Using elasticsearch, logstash and kibana to create realtime dashboards



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Agenda

- · The need, complexity and pain of logging
- Logstash basics
- Usage examples
- Scalability
- Tools
- Demo



about

Me

Interested in metrics, ops and the web Likes the JVM Working with elasticsearch since 2011

• Elasticsearch, founded in 2012

Products: Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana, Marvel Professional services: Support & development subscriptions Trainings



Why collect & centralise data?

- Access log files without system access
- Shell scripting: Too limited or slow
- Using unique ids for errors aggregate it across your stack
- Reporting (everyone can create his/her own report)
 Don't be your boss' grep/charting library



Why collect & centralise data?

- Detect & correlate patterns
 Traffic, load, DDoS
- Scale out/down on-demand
- Bonus points: Unify your data to make it easily searchable

Unify data

- apache
- unix timestamp
- log4j
- postfix.log
- ISO 8601

```
[23/Jan/2014:17:11:55 +0000]
```

1390994740



Enter logstash

- Managing events and logs
- Collect data
- Parse data
- Enrich data
- Store data (search and visualizing)



Enter logstash

- Managing events and logs
- Collect data
- Parse data
- Enrich data
- Store data (search and visualizing) } Output

} Input

} Filter



Logstash architecture

Input

Filter

Output

?





?

Inputs

collectd drupal_dblog elasticsearch eventlog exec file ganglia gelf gemfire generator graphite heroku imap irc jmx log4j lumberjack pipe puppet_facter rabbitmq redis relp s3 snmptrap sqlite sqs stdin stomp syslog tcp twitter udp unix varnishlog websocket wmi xmpp zenoss zeromą



Outputs

boundary circonus cloudwatch csv datadog elasticsearch exec email file ganglia gelf gemfire google_bigquery google_cloud_storage graphite graphtastic hipchat http irc jira juggernaut librato loggly lumberjack metriccatcher mongodb nagios null opentsdb pagerduty pipe rabbitmq redis riak riemann s3 sns solr_http sqs statsd stdout stomp syslog tcp udp websocket xmpp zabbix zeromq



Installation

- ruby application, but Java required (JRuby)
- Download tarball, deb, RPM (also repositories)
 no gem/dependency hell!
- Puppet module



Simple setup

Download, create config and run

```
input {
    stdin {}

output {
    stdout { codec => rubydebug }
}
```



Analyze the output

- message: Original content
- version: internal
- timestamp: Current timestamp
- host: Logstash hostname



But what about filtering?

```
input {
    stdin {}
}

filter {
    grok {
      match => [ "message" "%{WORD:firstname} %{WORD:lastname} %{NUMBER:age}"
]
    }
}

output {
    stdout { codec => rubydebug }
}
```

But what about filtering?

Grok

- Maintaining regexes for mere mortals http://logstash.net/docs/1.3.3/filters/grok
- Default patterns ciscofw, haproxy, apache, syslog, cron, nagios, postfix, redis...

https://github.com/logstash/logstash/tree/v1.3.3/patterns

• Grok Debugger https://grokdebug.herokuapp.com/



Syslog example with grok

```
input { stdin {} }
filter {
 grok {
   match => { "message" => "%
{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:syslog timestamp} %
{SYSLOGHOST:syslog_hostname} %{DATA:syslog_program}(?:\[%
{POSINT:syslog pid}\])?: %{GREEDYDATA:syslog message}" }
 date {
   match => [ "syslog_timestamp",
               "MMM d HH:mm:ss", "MMM dd HH:mm:ss" ]
output { stdout { codec => rubydebug } }
```

Syslog example with grok

```
cat sample-syslog.txt
                       logstash-1.4.0.rc1/bin/logstash -f
sample-syslog.conf
             "message" => "Jun 10 04:04:01
lvps109-104-93-171 postfix/smtpd[11105]: connect from
mail-we0-f196.google.com[74.125.82.196]"
            "@version" => "1"
          "@timestamp" => "2014-06-10T04:04:01.000+02:00"
                "host" => "kryptic.local"
    "syslog timestamp" => "Jun 10 04:04:01"
     "syslog hostname" => "lvps109-104-93-171"
      "syslog program" => "postfix/smtpd"
          "syslog pid" => "11105"
      "syslog message" => "connect from mail-we0-
f196.google.com[74.125.82.196]"
```

