

## "A needle in a logstack" – analyzing data from mobile users around the globe to verify a successful deployment and swift problem recognition

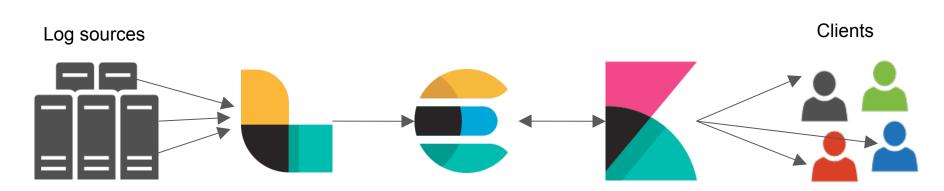
Tomasz Gągor - Senior System Administrator Paweł Torbus - System Architect

#### **ELK Stack**

Logstash - Log pre-processor

Elasticsearch - Storage, indexing and searching

Kibana - Elasticsearch front-end



#### **ELK Stack family**



Filebeat - lightweight log shipper (logstash-frowarder successor)



Marvel - Elasticsearch monitor



Shield - protect access to elasticserch data with authorization



Reporting - generate, schedule, email reports



Watcher - alerting for elasticsearch

#### Logstash

Written in Ruby, executed in JRuby

Receive logs from agents in numerous formats (49 currently)

Parse them to JSON format

Can render additional data (like geographical coordinates from IP address, useragent)

Store in Elasticsearch on daily indexes

Can use other "data stores" like Mail, Graphite and more

All events reside in the singe index



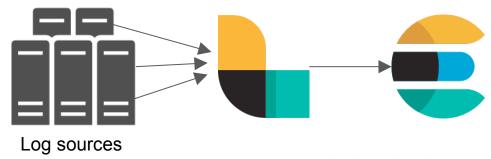
#### **Logstash - deployment**

Accepts syslog, JSON and XML data

Parses those to JSON

Store data in singe Elasticsearch cluster

We have up to 6 logstash nodes in single cluster (gathering data from 100 hosts)



#### Logstash - problems we faced

Avoid multilines

Always use date filter to have proper event timestamps

Be careful naming fields - you don't want to overwrite your data

```
Logstash Instance

Input plugin

Output plugin

Data Source

Elasticsearch
```

```
filter{
  if [message] == '<!DOCTYPE log SYSTEM</pre>
"logger.dtd">' { drop {} }
  if [message] == '<log>' { drop {} }
  if [message] == '</log>' { drop {} }
  if [message] =~ '^ *<' {</pre>
    multiline {
      pattern => "^</record>$"
      what => "next"
      negate => true
    xml {
      source => "message"
      target => "java xml"
    date {
      match => ["[java xml][millis]", "UNIX MS"]
```

#### Logstash - problems we faced

Syslog is not reliable, favor logstash-forwarder/filebeat

Always configure dead time in logstash-forwarder

```
{"network": {
  "servers": [ "logstash1.xxx:5959",
"logstash2.xxx:5959" ],
  "timeout": 15,
  "ssl ca": "/etc/pki/tls/certs/ca.crt"
 },
  "files": [{
    "paths": [
    "/var/log/tomcat6/localhost.*-*-*.log",
    "/var/log/tomcat/localhost.*-*-*.log"],
    "fields": {
      "type": "java xml",
      "forwarder tags":"tomcat"
    "dead time": "10m"
   },
```

#### Logstash - problems we faced

Carrefully calibrate memory usage for better performance and stability

```
LS\_HEAP\_SIZE="3043m" or -Xmx3043m
```

Set proper field type in grok to be able to use statistics

```
grok {
    match => [
    "message",
    # Common Log Format
    # "10.0.2.2 - - [22/Apr/2015:11:58:06 +0000] "GET /some/redirect HTTP/1.1" 302 -"
    "^%{IP:[access_log][clientip]} - (-|%{USER:[access_log][user]}) \[%{HTTPDATE:
[access_log][timestamp]}\] \"%{DATA:[access_log][request]}\" %{POSINT:[access_log]
[status]:int} (%{INT:size:int}|-)$"
    ]
    add_tag => [ "access_log" ]
}
```

#### **Elasticsearch**

Elasticsearch is schemaless Lucene based search engine.

