

ELK系統應用實務

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大綱

- ▶ ELK
- ▶ logstash I/O
- ▶ Filter log
- ▶ Grok log
- ▶ Multiline log
- ▶ Elasticsearch
- ▶ Kibana

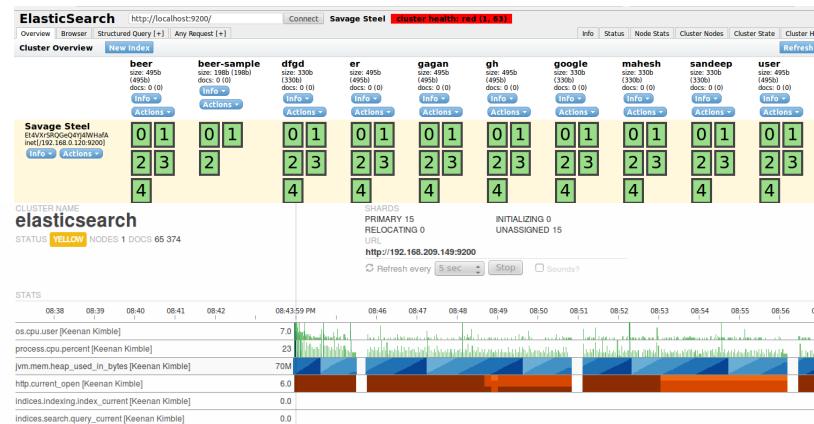
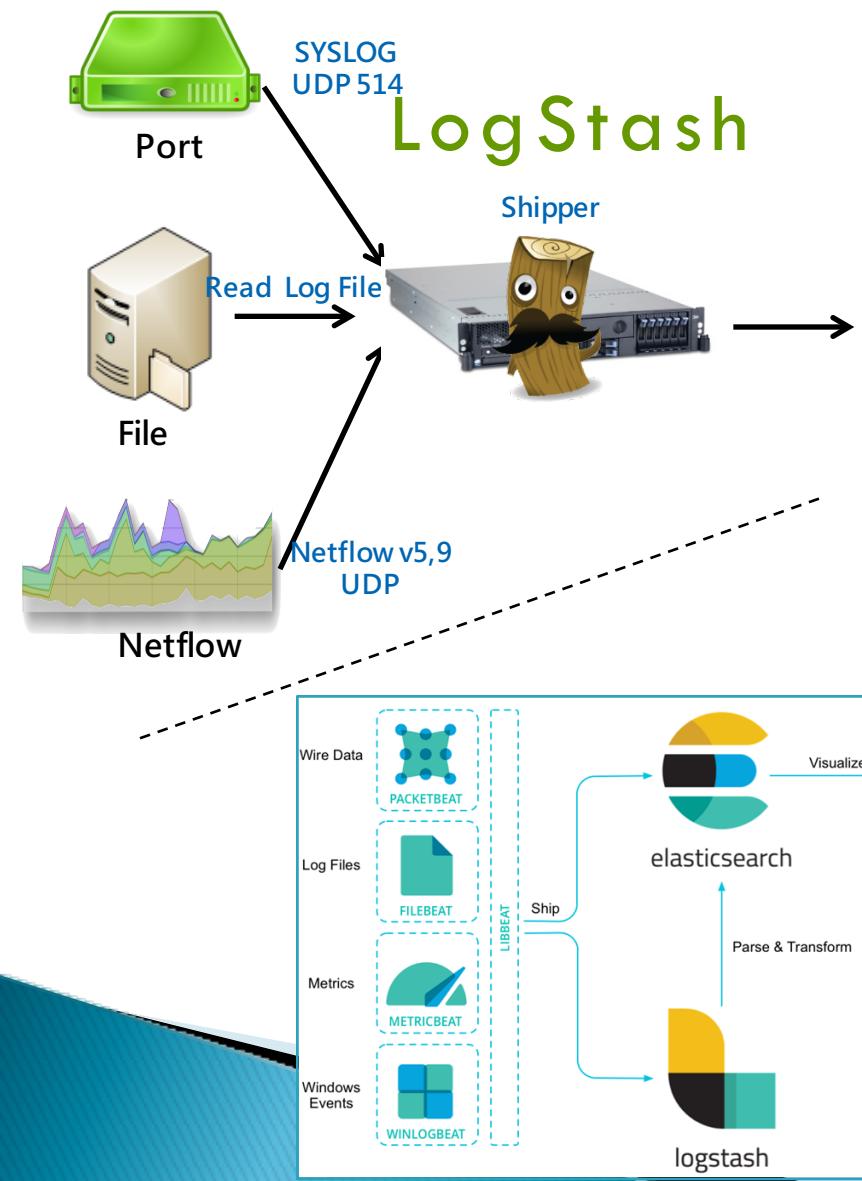
- ▶ Basic Lab
- ▶ Web(nxlog)/FW log Parsing Lab
- ▶ Grok, Multiline Lab
- ▶ Flow Lab

ELK簡介

▶ ELK

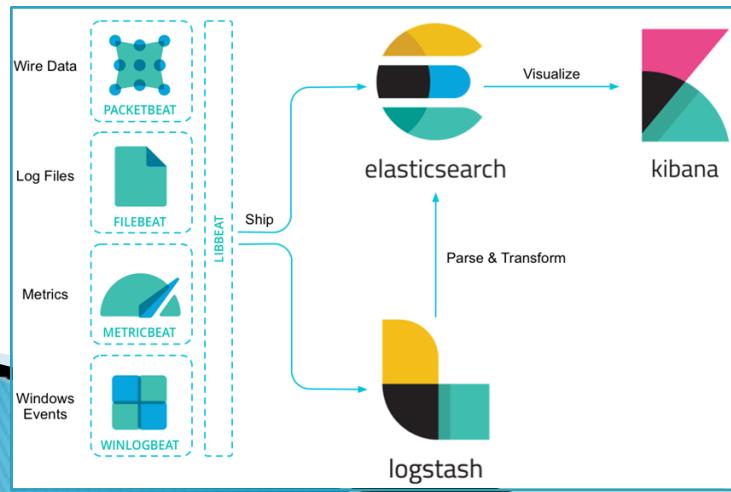
- Elasticsearch, Logstash, and Kibana
 - Elasticsearch
 - The Amazing Log Search Tool
 - Logstash
 - Routing Your Log Data
 - Kibana
 - Visualizing Your Log Data
- Real-time data and real-time analytics
- Scalable, high-availability, multi-tenant
- Full text search
- Document orientation

