logstash

filebeat 和 logstash

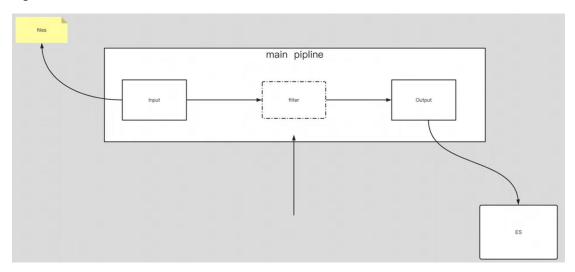
因为 logstash 是 jvm 跑的,资源消耗比较大,所以后来作者又用 golang 写了一个功能较少但是资源消耗也小的轻量级的 logstash-forwarder。不过作者只是一个人,加入 http://elastic.co公司以后,因为 es 公司本身还收购了另一个开源项目 packetbeat,而这个项目专门就是用 golang 的,有整个团队,所以 es 公司干脆把 logstash-forwarder 的开发工作也合并到同一个 golang 团队来搞,于是新的项目就叫 filebeat 了。

logstash 和 filebeat 都具有日志收集功能,filebeat 更轻量,占用资源更少,但 logstash 具有 filter 功能,能过滤分析日志。一般结构都是 filebeat 采集日志,然后发送到消息队列,redis, kafaka。然后 logstash 去获取,利用 filter 功能过滤分析,然后存储到 elasticsearch 中

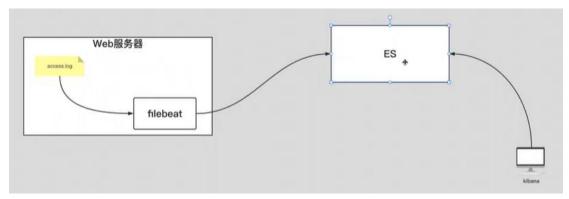
logstash 的安装包要比 filebeat 大的多

-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 347M Apr 20 21:18 logstash-7.17.3-linux-x86_64.tar.gz -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 35M Apr 20 21:00 filebeat-7.17.3-linux-x86_64.tar.gz

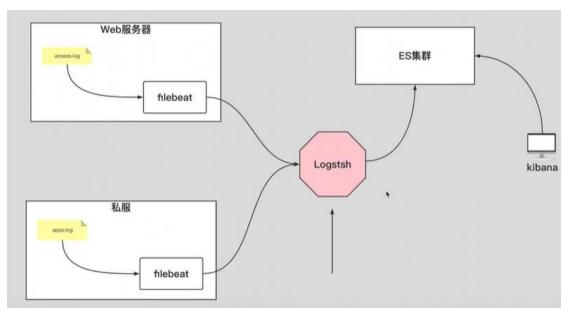
logstash 和 filebeat 都有输入和输出, 但是 logstash 比 filebeat 多了个 filter 的功能,该功能就是 logstash 的强大之处



简单的数据处理



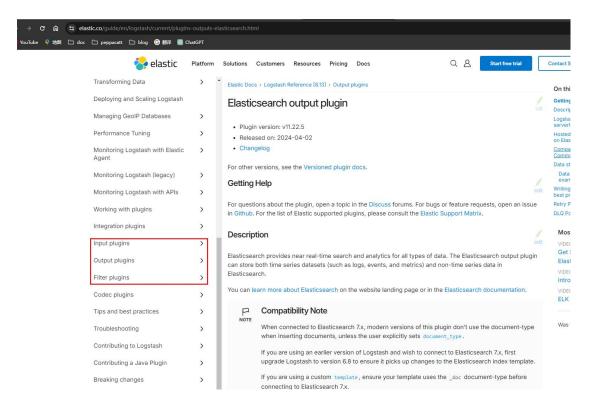
需要对数据进度分析处理



logstash 部署

文档

https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/current/plugins-outputs-elasticsearch.html



安装

```
yum -y localinstall logstash-7.17.3-x86_64.rpm

ln -sv /usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash /usr/local/bin/
下载地址:
https://www.elastic.co/downloads/past-releases#logstash
```

