in helping a software company deliver quality products to its customers

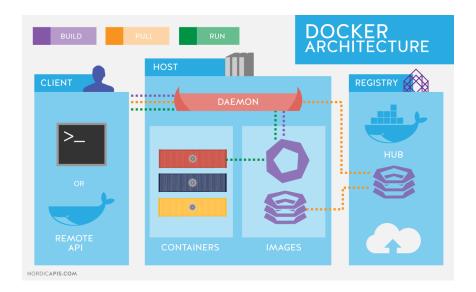
Maven:- Maven is a project management tool. Most popular use of Maven is for build management and dependencies. Maven automatically download the dependencies that are required in your project. Maven will make those jar files available during compile/run.



Jenkins: - Jenkins is a powerful application that allows continuous integration and continuous delivery of projects, regardless of the platform you are working on. It is a free source that can handle any kind of build or continuous integration. You can integrate Jenkins with a number of testing and deployment technologies.



Docker: Docker is a tool designed to make it easier to create, deploy, and run applications by using containers. Containers allow a developer to package up an application with all of the parts it needs, such as libraries and other dependencies, and deploy it as one package.



ELK: "ELK" is the acronym for three open source projects: Elasticsearch, Logstash, and Kibana. Elasticsearch is a search and analytics engine. Logstash is a server-side data processing pipeline that ingests data from multiple sources simultaneously, transforms it, and then sends it to a "stash" like Elasticsearch. Kibana lets users visualize data with charts and graphs in Elasticsearch.



Steps by Steps Explanation of Project

Step:-1 Maven Installation

Let's look into the installation of Maven on our machine. To install Maven we want to first

install its dependency JAVA, here we will be installing java version 8, to do that

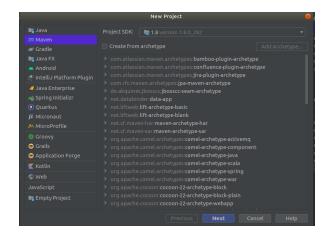
follow the following commands.

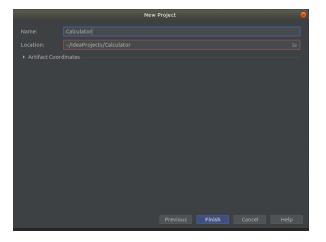
```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install maven
```

check Maven version

```
neeraj@njjetha:~$ mvn --version
Apache Maven 3.6.0
Maven home: /usr/share/maven
Java version: 1.8.0_282, vendor: Private Build, runtime: /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-ope
njdk-amd64/jre
Default locale: en_IN, platform encoding: UTF-8
OS name: "linux", version: "5.4.0-65-generic", arch: "amd64", family: "unix"
```

Start Maven Project and name of the project is Calculator





Typing the logic for the calculator

```
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```

```
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Calculator - Ca
```

Step 2:- Initizalize the git repository

```
neeraj@njjetha:~/Downloads/Project/Calculator$ git init
Reinitialized existing Git repository in /home/neeraj/Downloads/Project/Calculator/.git/
neeraj@njjetha:~/Downloads/Project/Calculator$ [
```

git add \rightarrow The git add command adds a change in the working directory to the staging area. It tells Git that you want to include updates to a particular file in the

next commit

git status → The git status command displays the state of the working directory and the staging area. It lets you see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren't being tracked by Git. Status output does not show you any information regarding the committed project history.

```
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Pile Edit View Search Terminal Help

neeraj@njjetha:-/Downloads/Project/CalculatorS git init

Initialized entry (it repostcry's in /hone/neeraj/Downloads/Project/Calculator/.git/

neeraj@njjetha:-/Downloads/Project/calculatorS git init

Initialized entry (it repostcry's in /hone/neeraj/Downloads/Project/Calculator/.git/

neeraj@njjetha:-/Downloads/Project/calculatorS git add

neeraj@njjetha:-/Downloads/Project/calculatorS git status

On branch master

No comutts yet

Changes to be comutted:

