

# ELK 搭建

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任务名称：通过搭建elk平台 收集nginx服务访问日志

搭建平台：CentOS (Aliyun Linux release 2.1903 LTS )

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## 1.搭建环境

程序依赖环境：jdk ,docker(elasticsearch-head组件使用)

数据库:自带elasticsearch

组件： elasticsearch

logstash

kibana

elasticsearch-head组件

## 2.安装说明

本次搭建使用两台阿里云 云服务器ECS （ node1 node2 ）

### 两台服务器配置为

CPU 4核 内存8G 硬盘40G

node1 网络 172.26.40.15(私网) 121.89.193.140(公网) tcp 的 5601 9100 9200 都映射到外网相同端口

node2 网络 172.26.40.16(私网)

### 两台服务器上安装的软件

**node1** 安装 的软件有

elasticsearch （ 与node2 组成集群 ）

kibana

elasticsearch-head组件

**node2** 安装的软件有

elasticsearch

nginx （ 编译安装 ）

logstash

## 3.安装步骤

### elasticsearch安装 （ node1 node2 需要操作 ）

#### 1.安装java环境

oracle官网下载jdk

```
#解压到/usr/local
tar xvf jdk-8u241-linux-x64.tar.gz -C /usr/local
#软连接
ln -s /usr/local/jdk1.8.0_241 /usr/local/jdk
#配置环境变量
cat /etc/profile.d/java.sh
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/jdk
export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$JAVA_HOME/jre/bin:$PATH
export
CLASSPATH=.$CLASSPATH:$JAVA_HOME/lib:$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar
# 使其生效
source /etc/profile.d/java.sh
#检查java环境
java -version
```

## 2. 下载 elasticsearch rpm 包安装

```
#下载rpm包
wget
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticsearch/5.x/yum/5.6.16/elasticsearch-5.6.16.rpm
#安装
rpm -ivh elasticsearch-5.6.16.rpm
#java创建软连接
ln -sv /usr/local/jdk/bin/java /usr/bin/
```

## 3. 配置文件

```
node.name: node1 #node2 上改为node2
path.data: /elk/data #数据目录
path.logs: /elk/logs #日志目录
bootstrap.memory_lock: true
network.host: 172.26.40.15
http.port: 9200
discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts: ["172.26.40.15", "172.26.40.16"]
discovery.zen.minimum_master_nodes: 1
action.destructive_requires_name: true
# elasticsearch-head组件使用
http.cors.enabled: true
http.cors.allow-origin: "*"

```

## 4. 创建数据日志文件目录并修改权限

```
mkdir /elk/{data,logs} -pv
chown elasticsearch.elasticsearch /elk -R
```

## 5. 启动服务

```
systemctl restart elasticsearch
systemctl enable elasticsearch
```

## 6. 查看集群状态

```
curl -sXGET http://172.26.40.15:9200/_cluster/health?pretty=true  
# status = green 表示正常
```

## 安装elasticsearch-head插件 ( node1 )

### 采用docker安装插件

```
yum install docker -y #安装docker  
systemctl enable docker && systemctl start docker  
docker run -d -p 9100:9100 mobz/elasticsearch-head:5
```

## logstash 环境准备及安装 ( node2 )

### 1.jdk已经安装可以直接安装 logstash

```
# node1上下载然后 scp 传到node2上  
wget https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/elasticstack/yum/elastic-  
5.x/5.6.16/logstash-5.6.16.rpm  
# 安装  
rpm -ivh logstash-5.6.16.rpm
```

### 2.添加配置文件/etc/logstash/conf.d/nginx.conf 内容为

```
input {  
  file {  
    path => "/apps/nginx/logs/access.log"      start_position => "end"  
    codec => json  
  }  
}  
output {  
  elasticsearch {  
    hosts => ["172.26.40.16:9200"]  
    index => "logstash-nginx-accesslog-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"  
  }  
}
```

### 3.编译安装的nginx 的配置主目录为 /apps/nginx

配置文件为 /apps/nginx/conf/nginx.conf

日志文件为 /apps/nginx/logs/access.log

配置文件的日志段改为

```
log_format access_json '{"@timestamp":'$time_iso8601','  
  "host":'$server_addr','  
  "clientip":'$remote_addr','  
  "size":$body_bytes_sent,'  
  "responsetime":$request_time,'  
  "upstreamtime":'$upstream_response_time','  
  "upstreamhost":'$upstream_addr','
```

## 4 检查启动nginx

### 5.在 node1 或者node2上 访问nginx 多次

6.在本地浏览器上 <http://121.89.193.140:9100> 可查看收集到的日志



The screenshot shows the Kibana interface with the following components:

- Header:** Browser address bar with the URL `121.89.193.140:5601/app/kibana#/discover?_g=0&_a=(columns:!([http_host],index:AXITXZb-ctRIQ(ChFHT6,interval:auto,query:(match_all:{}),sort:!('@timestamp',asc)))`.
- Left Sidebar:** Kibana navigation menu with options: Discover, Visualize, Dashboard, Timeline, Dev Tools, and Management.
- Discover Panel:**
  - logstash-nginx\*** filter.
  - Selected Fields:** `http_host`.
  - Available Fields:** `@timestamp`, `@version`, `_id`, `_index`, `_score`, `_type`, `clientip`, `domain`, `host`, `path`, `referrer`, `response_time`, `size`, `status`, `type`, `upstreamhost`, `upstreamtime`, `url`, `xff`.
- Visualizations Panel:**
  - Histogram:** X-axis is `@timestamp per 30 seconds`, Y-axis is **Count**. A single bar is visible at `May 14th 2020, 21:20:34.000` with a count of approximately 80.
  - Table:** Shows log entries with columns `Time` and `http_host`. A red arrow points to the `http_host` column header. The table contains 10 rows of data, all showing `172.26.40.16` as the `http_host`.