ELK 架構



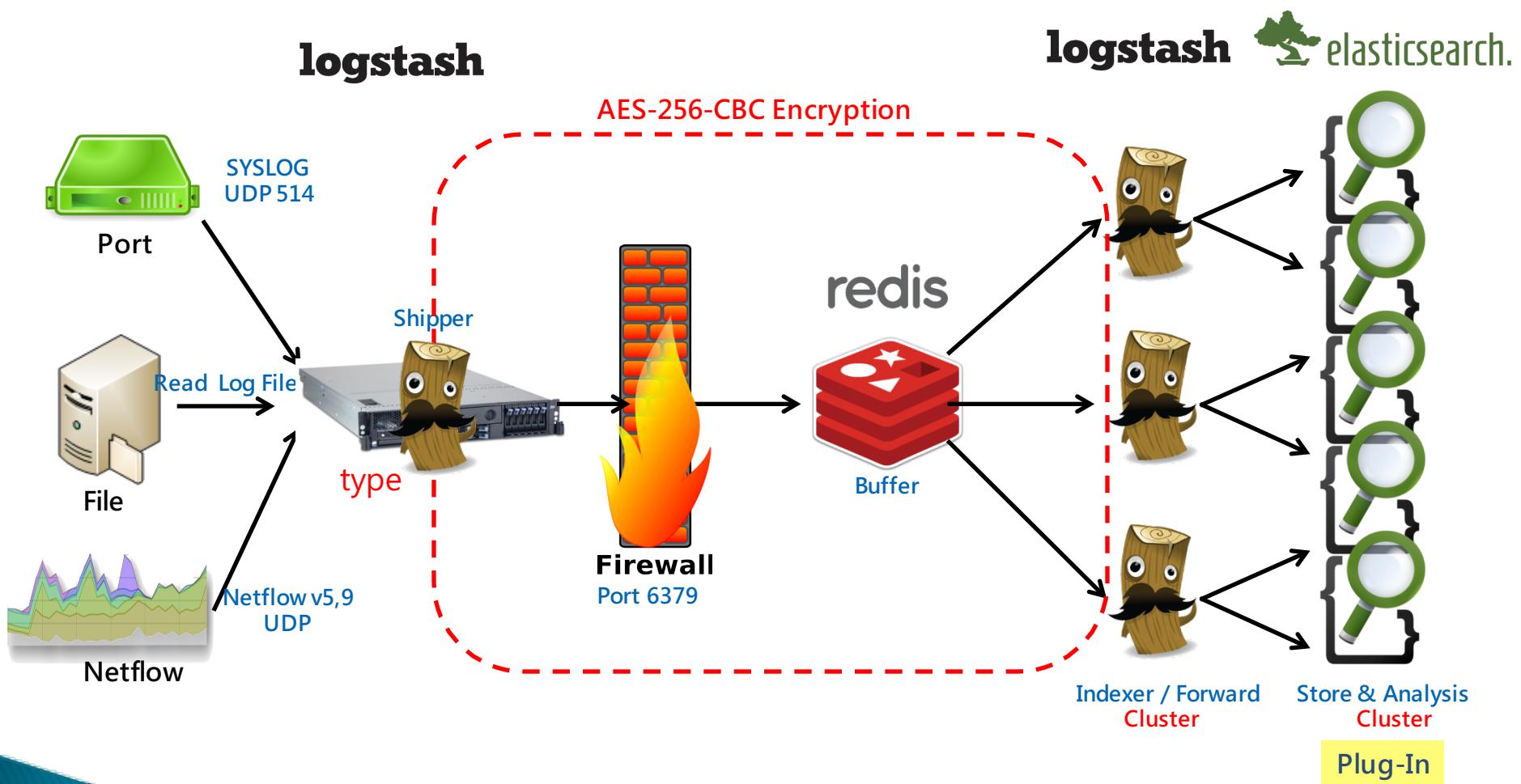
Store Analysis

Kibana Virtualization

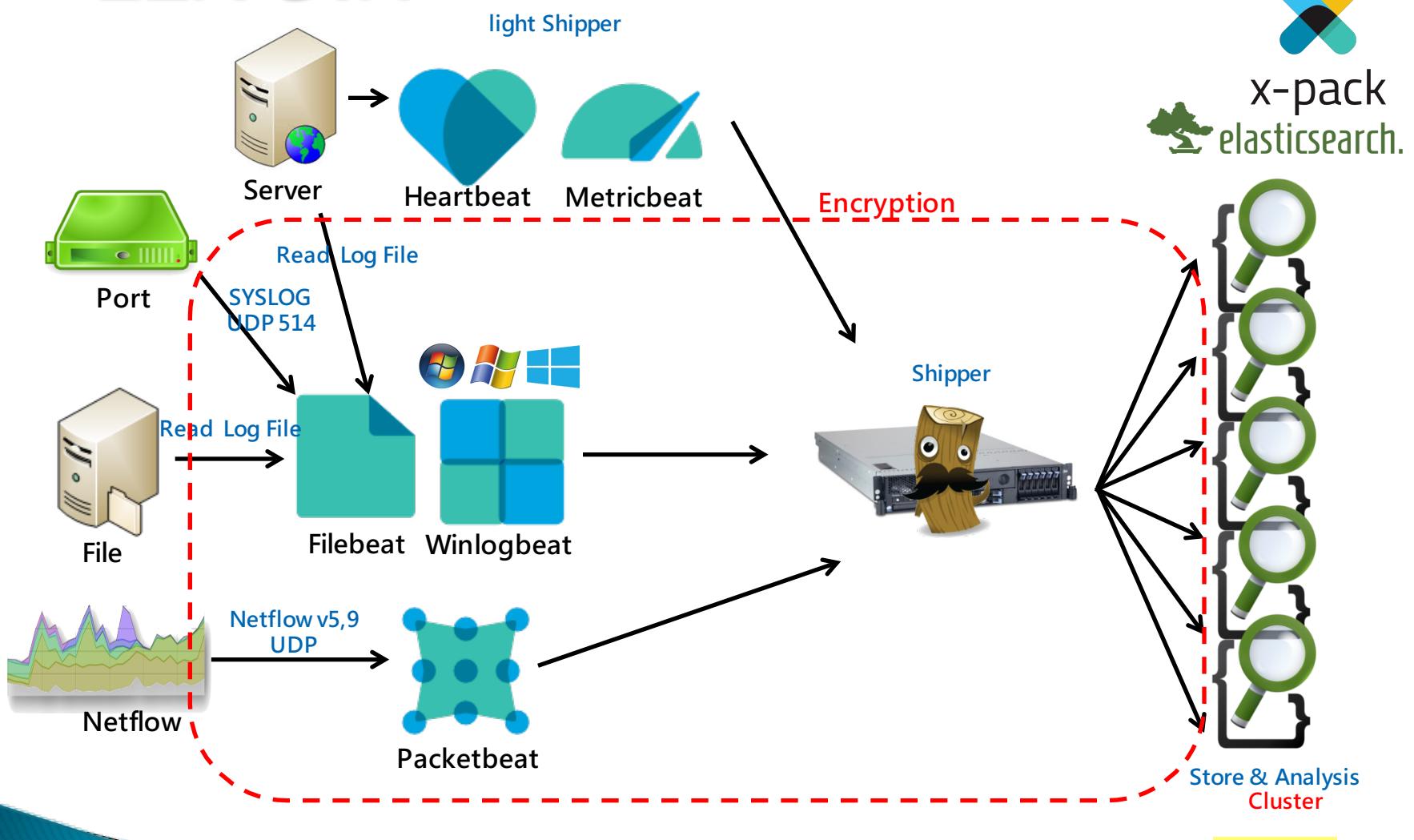


WebUI

ELK 2.x



ELK 5.x



Beats 相關資訊

- ▶ <https://www.elastic.co/products/beats>

The graphic features a central white circle containing the Beats logo (a stylized blue 'B'). To its right is a descriptive text block: 'Lightweight Data Shippers' followed by a paragraph explaining that Beats is a platform for single-purpose data shippers that install as lightweight agents to send data from hundreds or thousands of machines to Logstash or Elasticsearch. Below this text are five circular icons, each representing a different beat component:

- Filebeat**: Represented by a teal document icon.
- Metricbeat**: Represented by a teal gauge icon.
- Packetbeat**: Represented by a teal network grid icon.
- Winlogbeat**: Represented by a teal Windows logo icon.
- Heartbeat**: Represented by a teal heart icon.

Below each icon, the component name and its function are listed:

- Filebeat**: Log Files
- Metricbeat**: Metrics
- Packetbeat**: Network Data
- Winlogbeat**: Windows Event Logs
- Heartbeat**: Uptime Monitoring

How to Use Logstash

- ▶ Download
 - <https://www.elastic.co/downloads/logstash>
- ▶ Document
 - <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/current/index.html>
- ▶ Execute(ubuntu)
 - \$sudo apt-get install default-jdk (Before Execute)
 - \$sudo apt-get install dpkg
 - \$dpkg -i logstash-5.x.x.deb
 - /usr/share/logstash
 - /etc/logstash
 - \$ cd /usr/share/logstash
 - \$./bin/logstash -e 'input { stdin {} } output { stdout {} }'



First Logstash Config

- \$touch sample.conf
- \$./bin/logstash -f sample.conf -w 2
 - (conf. path) (worker)

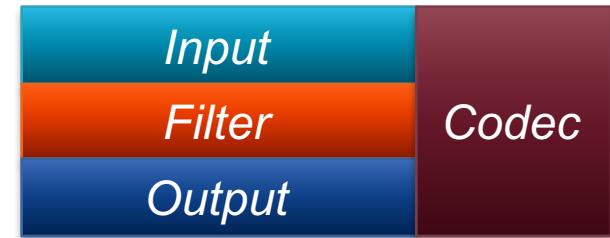
sample.conf

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

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/current/running-logstash-command-line.html>

Logstash Config

inputs	codecs	filters	outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">collectddrupal_dblogelasticsearcheventlogexecfilegangliagelfgemfiregeneratorgraphiteherokuimapinvalid_inputircjmxlog4jlumberjackpipepuppet_facterrabbitmqrackspaceredisrelops3snmptrapsqlitesqsstdinstompsyslogtcptwitterudpunixvarnishlogwebsocketwmi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">cloudtrailcollectdcompress_spoolerdotsednedn_linesfluentgraphitejsonjson_linesjson_spoolerlinemsgpackmultilinenetflownoopoldlogstashjsonplainrubidebugspool	