- Distributed (availability, scalability, durability)
- JSON-based objects
- HTTP-based client API
- Data grouped in Indexes
- Indexes are stored daily



#### **Elasticsearch - deployment**

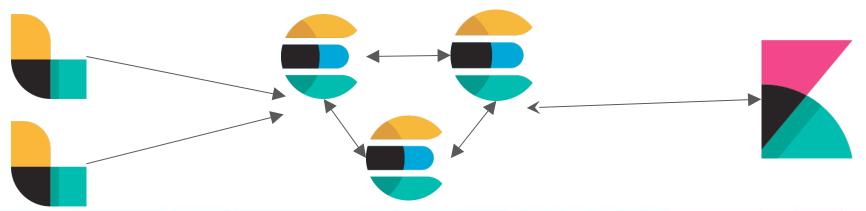
We have three clusters for two different clients, one internal

They're in separate subnet and gather logs from all environments (prod/itg/stg/qa/...)

First cluster consists of 3 elasticsearch nodes, 250GB of storage each

Second cluster consists of 5 nodes, 250GB each

Third cluster consists of 6 nodes, 200GB each



#### Elasticsearch - problems we faced

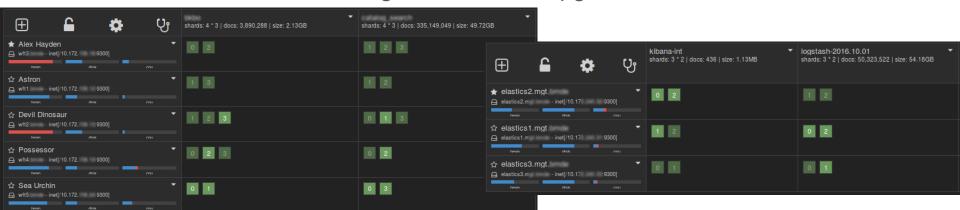
Configure shards and replicas number according to amount of your machines

Keep track of free disk space and have enough of it

Bigger nodes will synchronise longer

Cluster autodiscovery mostly works, mostly

Disable shard allocation during node restarts/upgrades



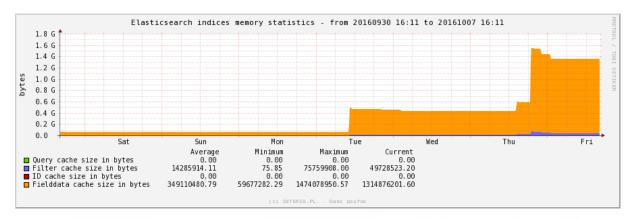
#### Elasticsearch - problems we faced

Allocate max 50% of RAM for elasticsearch

Don't use more than 32GB RAM for elasticsearch

Set bootstrap.mlockall to true to keep elasticsearch in RAM

Set indices.fielddata.cache.size to any value, ex. 30~40%



#### **Kibana**

Kibana is open source analytics and visualization platform designed to work with Elasticsearch.