(use "git rm --cached <file-..." to unstage)

new file: .idea/.gittynore

new file: .idea/.gottynore

new file: .idea/.gottynore

new file: .idea/.gittynore

new file: .idea/yets.xml

new file: .idea/.gittynore

new file: .idea/.gittynore

new file: .idea/yets.xml

new file: .idea/yets.yaw/alculator-.java

new file: .idea/.gittynore

new file: .idea/.gittynore

new file: .idea/.gittynore

new file: .idea/yets.yaw/alculator-.java

new file: .idea/.gittynore

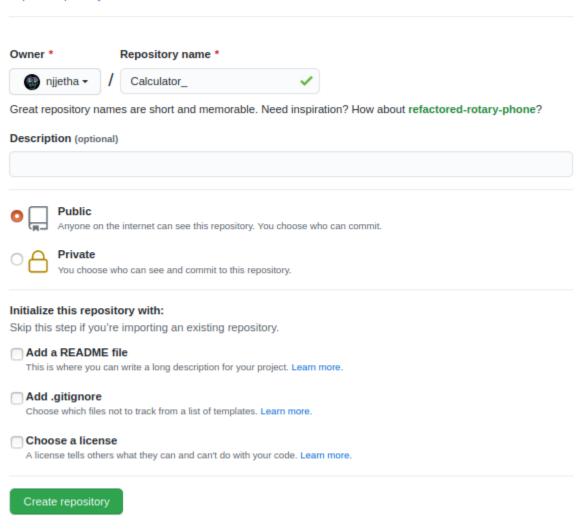
new fi
```

git commit → The git commit command captures a snapshot of the project's currently staged changes. ... Prior to the execution of git commit, The git add command is used to promote or 'stage' changes to the project that will be stored in a commit. These two commands git commit and git add are two of the most frequently used.

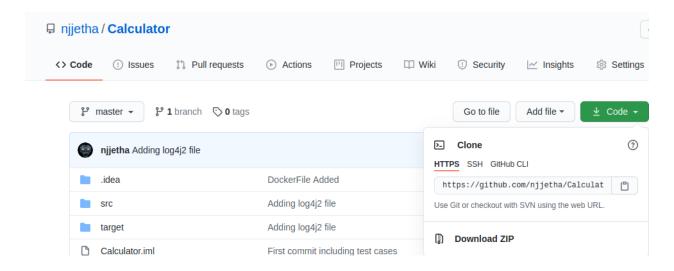
Create a new Repository name Calculator

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? Import a repository.



Copy the URL of the repository Calculator where we need to push our code from local repository to remote repositoty i.e Github



Setting the remote directory path as origin

```
neeraj@njjetha:~/Downloads/Project/Calculator$ git remote add origin https://git
hub.com/njjetha/Calculator_.git
```

Pushing the code onto the remote repository

```
neeraj@njjetha: ~/Downloads/Project/Calculator

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

neeraj@njjetha: ~/Downloads/Project/Calculator$ git push origin master

Username for 'https://github.com': njjetha

Password for 'https://njjetha@github.com':

Counting objects: 44, done.

Delta compression using up to 4 threads.

Compressing objects: 100% (32/32), done.

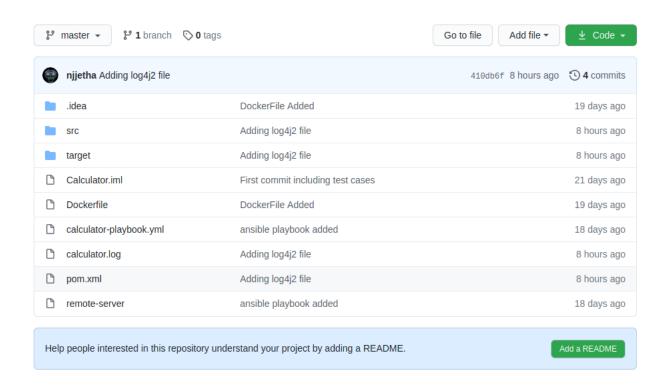
Writing objects: 100% (44/44), 13.59 KiB | 1.24 MiB/s, done.

Total 44 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)

To https://github.com/njjetha/Calculator_.git

* [new branch] master -> master

neeraj@njjetha: ~/Downloads/Project/Calculator$
```



Step :- 3 JUnit Test case writing

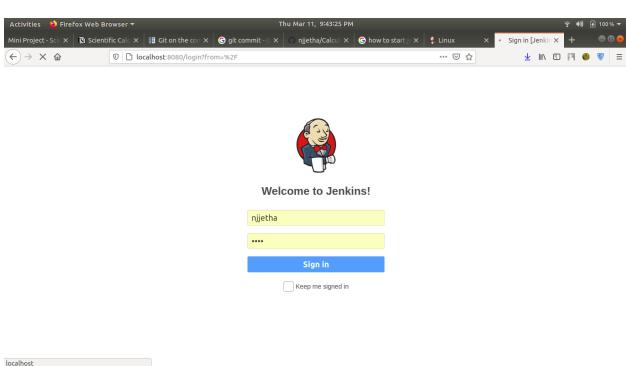
```
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Calculator - C
```

Step 4:- start Jenkins

command to start jenkins