Syslog example with grok

```
Jun 10 04:04:01 lvps109-104-93-171 postfix/smtpd[11105]:
connect from mail-we0-f196.google.com[74.125.82.196]
             "message" => "Jun 10 04:04:01
lvps109-104-93-171 postfix/smtpd[11105]: connect from
mail-we0-f196.google.com[74.125.82.196]"
            "@version" => "1"
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     "syslog hostname" => "lvps109-104-93-171"
      "syslog program" => "postfix/smtpd"
          "syslog pid" => "11105"
      "syslog message" => "connect from mail-we0-
f196.google.com[74.125.82.196]"
```

Filters

advisor alter anonymize checksum cidr cipher clone collate csv date dns drop elapsed elasticsearch environment extractnumbers fingerprint gelfify geoip grep grok grokdiscovery i18n json json_encode kv metaevent metrics multiline mutate noop prune punct railsparallelrequest range ruby sleep split sumnumbers syslog_pri throttle translate unique urldecode useragent uuid wms wmts xml zeromq

Codecs

cloudtrail compress_spooler dots edn edn_lines fluent graphite json json_lines json_spooler line msgpack multiline netflow noop oldlogstashjson plain rubydebug spool



JSON codec

```
input {
    stdin {
        codec => json
    }
}

output {
    stdout { codec => rubydebug }
}
```

JSON lines codec

```
input { stdin { codec => json_lines } }
output { stdout { debug => true } }
```

```
(echo -e '{"foo":"bar", "spam" : "eggs" }' ; echo '{ "c":"d", "e": "f"
}') | logstash-1.4.0.rc1/bin/logstash -f sample-json-multi-codec.conf
           "foo" => "bar"
          "spam" => "eqqs"
      "@version" => "1"
    "@timestamp" => "2014-01-23T13:17:47.582Z"
          "host" => "kryptic.local"
}
             "c" => "d"
             "e" => "f"
      "@version" => "1"
    "@timestamp" => "2014-01-23T13:17:47.584Z"
          "host" => "kryptic.local"
```

CLF log files

```
193.99.144.85 - - [23/Jan/2014:17:11:55 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 140
"-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/535.19 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/18.0.1025.5 Safari/535.19"

193.99.144.85 - - [23/Jan/2014:17:11:55 +0000] "GET /myimage.jpg HTTP/
1.1" 200 140 "-" "Googlebot"
```

```
input { stdin {} }

filter {
  grok {
    match => [ message "%{COMBINEDAPACHELOG}" ]
  }
}

output { stdout { codec => rubydebug } }
```

CLF log files

```
"message" \Rightarrow "193.99.144.85 - - [23/Jan/2014:17:11:55 +0000]
\"GET / HTTP/1.1\" 200 140 \"-\" \"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64)
AppleWebKit/535.19 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/18.0.1025.5 Safari/
535.19\""
       "@version" => "1"
     "@timestamp" => "2014-01-24T07:56:02.460Z"
           "host" => "kryptic.local"
       "clientip" => "193.99.144.85"
          "ident" => "-"
           "auth" => "-"
      "timestamp" => "23/Jan/2014:17:11:55 +0000"
           "verb" => "GET"
        "request" => "/"
    "httpversion" => "1.1"
       "response" => "200"
          "bytes" => "140"
       "referrer" => "\"-\""
          "agent" => "\"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64)
AppleWebKit/535.19 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/18.0.1025.5 Safari/
535.19\""
}
```