<ul style="list-style-type: none">advisoralteranonymizechecksumcdrcipherclonecollatecsvdatednsdropelapsedelasticsearchenvironmentextractnumbersfingerprintgelfifygeoipgrepgrokgrokdiscoveryi18njsonjson_encodekvmetaeventmetricsmultilinemutatenoopprunepunctrailparallelrequestrangerubysleepsplit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">boundarycirconuscloudwatchcsvdatadogdatadog_metricselasticsearchelasticsearch_httpelasticsearch_riveremailexecfilegangliagelfgemfiregoogle_bigquerygoogle_cloud_storagegraphitegraphastichipchathttpircjirajuggernautlibratologglylumberjackmetriccatchermongodbnagiosnagios_nscanullopentsdbpagerdutypiperabbitmqrackspaceredis

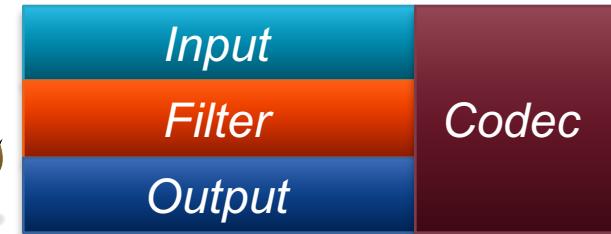


<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/current/input-plugins.html>
<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/current/output-plugins.html>

Logstash Config

▶ Sample_Src.conf

```
input {  
    file {  
        path => "/tmp/access_log"  
        start_position => beginning  
    }  
}  
  
filter {  
    grok { match => [ "message" , "%{COMMONAPACHELOG}" ]  
    }  
    date { match => [ "timestamp" , "dd/MMM/yyyy:HH:mm:ss Z" ]  
    }  
}  
  
output {  
    stdout {  
        codec => rubydebug  
    }  
}
```



Logstash Exec

▶ Running

```
./bin/logstash -f Sample_Src.conf
```

```
smyth-pc.moorecap.com -- [01/Jul/2017:00:01:24 -0400] "GET  
/history/apollo/apollo-spacecraft.txt HTTP/1.0" 200 2261
```



```
{  
  "request" => "/history/apollo/apollo-spacecraft.txt",  
  "auth" => "-",  
  "ident" => "-",  
  "verb" => "GET",  
  "message" => "smyth-pc.moorecap.com -- [01/Jul/2017:00:01:24 -0400] \"GET /history/apollo/apollo-spacecraft.txt HTTP/1.0\" 200 2261",  
  "path" => "/media/sf_SHARE/NTU/NASA_access_log_Jul2017",  
  "@timestamp" => 2017-07-01T04:01:24.000Z,  
  "response" => "200",  
  "bytes" => "2261",  
  "clientip" => "smyth-pc.moorecap.com",  
  "@version" => "1",  
  "host" => "elk-lab",  
  "httpversion" => "1.0",  
  "timestamp" => "01/Jul/2017:00:01:24 -0400"  
}
```

INPUT



File

Read Log File

stdin {}



```
input {  
    file {  
        path => "/log/access_log"  
        start_position => beginning Default: 1s  
        sincedb_path => "/log/access_log_postision.db"  
    }  
}
```