```
neeraj@njjetha:~$ sudo systemctl start jenkins
neeraj@njjetha:~$ sudo systemctl status jenkins
jenkins.service - LSB: Start Jenkins at boot time
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/jenkins; generated)
   Active: active (exited) since Thu 2021-03-11 02:46:34 IST; 18h ago
     Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
  Process: 2038 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/jenkins start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCE
Mar 11 02:46:33 njjetha systemd[1]: Starting LSB: Start Jenkins at boot time...
Mar 11 02:46:33 njjetha jenkins[2038]: Correct java version found
Mar 11 02:46:33 njjetha jenkins[2038]: * Starting Jenkins Automation Server jen
Mar 11 02:46:33 njjetha su[2149]: Successful su for jenkins by root
Mar 11 02:46:33 njjetha su[2149]: pam_unix(su:session): session opened for user
Mar 11 02:46:33 njjetha su[2149]: pam_unix(su:session): session closed for user
Mar 11 02:46:34 njjetha jenkins[2038]:
                                      ...done.
Mar 11 02:46:34 njjetha systemd[1]: Started LSB: Start Jenkins at boot time.
```



git cloning and building Maven automatically using jenkins

```
pipeline {
    agent any
    environment{
        imageName=""
    }
    stages {
        stage('git cloning') {
            steps {
```

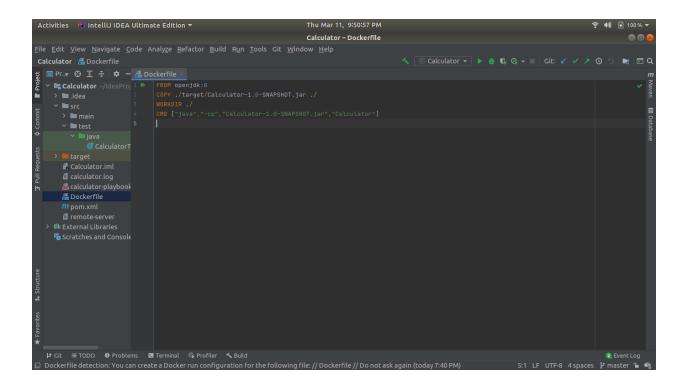
```
script{
        git 'https://github.com/njjetha/Calculator.git'
    }
}

stage('building maven') {
    steps {
        script{
            sh 'mvn clean install'
        }
    }
}
```

Stage View

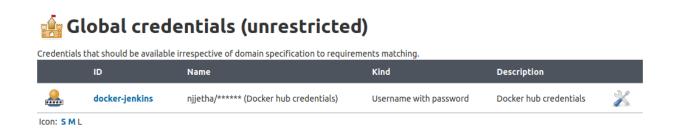


Step 5 :- Adding Docker file to the project directory



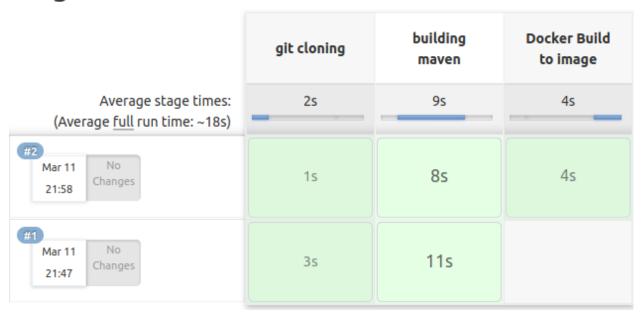
Step 6:- Adding Credentials of Docker Hub repository to the jenkins

Jenkins will create the docker image and push the docker image into the docker repository



Credentials of docker hub repository added and id is docker-jenkins Now we will write the script for creating the docker image

Stage View