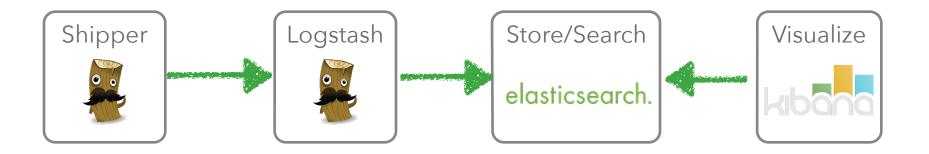
Write to elasticsearch

```
input { stdin {} }

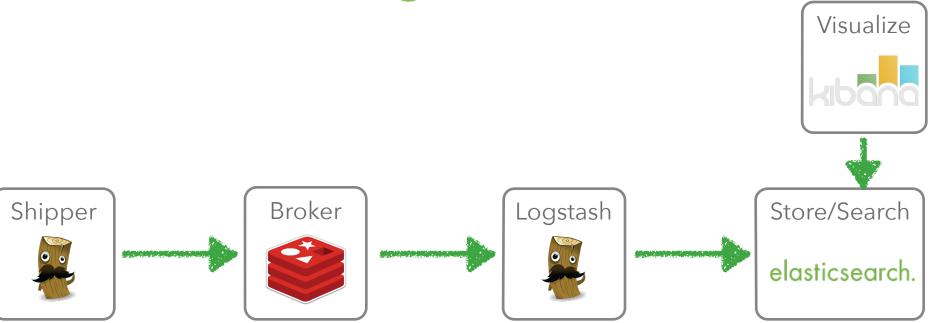
filter {
    grok {
      match => [ message "%{COMBINEDAPACHELOG}" ]
    }
}

output {
    elasticsearch {
      protocol => 'http'
    }
}
```