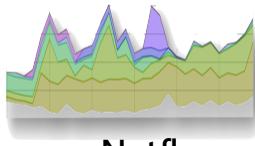


Port

TCP 1234 SSL

```
input {  
    syslog {  
        port => 514  
    }  
    tcp {  
        port => 1234  
        mode => "server"  
        ssl_enable => false  
    }  
}
```

\$nc 127.0.0.1 1234 < file.log



Netflow

Netflow
v5,9
UDP

```
input {  
    udp {  
        port => 8888  
        codec => netflow  
    }  
}
```

OUTPUT



Stdout

```
output {  
    stdout {  
        codec => rubydebug  
        worker => 2  
    }  
}
```



Store Log File

```
output {  
    file {  
        path => \log\sample.log  
        message_format => "%{message}"  
    }  
}
```



ElasticSearch

```
output {  
    elasticsearch{  
        host => "localhost"  
        index => "sample"  
        index_type => "sample_event"  
        cluster => "sample"  
        protocol => "http"  
        workers => 1  
    }  
}
```

Lab 1

- ▶ A. Input stdin / output stdout
- ▶ B. Input file / output file
 - 1. set “start_position”
 - 2. set “sincedb_path”
 - 3. set output file “path”
- ▶ C. Input file / output file
 - 1. output file (message field only)
 - Hint: “message_format”
- ▶ D. Output to ElasticSearch

FILTER

▶ In common use

- mutate
 - The mutate filter allows you to do general mutations to fields. You can rename, remove, replace, and modify fields in your events.
- grep
 - Useful for dropping events you don't want to pass, or adding tags or fields to events that match.
- date
 - parsing dates from fields "timestamp" , "dd/MMM/yyyy:HH:mm:ss Z"
- geoip
 - adds information about geographical location of IP addresses
- grok
 - parses arbitrary text and structure it.

Mutate

```
filter {  
    mutate {  
        convert => ["sample_field","float"]  
    }  
    mutate {  
        gusb => ["sample_field","#?$_","%"]  
    }  
    mutate{  
        split => ["field1","|"]  
    }  
    mutate {  
        merge => ["field1","field2"]  
    }  
}
```

Field1 => a|ab|abc|abcd To
Field2 => 123

integer / float / string

Replace #,?,,\$ to %

a|ab|abc|abcd
To
"field" => [
[0]a
[1]ab
[2]abc
[3]abcd
],

Field1 => [0] a|ab|abc|abcd
[1] 123



[0]a
[1]ab
[2]abc
[3]abcd
[4]123

Date

```
filter {
    date {
        match => ["LogTime", dd/MMM/yyyy:HH:mm:ss Z]
        target => "@LogTime"
    }
}
```

Symbol	Meaning	Presentation	Examples
G	era	text	AD
C	century of era (>=0)	number	20
Y	year of era (>=0)	year	1996
x	weekyear	year	1996
w	week of weekyear	number	27
e	day of week	number	2
E	day of week	text	Tuesday; Tue
y	year	year	1996
D	day of year	number	189
M	month of year	month	July; Jul; 07
d	day of month	number	10
a	halfday of day	text	PM
K	hour of halfday (0~11)	number	0
h	clockhour of halfday (1~12)	number	12
H	hour of day (0~23)	number	0
k	clockhour of day (1~24)	number	24
m	minute of hour	number	30
s	second of minute	number	55
S	fraction of second	number	978
z	time zone	text	Pacific Standard Time; PST
Z	time zone offset/id	zone	-0800; -08:00; America/Los_Angeles
'	escape for text	delimiter	
''	single quote	literal	'



"LogTime" => "31/Jan/2015:03:28:49 +0800".
"@LogTime" => "2015-01-30T19:28:49.000Z"

<http://joda-time.sourceforge.net/apidocs/org/joda/time/format/DateTimeFormat.html>

Geoip

```
filter {
    geoip {
        source => "SourceIP"
        target => "geoip"
        database => "/opt/logstash/vendor/geoip/GeoLiteCity.dat"
        add_field => [ "[geoip][coordinates]", "%{[geoip][longitude]}" ]
        add_field => [ "[geoip][coordinates]", "%{[geoip][latitude]}" ]
    }
}
```



```
"geoip" =>
{
  "ip" => "140.128.0.1",
  "country_code2" => "TW",
  "country_code3" => "TWN",
  "country_name" => "Taiwan",
  "continent_code" => "TW",
  "region_name" => "29",
  "city_name" => "Taipei",
  "latitude" => 23.973875000000001,
  "longitude" => 120.982024,
  "timezone" => "Asia/Taipei",
  "real_region_name" => "Taipei",
  "location" => [
    [0] 120.982024,
    [1] 23.973875000000001
  ]
}
```

Before Use Grok/Grep

We Must to Know >

► What is the “Regular expression”?

(REGEX)

How REGEX work?

▶ REGEX

- **regular expression**
 - A sequence of characters that forms a search pattern, mainly for use in pattern matching with strings, or string matching, i.e. "find and replace"-like operations
 - https://msdn.microsoft.com/zh-tw/library/az24scfc.aspx#character_classes

▶ Learn

- <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/current/plugins-filters-grok.html>

▶ Debug

- <https://github.com/elastic/logstash/tree/v1.4.2/patterns>
- <http://grokdebug.herokuapp.com/>
- <https://regex101.com/>

Grep/Grok

```
filter {
    grep {
        match => ["message", "keyword"]
    }
}
```

Default: Drop Not Match

```
filter {
    grok {
        match => ["message", "%{Field_Name:REGEX}"]
    }
}
```

%{DATA:IP}\s.*?\[%{DATA:LogTime}\]\s%"%{DATA:Action}\s%{DATA:URI}\s%{DATA:Protocol}\\"\s%{DATA>Status}\s%{DATA:Size}\s%"%{DATA:URL}\\"\\s%"%{DATA:Browser}\\"

```
"message" => "    IP Address - - [31/ 2015:03:28:49 +0800] \"GET /salecenter/index?saleNo=xxxxx &productCategoryId=xxx &utm_source=vizury&utm_medium=media_display&utm_campaign=2014_vizremarketing HTTP/1.1\" 200 25144 \"-\" \"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/38.0.2125.111 Safari/537.36\".
```