Querying Elasticsearch

Visualizing data

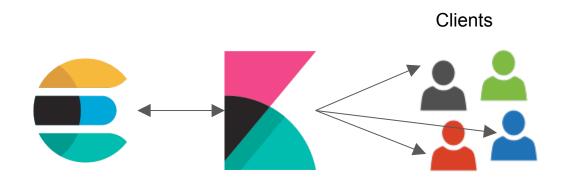
Filtering and inspecting events

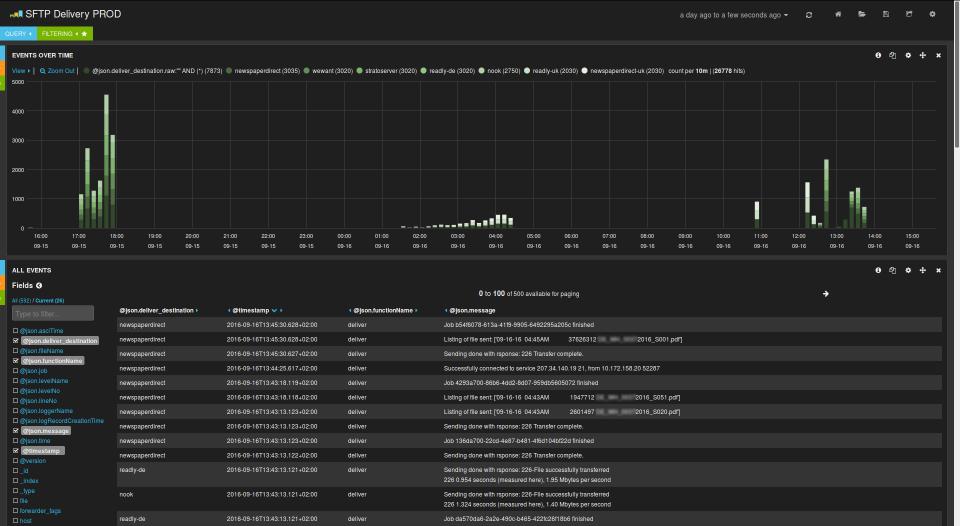


#### **Kibana - deployment**

Single Kibana instance

Available in version 3.x and 4.x





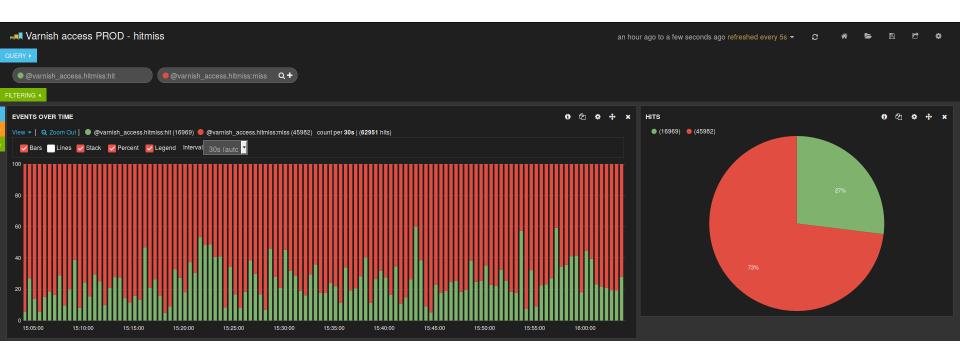
Job 021097b6-6dc1-40bb-b7bd-6729e9848d54 finished