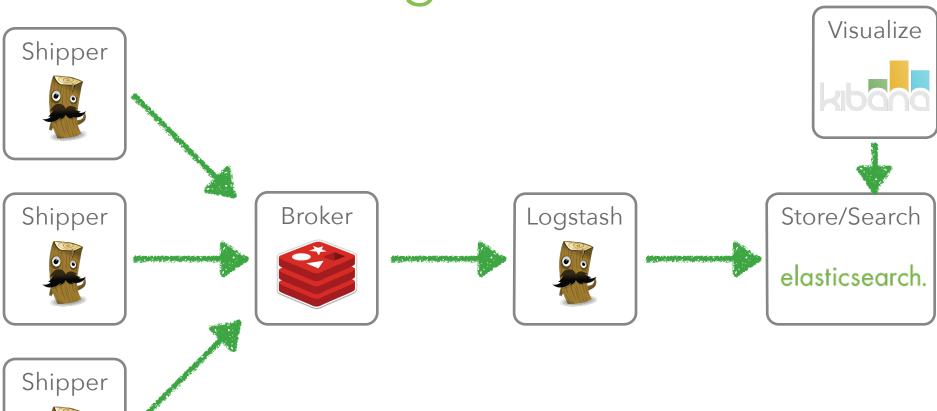
Use case: Log files



Use case: Log files with broker

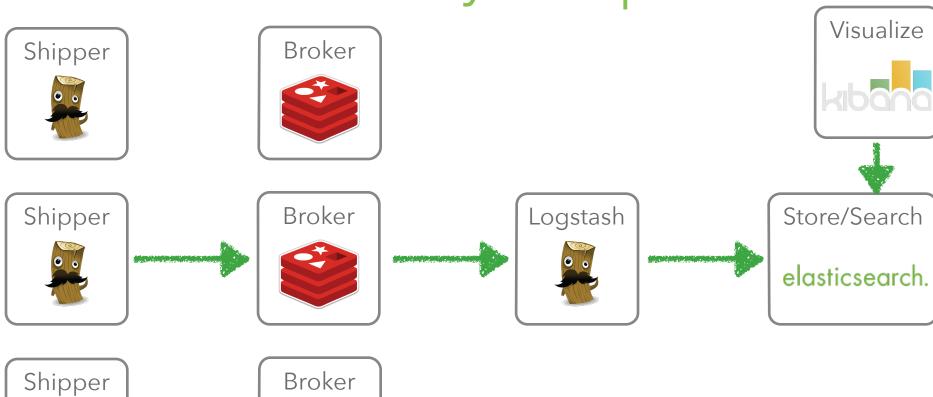


Use case: Log files with broker



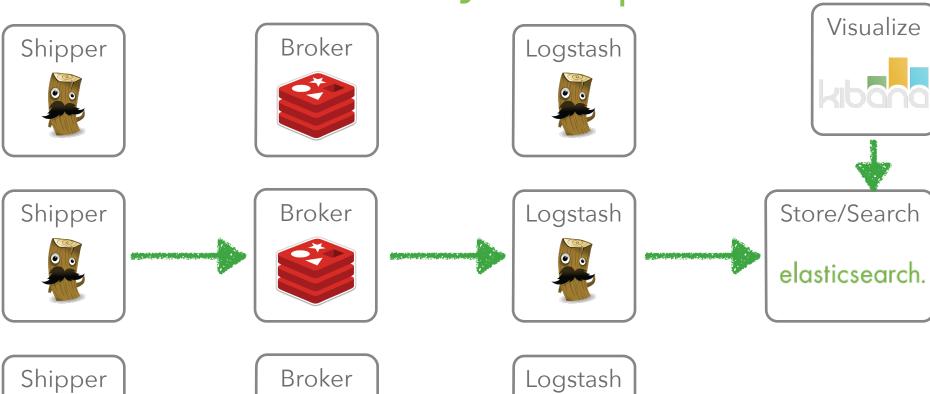


Scale out any component



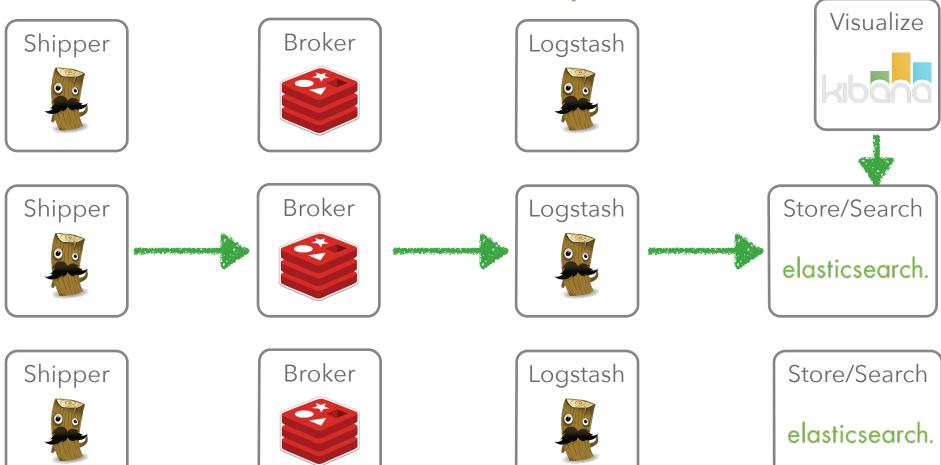


Scale out any component





Scale any component



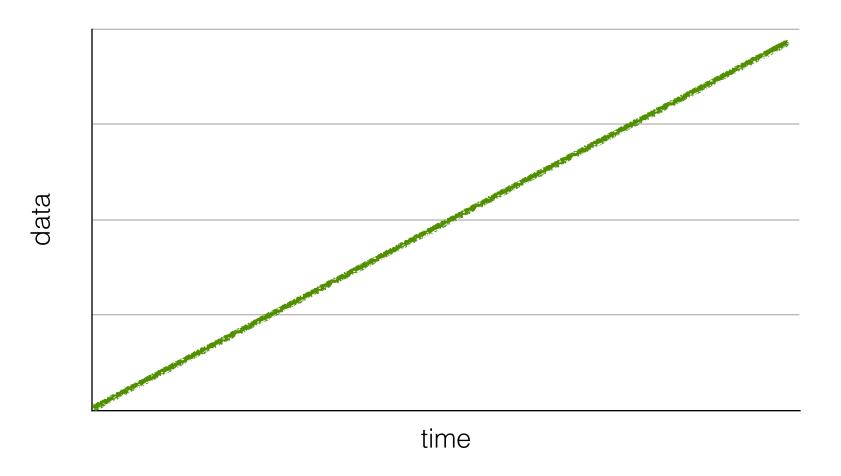
Logstash scaling

- Events get passed via ruby SizedQueue
- input/worker/output threads, can be configured
- each input is one thread, unless explicitly configurable
- one worker thread by default, use -w to change
- output is a single thread (some outputs have their own queueing thread)