修改 logstash 的配置文件

```
(1)编写配置文件
cat > conf.d/01-stdin-to-stdout.conf <<'EOF'
input {
    stdin {}
}

output I{
    stdout {}
}

EOF

(2)检查配置文件语法
logstash -tf conf.d/01-stdin-to-stdout.conf

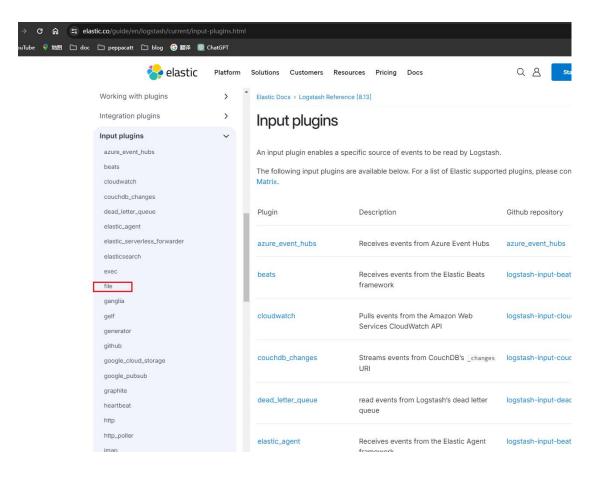
(3)启动logstash实例
logstash -f conf.d/01-stdin-to-stdout.conf
```

其中 -t 是 test 的意思

-r 热加载, logstash 的启动比较耗时,加上-r 参数后,修改配置文件后不用重启

input 插件

input->file



input 中的插件 file

```
(1)编写logstash的配置文件
cat > conf.d/02-file-to-stdout <<'EOF'
input {
    file {
        # 指定收集的路径
        path => [ "/tmp/test/*.txt"]
        # 指定文件的读取位置,仅在第一次生效.
        start_position => "beginning"
    }
}

output {
    stdout {}

# elasticsearch {
    # }
}

EOF

(2)启动logstash实例
logstash -rf conf.d/02-file-to-stdout
```

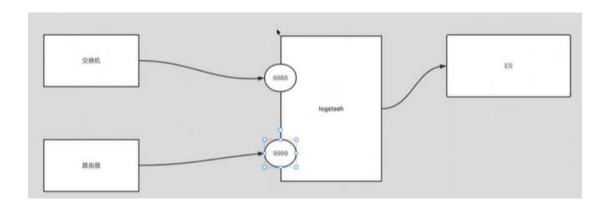
已读取过的文件会在 sincedb 中产生记录,start_position 为 beginning 时, 读取的是在 sincedb 中没有记录的文件

```
| INFO | 2022-09-12 | 14:48.39, 368 | [leanin-japeline-manager] | Javapipeline - Starting japeline (spipeline) | delay="0.90, pipeline, max_inilight="25:09, "japeline, max_inilight="25:09, "
```

input->tcp

tcp 使用场景

对于不支持安装客户端的交换机和路由器,可以先通过tcp将日志发到指定端口,由logstash聚合



```
[restBelk101.oldboyedu.com =]# cp config-logstash/02-file-to-stdout.conf config-logstash/03-tcp-to-stdout.conf
[rostBelk101.oldboyedu.com =]# vim config-logstash/03-tcp-to-stdout.conf
[rostBelk101.oldboyedu.com =]# config-logstash/03-tcp-to-stdout.conf
[rostBelk101.oldboyedu.com =]# logstash = f config-logstash/03-tcp-to-stdout.conf
Using bundled JDK: /usryshare/logstash/jdk
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM warning: Option UseConcMarkSweepGC was deprecated in version 9.0 and will likely be removed in a future release.

input {
    tcp {
        port => 8888
    }

    tcp {
        port => 9999
    }
}

output {
    stdout {}
```

监听 8888 和 9999 端口

```
]# ss -ntl
State
LISTEN
LISTEN
                 Recv-Q Send-Q
0 128
0 100
                                                                                                 Local Address:Port
                                                                                                       *:22
127.0.0.1:25
LISTEN
LISTEN
                           128
128
128
                                                                                                               *:6379
[::]:22
                 00000
                                                                                          [::18888
[::1]:25
[::ffff:127.0.0.1]:9600
[::]:9200
[::]:9300
LISTEN
LISTEN
                           100
LISTEN
LISTEN
                 0
LISTEN
                           128
 rooteelk101.oldboyedu.com
                                             ]#
```