```
------
 Sending build context to Docker daemon 227.8kB
 Step 1/4 : FROM openjdk:8
  ---> 9324460525ca
 Step 2/4 : COPY ./target/Calculator-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar ./
  ---> 09d1f1fd0fc2
 Step 3/4 : WORKDIR ./
  ---> Running in e9ba4f48b4d7
 Removing intermediate container e9ba4f48b4d7
  ---> 2461f1e07090
 Step 4/4 : CMD ["java","-cp","Calculator-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar","Calculator"]
  ---> Running in 27916cc0c7c7
 Removing intermediate container 27916cc0c7c7
  ---> 4e4269345624
 Successfully built 4e4269345624
 Successfully tagged njjetha/calculator-devops:latest
 [Pipeline] }
 [Pipeline] // script
 [Pipeline] }
 [Pipeline] // stage
 [Pipeline] }
 [Pipeline] // withEnv
 [Pipeline] }
 [Pipeline] // node
 [Pipeline] End of Pipeline
 Finished: SUCCESS
```

Now pushing the docker image to docker hub repository

Stage View

	git cloning	building maven	Docker Build to image	Push Docker image
Average stage times: (Average <u>full</u> run time: ~25s)	2s	9s	2s	26s
Mar 11 No Changes	1s	8s	1s	26s
#2 Mar 11 No Changes	1s	8s	4s	
Mar 11 No Changes	3s	11s		

```
[Pipeline] withDockerRegistry
$ docker login -u njjetha -p ******* https://index.docker.io/vl/
WARNING! Using --password via the CLI is insecure. Use --password-stdin.
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Calculator_DevOps@tmp/0e698342-db58-4aal-b0fc
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store
Login Succeeded
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] isUnix
[Pipeline] sh
+ docker tag njjetha/calculator-devops:latest njjetha/calculator-devops:latest
[Pipeline] isUnix
[Pipeline] sh
+ docker push njjetha/calculator-devops:latest
The push refers to repository [docker.io/njjetha/calculator-devops]
7eebbe56b93f: Preparing
02412b9dda81: Preparing
d7b2c55f7e50: Preparing
02f0a7f763a3: Preparing
da654bc8bc80: Preparing
4ef81dc52d99: Preparing
909e93c71745: Preparing
7f03bfe4d6dc: Preparing
4ef81dc52d99: Waiting
909e93c71745: Waiting
7f03bfe4d6dc: Waiting
da654bc8bc80: Layer already exists
d7b2c55f7e50: Layer already exists
02412b9dda81: Layer already exists
θ2fθa7f763a3: Layer already exists
909e93c71745: Layer already exists
4ef81dc52d99: Laver already exists
7f03bfe4d6dc: Layer already exists
7eebbe56b93f: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:06922691afd203ac2a98ac43eae8b374ca9b94895191f698f9a54c7147ec976a size: 2002
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withDockerRegistry
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // script
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS
```

Docker hub private repository contain the image of the calculator project



Step 7:- Creating Playbook and Adding to the Project Directory

Install the SSH server on your controller and to be managed hosts.

```
$ sudo apt install openssh-server
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
```

Install ansible on the control node

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install ansible
```

check the ansible version

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

neeraj@njjetha:~$ ansible --version

ansible 2.9.18

config file = /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg

configured module search path = [u'/home/neeraj/.ansible/plugins/modules', u'/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']

ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/ansible

executable location = /usr/bin/ansible

python version = 2.7.17 (default, Feb 27 2021, 15:10:58) [GCC 7.5.0]

neeraj@njjetha:~$ [
```

To add user to the group

```
usermod -aG sudo username
```

The first step is to make sure that the user on the control node has an SSH key pair configured in ~/.ssh. You can run the **ssh-keygen -t rsa** command to accomplish this.For a single existing managed host, you can install your public key on the managed host and use the ssh-copy-id command to populate your local ~/.ssh/known_hosts file with its hostkey, as follows

```
ssh-copy-id remoteuser@ip-address
sudo pip3 install docker
```

```
---
- name: Pull docker image of Calculator
```

hosts: all tasks:

- name: Pull calculator devops image

docker_image:

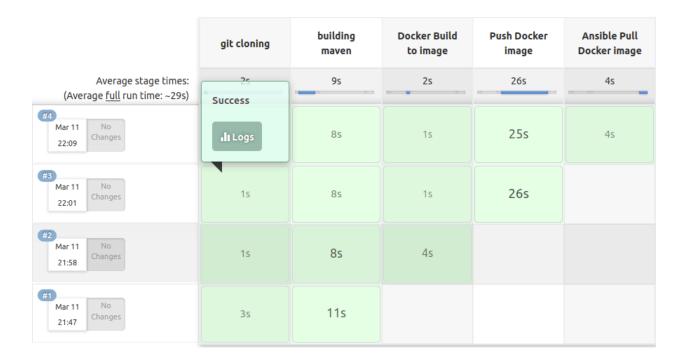
name: njjetha/calculator-devops

source: pull

Inventory

127.0.1.1 ansible_user=neeraj

Playbook will pull the docker image into the specified machine defined in the inventory