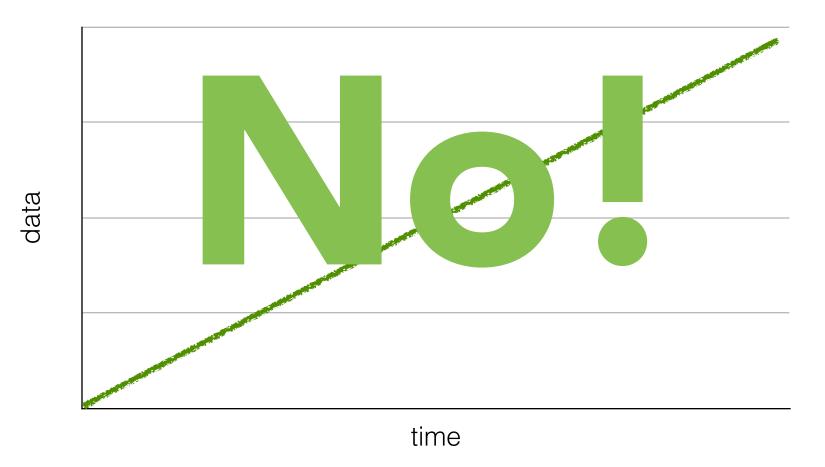
http://logstash.net/docs/1.3.3/life-of-an-event



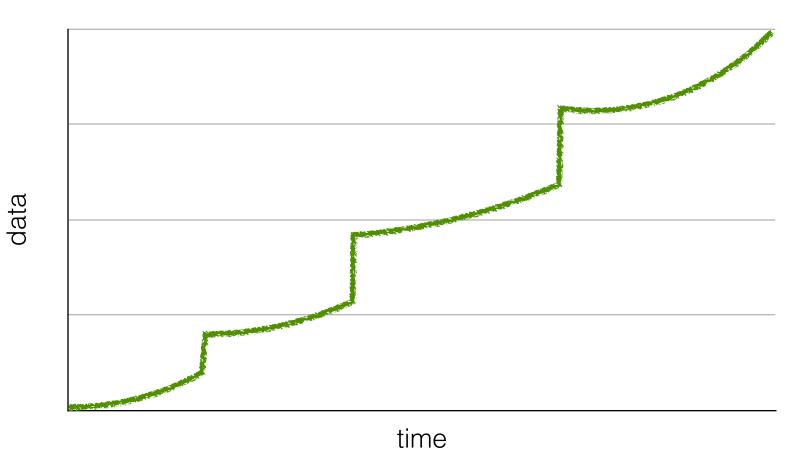
Data growth & capacity planning



Data growth & capacity planning

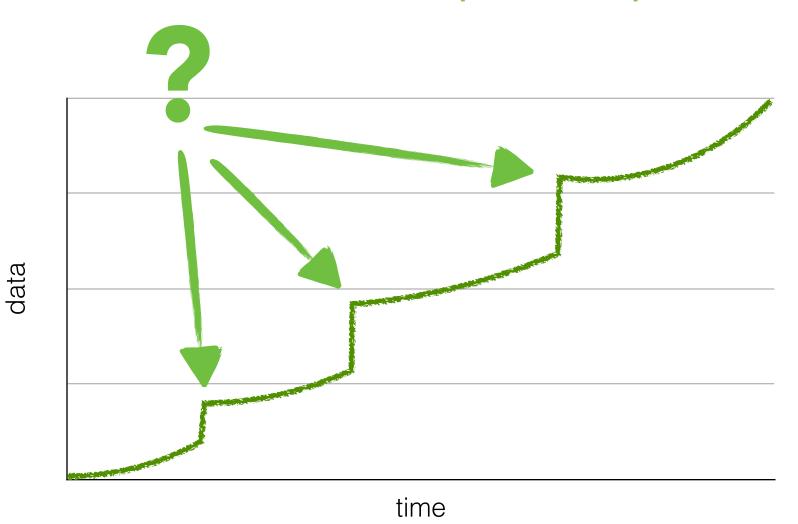


Data growth





Data growth & capacity planning



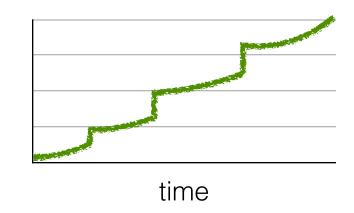
elasticsearch.