nook

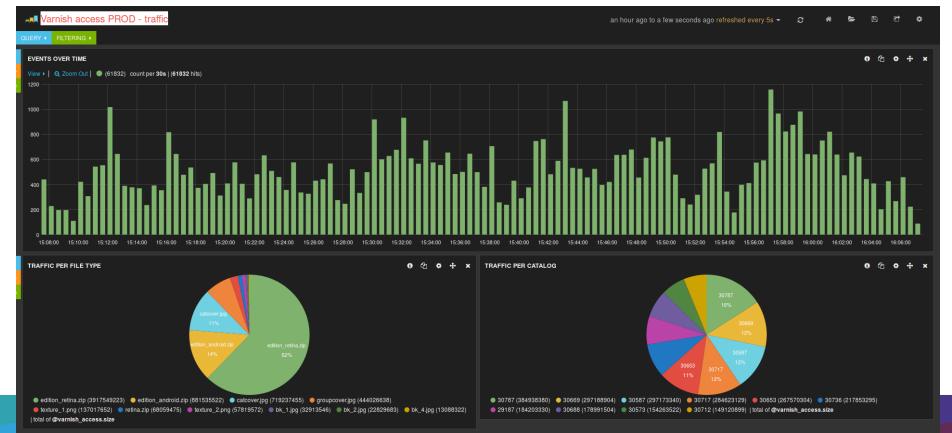
2016-09-16T13:43:13.121+02:00

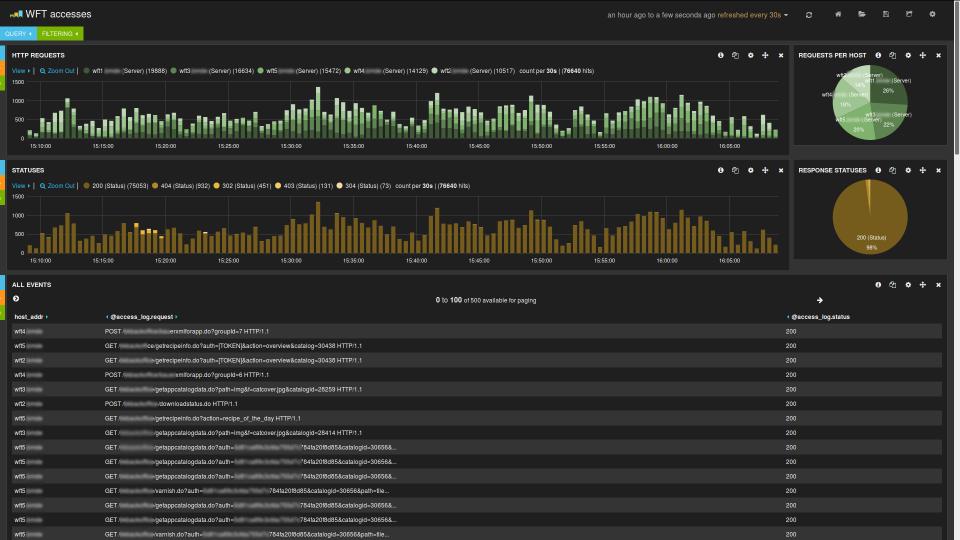
deliver

#### **Simple HIT/MISS statistics**

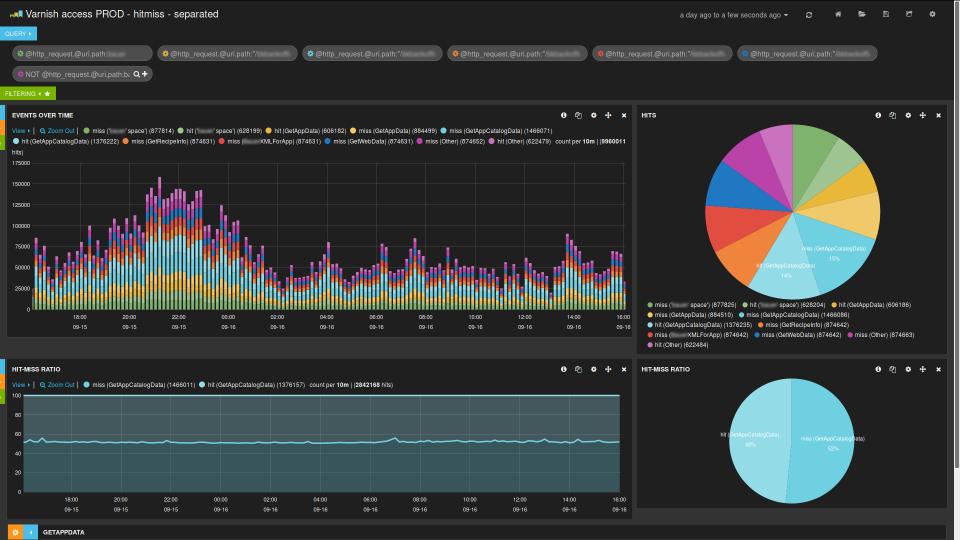


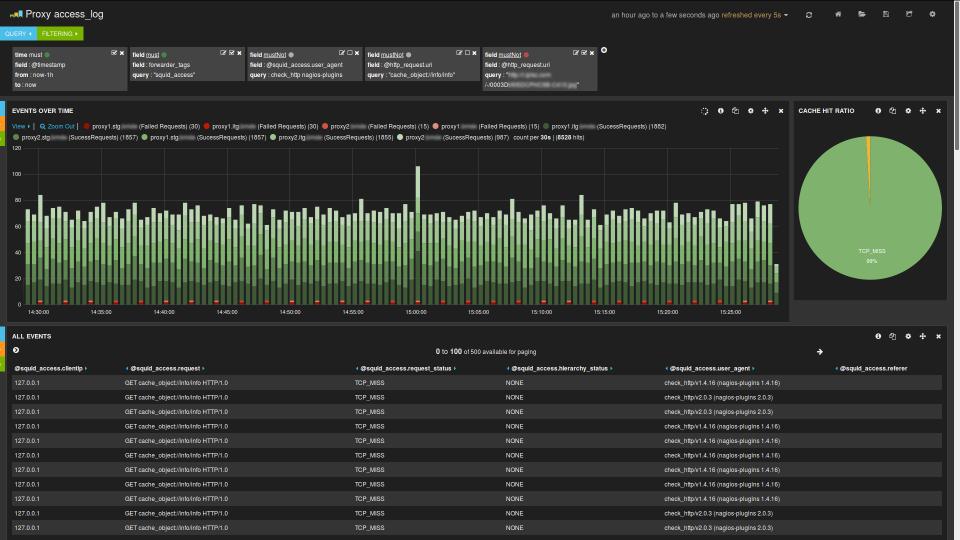
### Varnish traffic per file type

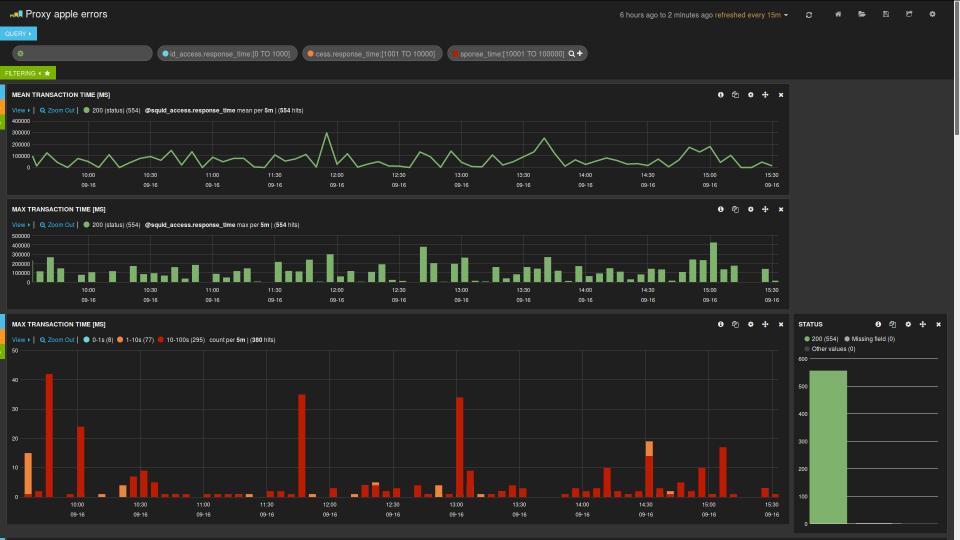


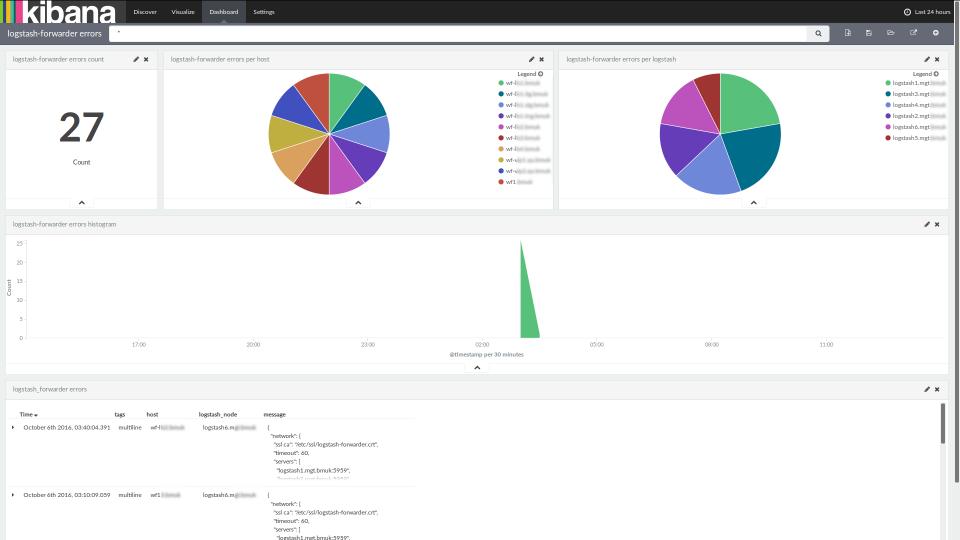


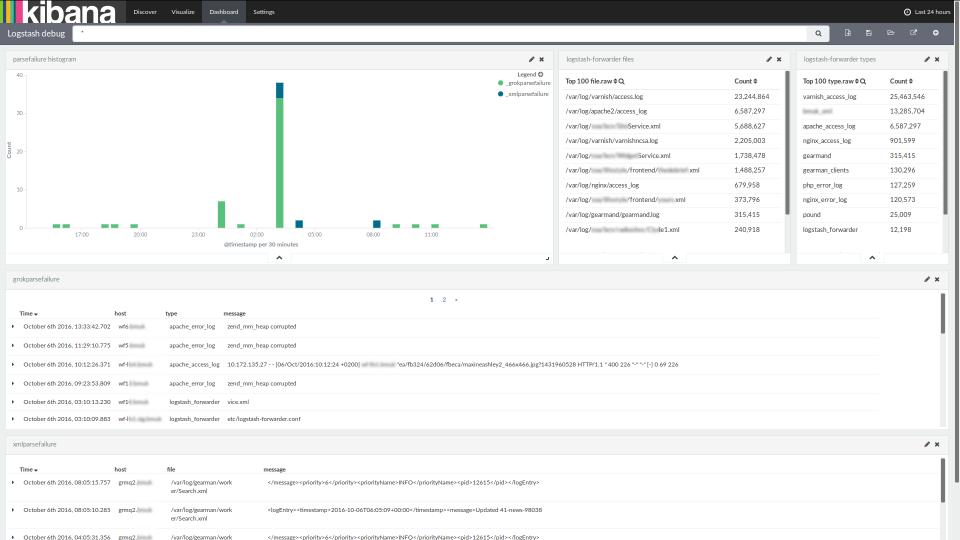






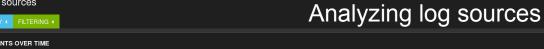


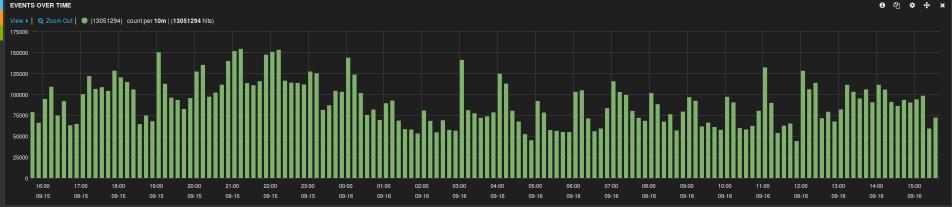


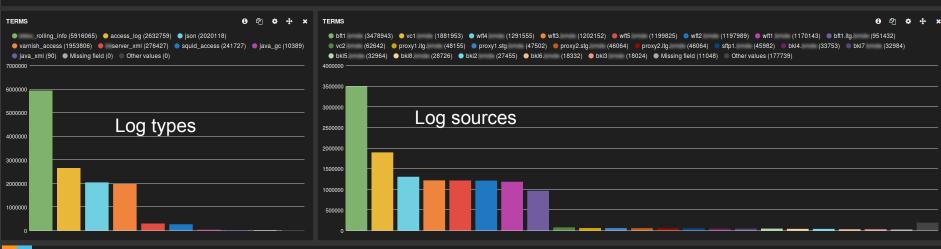








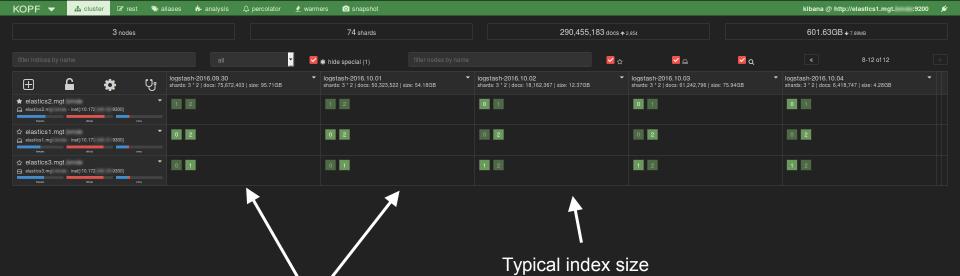






**EVENTS** 

O ADD A ROW



Deffinitely too big indexes

25000000

50000000

25000000