```
[Calculator DevOps] $ sshpass ******* /usr/bin/ansible-playbook calculator-playbook.yml -i remote-server -u njjetha -k
[0;35m[DEPRECATION WARNING]: Distribution Ubuntu 18.04 on host 127.0.1.1 should use [0m
[0;35m/usr/bin/python3, but is using /usr/bin/python for backward compatibility with [0m
[0;35mprior Ansible releases. A future Ansible release will default to using the [0m
[0;35mdiscovered platform python for this host. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/[0m
[0;35m2.9/reference appendices/interpreter discovery.html for more information. This [0m
[0;35mfeature will be removed in version 2.12. Deprecation warnings can be disabled [0m
[0;35mby setting deprecation warnings=False in ansible.cfg.[0m
[0;32mok: [127.0.1.1][0m
[0;32mok: [127.0.1.1][0m
: [0;32mok=2 [0m changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0
[0;32m127.0.1.1[0m
                                                                                     skipped=0
                                                                                                 rescued=0
ignored=0
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS
                                                                 Docker commands
                                                                                                 Public View
   njjetha / calculator-devops
                                                                 To push a new tag to this repository.
   This repository does not have a description
   ( Last pushed: a few seconds ago
   Tags and Scans
                                       ⊗ VULNERABILITY SCANNING - DISABLED
                                                                  Recent builds
                                                                  Link a source provider and run a build to see build results here.
   This repository contains 1 tag(s).
                                                       PUSHED
    latest
                                      a few seconds ago
                                                   a few second...
   See all
   Readme 0
   Repository description is empty. Click here to edit.
```

Command to see docker images is

\$ docker images

```
neeraj@njjetha:~$ docker images
REPOSITORY
                              TAG
                                        IMAGE ID
                                                        CREATED
                                                                           SIZE
                                                        59 seconds ago
12 minutes ago
njjetha/calculator-devops
                                        f0bde47d220c
                              latest
                                                                           514MB
                                        4e4269345624
                                                                           514MB
<none>
                              <none>
ubuntu-sleeper
                              latest
                                        1ce51f10b74b
                                                        3 weeks ago
                                                                           72.9MB
72.9MB
                                        1ce51f10b74b
                                                        3 weeks ago
njjetha/ubuntu-sleeper
                              latest
                              latest
                                        bf4709e77b18
                                                        4 weeks ago
                                                                           667MB
tomcat
                                        9324460525ca
                                                        4 weeks ago
openjdk
                                                                           514MB
                              latest
                                        3956fab279d0
                                                        5 weeks ago
                                                                           753MB
maven
ubuntu
                              latest
                                         f63181f19b2f
                                                        7 weeks ago
                                                                           72.9MB
hello-world
                              latest
                                        bf756fb1ae65
                                                        14 months ago
                                                                           13.3kB
jenkins
                              2.60.3
                                        cd14cecfdb3a
                                                        2 years ago
                                                                           696MB
```

Command to run docker images is

```
docker run -it imageName
```

```
Activities © Terminal * Sat Mar 13, 522157 PM neeraj@njjetha:-*

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

neeraj@njjetha:-$ docker run -tt njjetha/calculator-devops

Enter the choice
1.5quare Root Function
2.Factorial Function
3.Power Function
4.Power Function
3.Natural Logarithm Function
4.Power Function
5.Exiting fron calculator
Pls Enter your choice: 2

Enter the Number: 0
3.Power Function
5.Exiting fron calculator
Pls Enter your choice: 2

Enter the Number: 0
3.Power Function
5.Exiting fron calculator
Pls Enter your choice: 2

Enter the Choice
5.Exiting fron calculator
Pls Enter your choice: 2

Enter the Choice
5.Exiting fron calculator
7.Exiting fron calculator
8.Exiting fron calculator
9.Exiting fron calculator
9.Exiting
```

```
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neeraj@nijetha: -

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Enter the Number : 16

13/Mar/2021:11151:40 998 [Calculator.java] [INFO] Calculator Find the Square Root of number 16.0

13/Mar/2021:11151:40 998 [Calculator.java] [INFO] Calculator Result of the square root of 16.0 is 4.0