<http://grokdebug.herokuapp.com/>

Lab 2

► A. Parsing Firewall Sample log

- 1. Grep “VPN”
- 2. Grok VPN log “All fields”
- 3. Create log time date
- 4. Geoip SourceIP



```
    "message" => "2.2.2.1:VPN 2011/20/12 18:12:12 - 4.4.4.4:36542 2.2.2.2:80 (tcp  
action=drop Message: Encryption failed, username jsmith Rule 4",  
    "@version" => "1",  
    "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T03:25:25.817Z",  
    "host" => "SamShenTM",  
    "path" => "/log/firewall_regex.log",  
    "HOST" => "2.2.2.1",  
    "Founction" => "VPN",  
    "LogTime" => "2011/20/12 18:12:12",  
    "Sip" => "4.4.4.4",  
    "Sport" => "36542",  
    "Dip" => "2.2.2.2",  
    "Dport" => "80",  
    "Protocol" => "tcp",  
    "Action" => "drop",  
    "Message" => " Encryption failed",  
    "UserName" => "jsmith",  
    "Rule" => "4",  
    "@LogTime" => "2011-12-20T10:12:12.000Z",  
    "geoip" => {  
        "ip" => "4.4.4.4",  
        "country_code2" => "US",  
        "country_code3" => "USA",  
        "country_name" => "United States",  
        "continent_code" => "NA",  
        "latitude" => 38.0,  
        "longitude" => -97.0,  
        "dma_code" => 0,  
        "area_code" => 0,  
        "location" => [  
            [0] -97.0,  
            [1] 38.0  
        ]  
    }
```

Lab 2 Answer

- ▶ A. Parsing Firewall Sample log
 - 1. Grep “VPN”
 - grep { match => ["message",".*:VPN"] }
 - 2. Grok VPN log “All fields”
 - grok { match =>
["message","%{DATA:HOST}\:{DATA:Fountion}\s%{DATA:LogTime}\s-
\s%{DATA:Sip}\:{DATA:Sport}\s%{DATA:Dip}\:{DATA:Dport}\s\(%{DAT
A:Protocol}\)\saction=%{DATA:Action}\sMessage:%{DATA:Message},\sus
ername\s%{DATA:UserName}\sRule\s%{GREEDYDATA:Rule}"] }
 - 3. Create log time date
 - Date { match => ["LogTime", "yyyy/dd/MM HH:mm:ss"] target =>
"@LogTime" }
 - 4. Geoip SourceIP
 - Geoip { source => "Sip" }

Multi-Line Prob.

- ▶ Do you ever think....log like this:

```
2014-01-09 17:32:25,527 -0800 | ERROR | com.example.controller.ApiController - Request exception  
javax.xml.ws.WebServiceException: Failed to access the WSDL at:  
https://api.example.com/DataServices/Data?WSDL. It failed with:
```

Connection reset.

```
at com.example.webservices.Data.<init>(Data.java:50)  
at com.example.service.soap.DataService.submitRequest(DataService.groovy:28)  
at com.example.service.request.RequestService.addRequest(RequestService.groovy:26)  
at com.example.controller.ApiController.request(ApiController.groovy:692)  
at grails.plugin.cache.web.filter.PageFragmentCachingFilter.doFilter(PageFragmentCachingFilter.java:200)  
at grails.plugin.cache.web.filter.AbstractFilter.doFilter(AbstractFilter.java:63)  
at org.apache.jk.server.JkCoyoteHandler.invoke(JkCoyoteHandler.java:190)  
at org.apache.jk.common.HandlerRequest.invoke(HandlerRequest.java:311)  
at org.apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket.invoke(ChannelSocket.java:776)  
at org.apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket.processConnection(ChannelSocket.java:705)  
at org.apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket$SocketConnection.runIt(ChannelSocket.java:898)
```

Caused by: java.net.SocketException: Connection reset

... 17 more

Multi-Line Prob.

- ▶ After “Normal Parsing” like this...

```
{  
    "message" => "2014-01-09 17:32:25,527 -0800 | ERROR | com.example.controller.ApiController - Request exception\r",  
    "@version" => "1",  
    "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T03:51:11.966Z",  
    "host" => "SamShenTM",  
    "path" => "/log/multiline.log"  
}  
{  
    "message" => "javax.xml.ws.WebServiceException: Failed to access the WSDL at: https://api.example.com/DataServices/Data?WSDL. It failed with:\r",  
    "@version" => "1",  
    "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T03:51:11.967Z",  
    "host" => "SamShenTM",  
    "path" => "/log/multiline.log"  
}  
{  
    "message" => "      Connection reset.\r",  
    "@version" => "1",  
    "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T03:51:11.967Z",  
    "host" => "SamShenTM",  
    "path" => "/log/multiline.log"  
}  
{  
    "message" => "      at com.example.webservices.Data.<init>(Data.java:50)\r",  
    "@version" => "1",  
    "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T03:51:11.969Z",  
    "host" => "SamShenTM",  
    "path" => "/log/multiline.log"  
}  
{  
    "message" => "      at com.example.service.soap.DataService.submitRequest(DataService.groovy:28)\r",  
    "@version" => "1",  
    "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T03:51:11.969Z",  
    "host" => "SamShenTM",  
    "path" => "/log/multiline.log"  
}  
{  
    "message" => "      at com.example.service.request.RequestService.addRequest(RequestService.groovy:26)\r",  
    "@version" => "1",  
    "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T03:51:11.969Z",  
    "host" => "SamShenTM",  
    "path" => "/log/multiline.log"  
}  
{  
    "message" => "      at com.example.controller.ApiController.request(ApiController.groovy:692)\r",  
    "@version" => "1",  
    "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T03:51:11.969Z",  
    "host" => "SamShenTM",  
    "path" => "/log/multiline.log"  
}
```

Multiline

```
filter {  
    multiline {  
        negate => "true"  
  
        what => "previous"  
  
        pattern => "REGEX"  
    }  
}
```

position

\d+-\d+-\d+\s\d+:\d+:\d+,

Default: **false**

Negate the regexp pattern
(if not matched, stop/normal conti.)

If the pattern matched, does
event belong to the **next** or
previous event?

pattern matched

next

previous

pattern matched

2014-01-09 17:32:25,527 -0800 | ERROR1 | com.example.controller.ApiController - Request exception
javax.xml.ws.WebServiceException: Failed to access the WSDL at: https://api.example.com/DataServices/
Data?WSDL. It failed with:

```
Connection reset.1  
at com.example.webservices.Data.<init>(Data.java: 50)  
at com.example.service.soap.DataService.submitRequest(DataService.groovy:28)  
at com.example.service.request.RequestService.addRequest(RequestService.groovy:26)  
at com.example.controller.ApiController.request(ApiController.groovy:692)  
at grails.plugin.cache.web.filter.PageFragmentCachingFilter.doFilter(PageFragmentCachingFilter.java:200)  
at grails.plugin.cache.web.filter.AbstractFilter.doFilter(AbstractFilter.java:63)  
at org.apache.jk.server.JkCoyoteHandler.invoke(JkCoyoteHandler.java:190)  
at org.apache.jk.common.HandlerRequest.invoke(HandlerRequest.java:311)  
at org.apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket.invoke(ChannelSocket.java: 776)  
at org.apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket.processConnection(ChannelSocket.java: 705)  
at org.apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket$SocketConnection.runIt(ChannelSocket.java: 898)  
Caused by: java.net.SocketException: Connection reset  
... 17 more
```