**EVENTS** 

#### **ALL EVENTS** Fields 3 All (604) / Current (22) ◆ @fields.exception.exception\_message host > bft1.stg File not found: /services. /system/mappi csv □ @fields.class bft1.stg File not found: /services. /system/mappi csv ■ @fields.exception.exception clas bft1.stq File not found: /services. /system/mappi :sv ☑ @fields.exception.exception\_m bft1.stg File not found: /services. /system/mappi ;sv ■ @fields.exception.stacktrace □ @fields.file bft1.stg File not found: /services. /system/mappi csv □ @fields.level bft1.stg File not found: /services. /system/mappi csv □ @fields.line\_number □ @fields.method bft1.stg File not found: /services. /system/mappi csv □ @message File not found: /services. /system/mappi :sv bft1.stg □ @source host □ @timestamp bft1.stg File not found: /services. /system/mappi csv □ @version bft1.stg File not found: /services. /system/mappi csv ☐ id File not found: /services /system/mappi :sv bft1.stg □ index □ \_type File not found: /services /system/mappi csv bft1.stg ☐ file Q Ø Micro Analysis of host (string) /system/mappi csv ✓ host Count / 500 message /services /system/mappi :sv Value Action events □ offset 1. bft1.stg 00 /services. /system/mappi csv ☐ rules □ tags /services. /system/mappi csv □ type /services. /system/mappi :sv @fields.class (100%),@fields.exception.exception\_class (100%),@fields.exception.exception message /services. /system/mappi csv (100%),@fields.exception.stacktrace (100%),@fields.file (100%),@fields.level /services. /system/mappi ;sv (100%),@fields.line\_number (100%),@fields.method (100%),@message (100%),@source\_host (100%), More ▶ /services. /system/mappi ;sv Terms ▼ /services. /system/mappi csv bft1.stg.bmde File not found: /services. /system/mappi ;sv File not found: /services. /system/mappi :sv bft1.stg

File not found: /services. /system/mappi csv

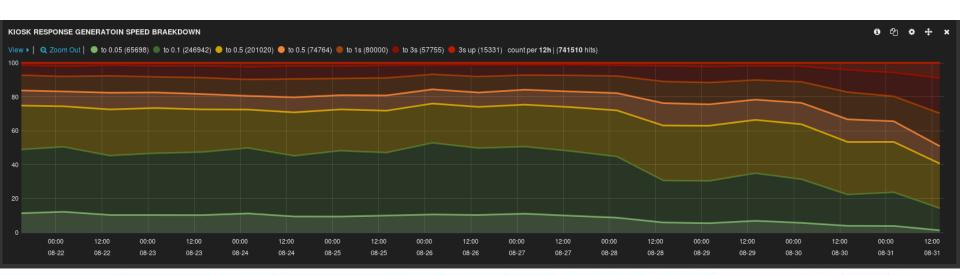
bft1.stg

- 1. Few clicks and it was clear who's guilty
- Adding another table panel with "terms" filter we were able to list all lacking files
- 3. I can't imagine simpler way to nail it



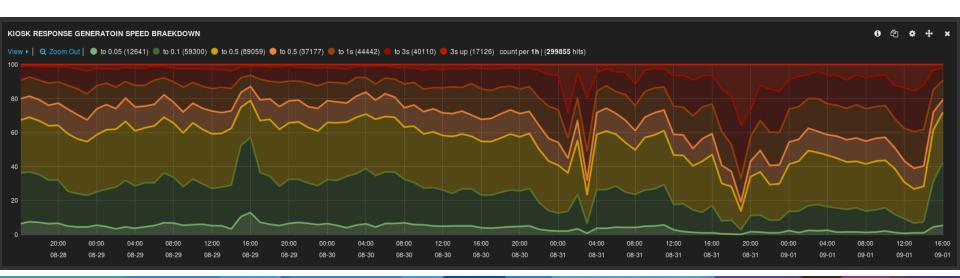
#### Response time analysis

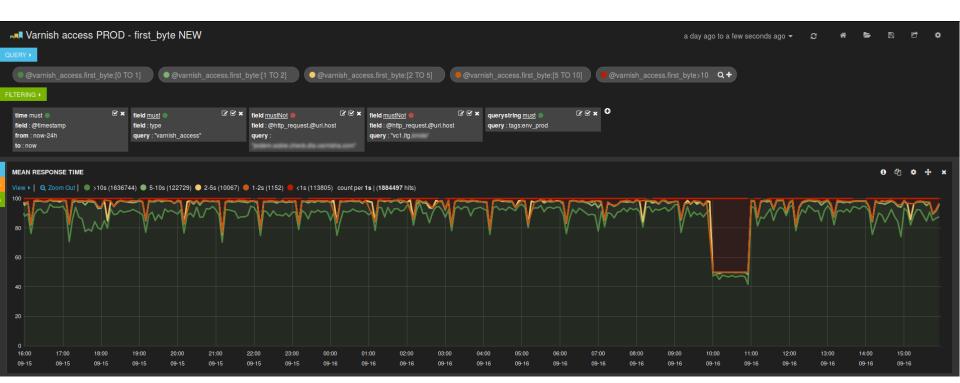
New search mechanism, full reindex required - did it and how affect performance of service?