504 Root Function

2. Factorial Function

3. Natural Logarithh Function

4. Power Function

5. Exiting from calculator

PIS Enter your choice : 2

Enter the Number : 0

13/Mar/2021:11151:35 481 [Calculator.java] [INFO] Calculator To find Factorial of number 0

13/Mar/2021:11151:35 481 [Calculator.java] [INFO] Calculator

Enter the choice

1. Square Root Function

2. Factorial Function

3. Natural Logarithh Function

4. Power Function

5. Exiting from calculator

PIS Enter your choice : 4

Enter the Number : 4

Enter the Choice

1. Square Root Function

3. Natural Logarithh Function

3. Natural Logarithh Function

3. Natural Logarithh Function

5. Exiting from calculator

PIS Enter your choice : 

1. Square Root Function

5. Exiting from calculator

PIS Enter your choice : 

1. Square Root Function

5. Exiting from calculator

PIS Enter your choice : 

1. Square Root Function

5. Exiting from calculator

PIS Enter your choice : 

1. Square Root Function

5. Exiting from calculator

PIS Enter your choice : 

1. Square Root Function

5. Exiting from calculator

PIS Enter your choice : 

1. Square Root Function

5. Exiting from calculator

PIS Enter your choice : 

1. Square Root Function

5. Exiting from calculator

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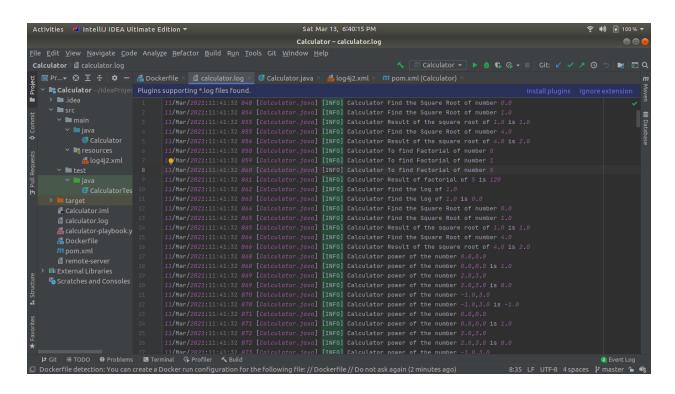
1. Square Root Function

5. Exiting from calculator

1. Square Root Function

5. Exiting fro
```

Step 8:- The path of log file is added to the configuration file.



Run Elastic search

./bin/elasticsearch It runs on port number 9200

```
Retivities Terminal * Retivities On Terminal Help

Recraj@njjetha:-/Downloads/Tools/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-linux-x86_64/elasticsearch-7.11.2-lin
```

Run Kibana

./bin/kibana It runs on port number 5601

```
Retain the provided of the pro
```

Run Logstash

To run the logstash we have to input a configuration file on how toparse the data of a given log file, run this command after you change directory to logstash.

Logstash runs on port number **9600** and it forwards the filters of the log file to the elasticsearch server.

```
./bin/logstash -f /path/to/configuration/file
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
neeraj@njjetha:~/Downloads/Tools/logstash-7.11.2$ ./bin/logstash -f /home/neeraj/Downloads/Tools/ELK-Example/calculator_logstash.conf
Using bundled JDK: /home/neeraj/Downloads/Tools/logstash-7.11.2/jdk
DpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM warning: Option UseConcMarkSweepGC was deprecated in version 9.0 and will likely be removed in a future release.
```

```
Activities Terminal * Sat Mar 13, SS743 PM

neeraj@njjetha: ~/Downloads/Tools/logstash-7.11.2

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

"path" => "/hone/neeraj/ideaProjects/Calculator/calculator.log",

"étinestanp" => 2021-03-13112:27:32.3382,
    "neesage" => *12/Nar/2021:01:47:08 138 [Calculator.java] [INFO] Calculator power of the number -1.0,3.0",
    "gerston" => "1",
        "tags" => [
[0] _grokparsefallure"],
    "nessage" => *12/Nar/2021:01:47:08 140 [Calculator.java] [INFO] Calculator power of the number 2.0,3.0",
    "nessage" => *12/Nar/2021:01:47:08 140 [Calculator.java] [INFO] Calculator power of the number 2.0,3.0",
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    "etinestanp" => 2021-03-13112:27:32.3467,
    "neesage" => "12/Nar/2021:01:47:08 143 [Calculator.java] [INFO] Calculator To find Factorial of number 0",
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    "nessage" => "1, "injetha"
    "host" => "njjetha"
```