Multiline

► After multiline filter

```
{  
    "message" => "2014-01-09 17:32:25,527 -0800 | ERROR1 | com.example.controller.ApiController - Request exception\r\njavax.xml.ws.WebServiceException: Fail  
d to access the WSDL at: https://api.example.com/DataServices/Data?WSDL. It failed with:\r\n    Connection reset.1\r\n        at com.example.webservices.Data.<init>  
Data.java:50)\r\n        at com.example.service.soap.DataService.submitRequest(DataService.groovy:28)\r\n        at com.example.service.request.RequestService.addReques  
(RequestService.groovy:26)\r\n        at com.example.controller.ApiController.request(ApiController.groovy:692)\r\n        at grails.plugin.cache.web.filter.PageFragmen  
CachingFilter.doFilter(PageFragmentCachingFilter.java:200)\r\n        at grails.plugin.cache.web.filter.Abstractfilter.doFilter(AbstractFilter.java:63)\r\n        at org.  
.apache.jk.server.JkCoyoteHandler.invoke(JkCoyoteHandler.java:190)\r\n        at org.apache.jk.common.HandlerRequest.invoke(HandlerRequest.java:311)\r\n        at org.apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket.invoke(ChannelSocket.java:776)\r\n        at org.apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket.processConnection(ChannelSocket.java:705)\r\n        at org  
apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket$SocketConnection.runIt(ChannelSocket.java:898)\r\nCaused by: java.net.SocketException: Connection reset\r\n    ... 17 more\r",  
    "@version" => "1",  
    "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T05:41:07.744Z",  
    "host" => "SamShenTM",  
    "path" => "/log/multiline.log",  
    "tags" => [  
        [0] "multiline"  
    ]  
}  
{  
    "message" => "2014-01-09 17:32:25,527 -0800 | ERROR2 | com.example.controller.ApiController - Request exception\r\njavax.xml.ws.WebServiceException: Fail  
d to access the WSDL at: https://api.example.com/DataServices/Data?WSDL. It failed with:\r\n    Connection reset.2\r\n        at com.example.webservices.Data.<init>  
Data.java:50)\r\n        at com.example.service.soap.DataService.submitRequest(DataService.groovy:28)\r\n        at com.example.service.request.RequestService.addReques  
(RequestService.groovy:26)\r\n        at com.example.controller.ApiController.request(ApiController.groovy:692)\r\n        at grails.plugin.cache.web.filter.PageFragmen  
CachingFilter.doFilter(PageFragmentCachingFilter.java:200)\r\n        at grails.plugin.cache.web.filter.Abstractfilter.doFilter(AbstractFilter.java:63)\r\n        at org.  
.apache.jk.server.JkCoyoteHandler.invoke(JkCoyoteHandler.java:190)\r\n        at org.apache.jk.common.HandlerRequest.invoke(HandlerRequest.java:311)\r\n        at org.apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket.invoke(ChannelSocket.java:776)\r\n        at org.apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket.processConnection(ChannelSocket.java:705)\r\n        at org  
apache.jk.common.ChannelSocket$SocketConnection.runIt(ChannelSocket.java:898)\r\nCaused by: java.net.SocketException: Connection reset\r\n    ... 17 more\r",  
    "@version" => "1",  
    "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T05:41:07.749Z",  
    "host" => "SamShenTM",  
    "path" => "/log/multiline.log",  
    "tags" => [  
        [0] "multiline"  
    ]  
}
```

Lab 3

- ▶ Use multiline of filter

- Grok => LogTime, Service (limit 1 grok)
 - Create log time date

```
[{"message" => "01-dc-devt 2013-12-06T17:43:04.234+0100 [0.0.0.0-http://10.32.92.147:8080-3] INFO b.v.a.d.l.PreProcessLoggingInterceptor - Service: GET http://10.32.92.147:8080/appContext/rest/service UserId: itsmeagain Response types application/json Query Parameters: limit -> [10] sortColumn -> [number] start -> [0] Path parameters: Reply type: class myapp.PagedList Output document: {...contents snipped...} Duration: 0.078s", "@version" => "1", "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T06:25:59.772Z", "host" => "SamShenTM", "path" => "/log/multiline.log", "tags" => [{"@LogTime" => "2013-12-06T17:43:04.234+0100", "Service" => "GET http://10.32.92.147:8080/appContext/rest/service", "@LogTime" => "2013-12-06T16:43:04.234Z"}], {"message" => "02-dc-devt 2013-12-06T17:44:04.234+0100 [0.0.0.0-http://10.32.92.148:8080-3] INFO b.v.a.d.l.PreProcessLoggingInterceptor - Service: GET http://10.32.92.147:8080/appContext/rest/service UserId: itsmeagain Response types application/json Query Parameters: limit -> [10] sortColumn -> [number] start -> [0] Path parameters: Reply type: class myapp.PagedList Output document: {...contents snipped...} Duration: 0.078s", "@version" => "1", "@timestamp" => "2015-03-30T06:25:59.775Z", "host" => "SamShenTM", "path" => "/log/multiline.log", "tags" => [{"@LogTime" => "2013-12-06T17:44:04.234+0100", "Service" => "GET http://10.32.92.147:8080/appContext/rest/service", "@LogTime" => "2013-12-06T16:44:04.234Z"}]}
```

Lab 3 Answer

▶ Use multiline of filter

- `multiline { negate => "true" pattern => "\d+\~\w+-devt\s" what => "previous" }`
- Grok => LogTime, Service (limit 1 grok)
 - `grok { match => ["message","\d+\~\w+-\w+\s%{DATA:LogTime}\s.*?Service:\s%{DATA:Service}\sUserId:"] }`
- Create log time date
 - `date { match =>["LogTime", "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSZ"] target => "@LogTime" }`

Elastic Search

- ▶ Download
 - <https://www.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch>
- ▶ Document
 - <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/index.html>
- ▶ Execute(ubuntu)
 - \$dpkg -i elasticsearch-5.x.x.deb
 - /usr/share/elasticsearch
 - /etc/elasticsearch
 - elasticsearch.yml
 - jvm.options
 - log4j2.properties
 - \$./bin/elasticsearch
 - localhost:9200