#### Response time analysis

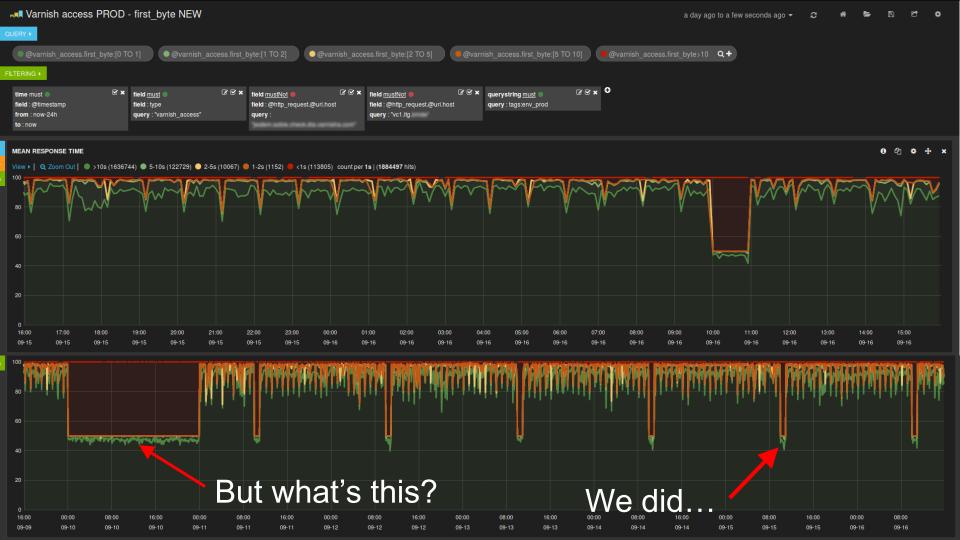
Kibana allowed us to actually see impact of our changes on application latency.

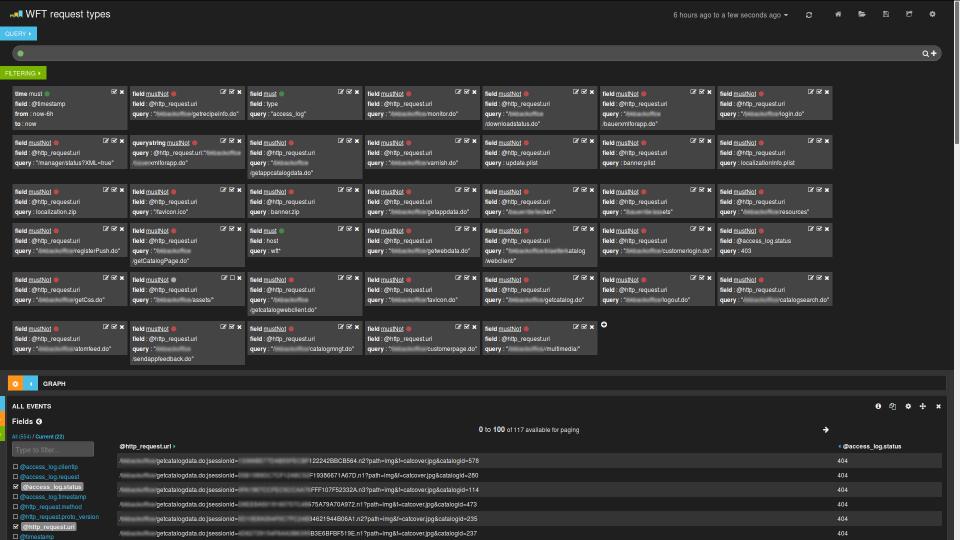




What's that hour long hole?

Do we have it more than once?





# Thank you for attention