Data growth & capacity planning

data

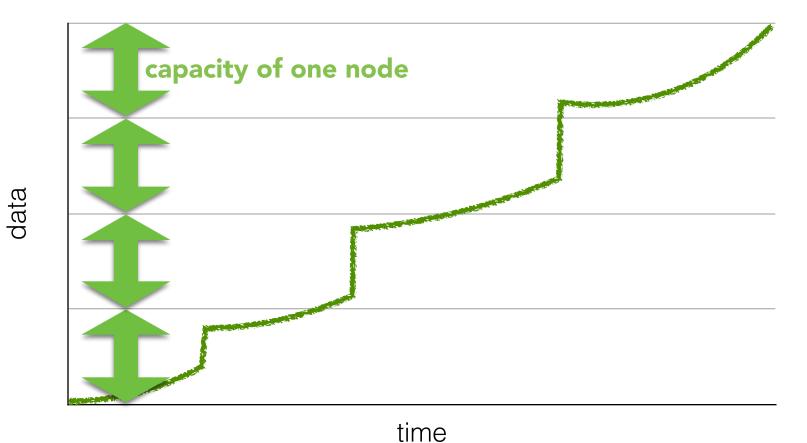
- Added a new forwarder/shipper
- Added new type of logs
- Increased traffic/usage

Capacity planning?





Capacity management







per month

- Small dataset
- Fits on one machine, cannot be divided





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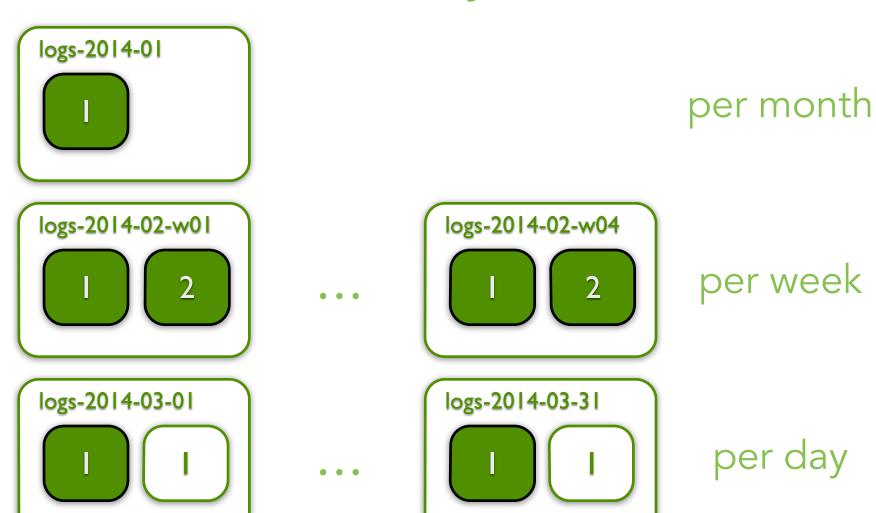
per week

- More data gets indexed
- Can be scaled on up to eight machines



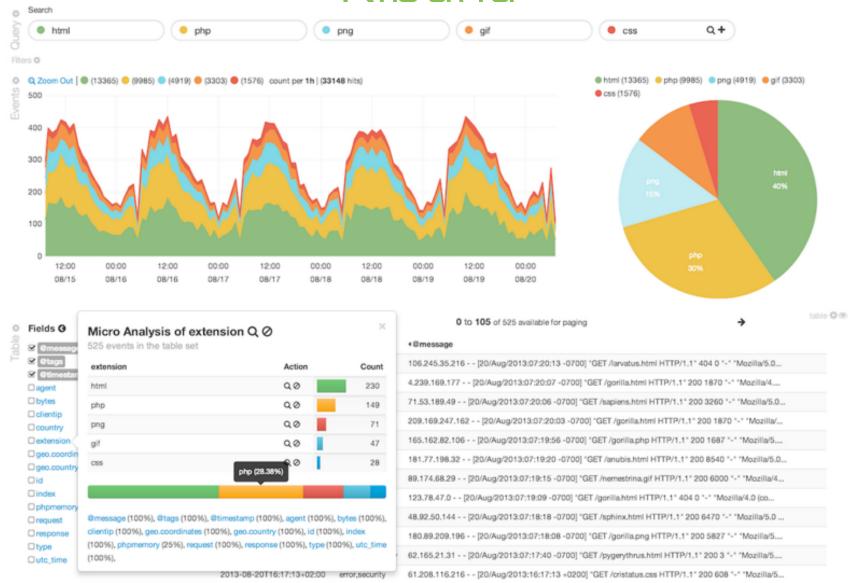
- Safety: Data available twice in cluster
- Can be scaled on up to 62 machines