ES Config

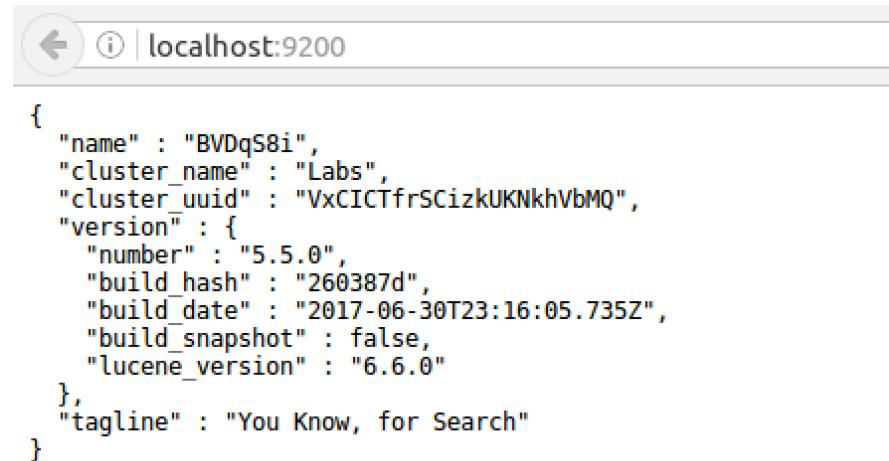
▶ elasticsearch.yml

- vi /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml
 - path.data
 - path.logs
 - http.port

vi /etc/elasticsearch/jvm.options

▶ jvm.options

- vi /etc/elasticsearch/jvm.options
 - heap_size

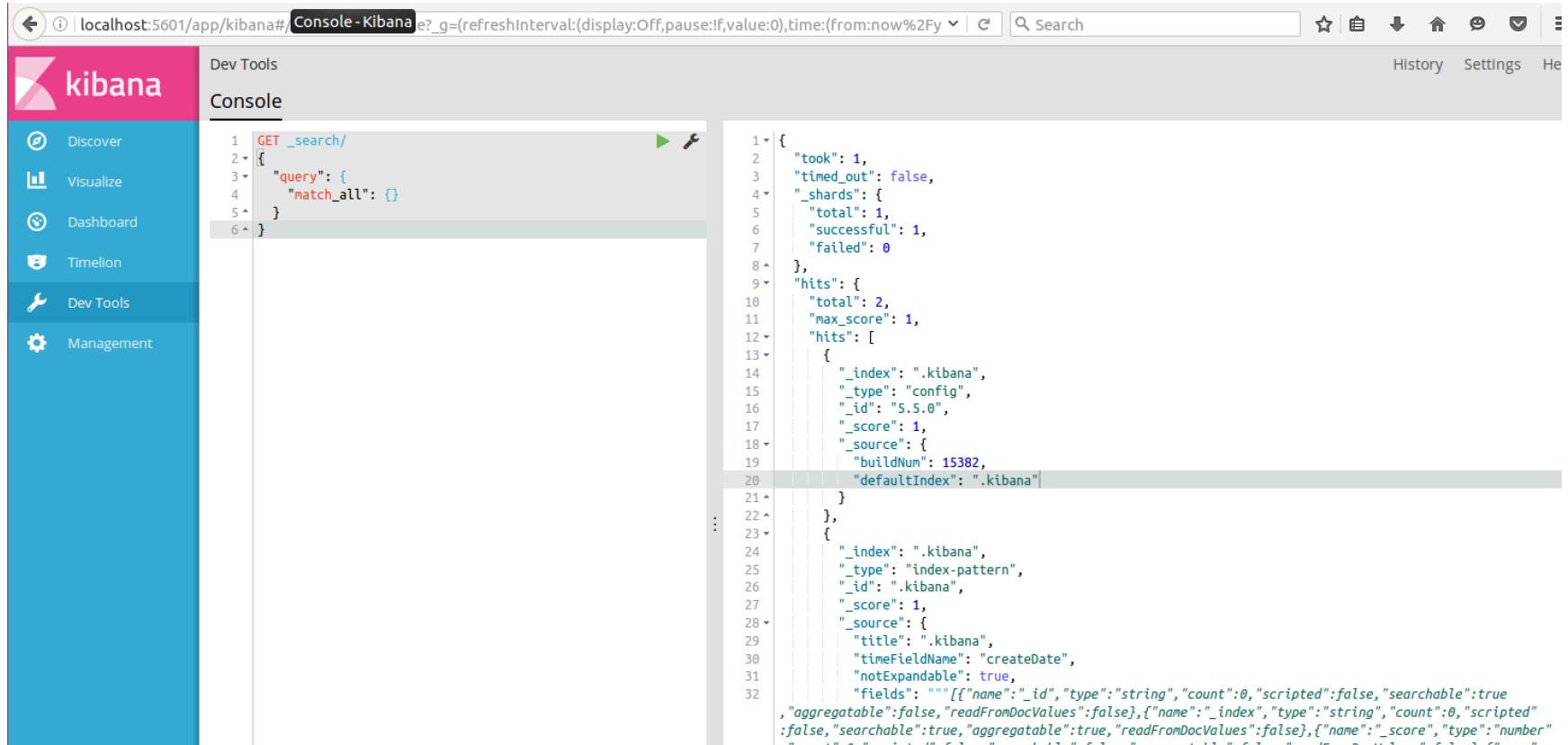


```
{  
  "name" : "BVDqS8i",  
  "cluster_name" : "Labs",  
  "cluster_uuid" : "VxCICTfrSCizkUKNkhVbMQ",  
  "version" : {  
    "number" : "5.5.0",  
    "build_hash" : "260387d",  
    "build_date" : "2017-06-30T23:16:05.735Z",  
    "build_snapshot" : false,  
    "lucene_version" : "6.6.0"  
  },  
  "tagline" : "You Know, for Search"  
}
```

Elastic Basic Command

- ▶ 啟動狀態
 - curl -i -XGET 'localhost:9200'
- ▶ 索引列表
 - curl http://localhost:9200/_cat/indices?v
- ▶ 刪除索引
 - curl -XDELETE http://localhost:9200/index.name

ES API Console



The screenshot shows the Kibana Dev Tools Console interface. The left sidebar has a pink header with the Kibana logo and navigation links: Discover, Visualize, Dashboard, Timelion, Dev Tools (which is selected), and Management. The main area has a grey header with the title "Console - Kibana" and a search bar. The console itself has tabs for "Dev Tools" and "Console". On the left of the console, there's a code editor with a syntax-highlighted JSON search query. On the right, there's a larger panel displaying the raw JSON response from the Elasticsearch search request.

```
1 GET _search/
2 {
3   "query": {
4     "match_all": {}
5   }
6 }
```

```
1 {
2   "took": 1,
3   "timed_out": false,
4   "_shards": {
5     "total": 1,
6     "successful": 1,
7     "failed": 0
8   },
9   "hits": {
10    "total": 2,
11    "max_score": 1,
12    "hits": [
13      {
14        "_index": ".kibana",
15        "_type": "config",
16        "_id": "5.5.0",
17        "_score": 1,
18        "_source": {
19          "buildNum": 15382,
20          "defaultIndex": ".kibana"
21        }
22      },
23      {
24        "_index": ".kibana",
25        "_type": "index-pattern",
26        "_id": ".kibana",
27        "_score": 1,
28        "_source": {
29          "title": ".kibana",
30          "timeFieldName": "createDate",
31          "notExpandable": true,
32          "fields": "[]"
33        }
34      }
35    ]
36  }
37 }
```