发送数据测试

使用 telnet 命令向 10.0.0.101 的 8888 端口发送数据 aaaaaaaaaaaa

```
| collision | general coll
```

input->http

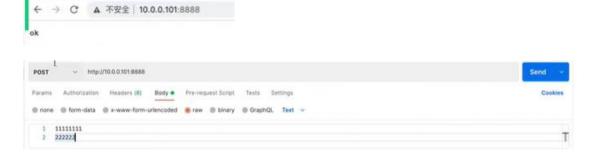
http 和 tcp 在 7 层协议中对应的层级不同

```
[ron!@lk101.oldboyedu.com ~]# cat config-logstash/04-http-to-stdout.conf
input {
  http {
    port => 8888
  }

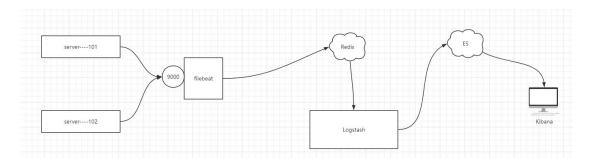
http {
    port => 9999
  }
}

output {
    stdout {}
}
[roo!@lk101.oldboyedu.com ~]#
[roo!@lk101.oldboyedu.com ~]#
[roo!@lk101.oldboyedu.com ~]#
[roo!@lk101.oldboyedu.com ~]#
[roo!@lk101.oldboyedu.com ~]#
[roo!@lk101.oldboyedu.com ]# logstash -f config-logstash/04-http-to-stdout.conf
Using bundled JDK: /usr/share/logstash/jdk
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM warning: Option UseConcMarkSweepGC was deprecated in version 9.0 and will likely be removed in a future release.
```

发送数据测试(可使用 postman)



input->redis





```
input {
    redis {
        # 指定的是REDIS的键(key)的类型
        data_type => "list"
        # 指定数据库的编号,默认值是0号数据库
        db => 5
        # 指定数据库的编号,默认值是localhost
        host => "10.0.0.101"
        # 指定数据库的端口号,默认值为6379
        port => 6379
        # 指定 redis的认证密码
        password => "oldboyedu"
        # 指定从 redis的哪个 key取数据
        key => "oldboyedu—linux80—filebeat"

}

output {
    stdout {}
}
```

input->beats

filebeat 输出到 logstash

```
filbeat配置:
filebeat.inputs:
- type: tcp
host: "0.0.0.0:9000"

output.logstash:
hosts: ["10.0.0.101:5044"]

logstsh配置:
input {
beats {
port => 5044
}
}

output {
stdout {}
}
```

filebeat 配置修改

```
filebeat.inputs:
- type: tcp
host: 0.0.0:9800"

output.logstash:
hosts: ["10.0.0.10]:9844"]
```

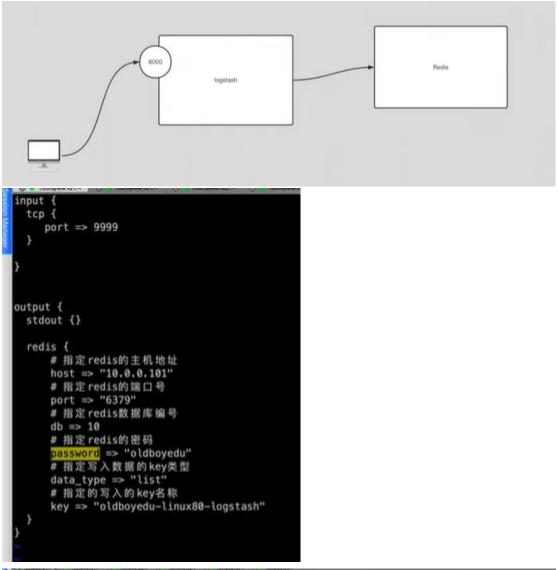
logstash 配置修改

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

output {
    stdout {}
}
```

output 插件

output->redis



[rootselk101.oldboyedu.com ~]# logstash - config-logstash/07-tcp-to-redis.conf
Using bundled JDK: /usr/share/logstash/jdk &
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM warning: Option UseConcMarkSweepGC was deprecated in version 9.0 and will likely be removed in a future release.

output->file

```
input {
    tcp {
        port => 9999
    }
}

output {
    stdout {}

file {
        # 指定磁盘的落地位置
        path => /tmp/oldboyedu-linux80-logstash.log
}
```