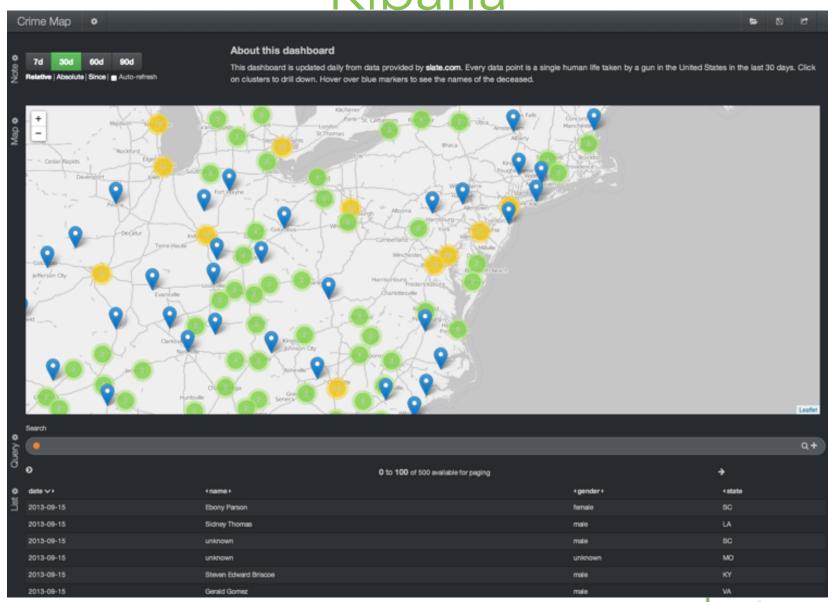


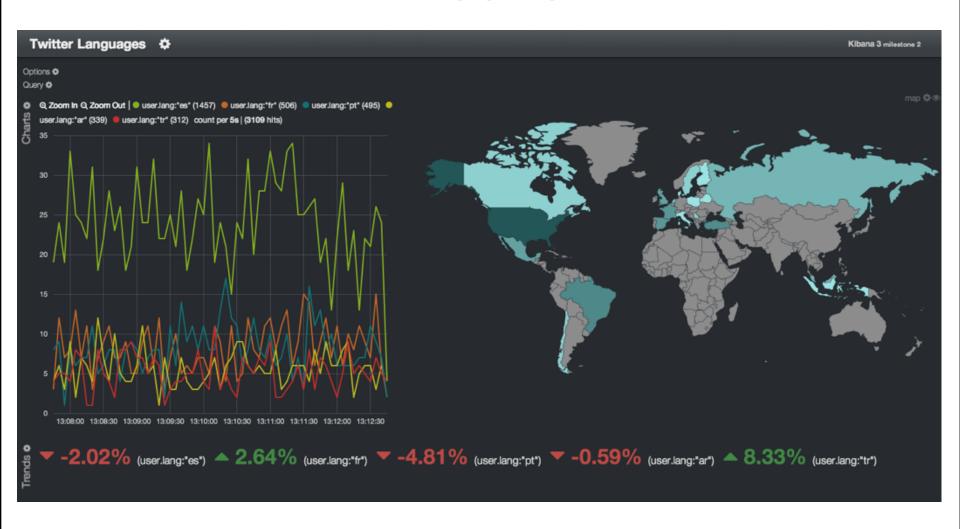
elasticsearch.











Tools



Useful helpers

• Curator
http://www.elasticsearch.org/blog/curator-tending-your-time-series-indices/

- Puppet module
 https://github.com/elasticsearch/puppet-logstash
- logstash forwarder https://github.com/elasticsearch/logstash-forwarder
- Logstash cookbook
 http://cookbook.logstash.net/



Demo - Meetup RSVP stream



Soon... 1.4

- tons of documentation updates
- puppet module love
- tests to ensure backwards compatibility
- new packaging (less startup time)



Thanks for listening

Q & A

P.S. We're hiring http://elasticsearch.com/about/jobs http://elasticsearch.com/support

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