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/docs.html>

- git clone git://github.com/mobz/elasticsearch-head.git
- cd elasticsearch-head
- npm install
- npm run start
- open <http://localhost:9100/>

ES Plugin – head

ElasticSearch http://192.168.7.8:9200/ Connect Rick cluster health: yellow (6, 18)

Overview Browser Structured Query Any Request Info Status Nodes Stats Cluster Nodes Cluster State Cluster Health

Cluster Overview **New Index**

cu_docs size: 180Gb (540Gb) docs: 995131 (995131)	bnvıl size: 80kb (480kb) docs: 90 (90)	cu_msg size: 313Gb (1.56Tb) docs: 10047450 (10140915)	anvil index: close
Info Actions	Info Actions	Info Actions	Info Actions
Leon 3Wqr1xaCRu-b0uEzDkmrDg inet[/192.168.7.8:9202] Info Actions	Pris L8qx7ilfSI-kcKq_6bMbWw inet[/192.168.7.8:9204] Info Actions	Rick Vnpra1FNTGirwRfZsZ2RxQ inet[/192.168.7.8:9200] Info Actions	Rachel 87KsIv0FTVSkkqwENaja6A inet[/192.168.7.8:9203] Info Actions
Zhora b6NxRTxsR_WUQl5cXPKHbw inet[/192.168.7.8:9205] Info Actions	Roy _8Rl2wYVT7Svn_v5F97jJA inet[/192.168.7.8:9201] Info Actions	Unassigned	

A modal window is open over the "Actions" dropdown menu for the "Rick" node, showing the JSON configuration for that node:

```

{
  "name": "Leon",
  "transport_address": "inet[/192.168.7.8:9302]",
  "attributes": {},
  "http_address": "inet[/192.168.7.8:9202]",
  "os": {
    "refresh_interval": 5000,
    "cpu": {
      "vendor": "Intel",
      "model": "Macmini4,1",
      "mhz": 2400,
      "total_cores": 2,
      "total_sockets": 1,
      "cores_per_socket": 2,
      "cache_size": "3kb",
      "cache_size_in_bytes": 3072
    }
  }
}

```

npm, nodejs, nodejs-legacy

ES Index Mgt.

localhost:5601/app/kibana#/discover?_g=(refreshInterval:(display:Off,pause:!f,value:0),time:(from:now%2Fy,mode:qui

337 hits

Search... (e.g. status:200 AND extension:PHP)

New Save Open Share This year

Uses lucene query syntax

Discover Visualize Dashboard Timeline Dev Tools Management

firewall

January 1st 2017, 00:00:00.000 - December 31st 2017, 23:59:59.999 — Auto

Count

Selected Fields

? _source

Available Fields

@timestamp

t @version

t _id

t _index

_score

t _type

t auth

t bytes

t clientip

t host

t httpversion

t ident

t message

t path

t request

Time

_source

July 1st 2017, 12:06:55.000

```
request: /shuttle/missions/sts-71/sts-71-patch-small.gif auth: - ident: - verb: GET message: alyssa.prodigy.com - [01Jul/2017:00:06:55 -0400] "GET /shuttle/missions/sts-71/sts-71-patch-small.gif HTTP/1.0" 200 12054 path: /media/sf_SHARE/NTU/NASA_access_log_Jul2017 @timestamp: July 1st 2017, 12:06:55.000 response: 200 bytes: 12054 clientip: alyssa.prodigy.com @version: 1 host: elk-lab httpversion: 1.0 timestamp: 01Jul/2017:00:06:55 -0400 _id: AV1-BW2Tv3ttGnl9W3m _type: logs _index: firewall _score: -
```

July 1st 2017, 12:06:54.000

```
request: /shuttle/missions/sts-71/sts-71-day-04-highlights.html auth: - ident: - verb: GET message: brandt.xensei.com - [01Jul/2017:00:06:54 -0400] "GET /shuttle/missions/sts-71/sts-71-day-04-highlights.html HTTP/1.0" 200 5544 path: /media/sf_SHARE/NTU/NASA_access_log_Jul2017 @timestamp: July 1st 2017, 12:06:54.000 response: 200 bytes: 5544 clientip: brandt.xensei.com @version: 1 host: elk-lab httpversion: 1.0 timestamp: 01Jul/2017:00:06:54 -0400 _id: AV1-BW2Tv3ttGnl9W3m _type: logs _index: firewall _score: -
```

July 1st 2017, 12:06:49.000

```
request: /images/mercury-logo.gif auth: - ident: - verb: GET message: charger.execpc.com - [01Jul/2017:00:06:49 -0400] "GET /images/mercury-logo.gif HTTP/1.0" 200 6588 path: /media/sf_SHARE/NTU/NASA_access_log_Jul2017 @timestamp: July 1st 2017, 12:06:49.000 response: 200 bytes: 6588 clientip: charger.execpc.com @version: 1 host: elk-lab httpversion: 1.0 timestamp: 01Jul/2017:00:06:49 -0400 _id: AV1-BW2Tv3ttGnl9W3m _type: logs _index: firewall _score: -
```

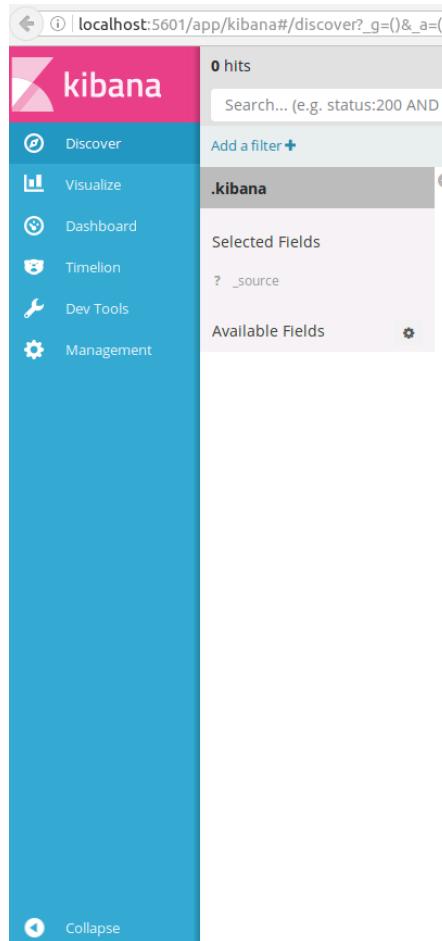
The screenshot shows a Kibana dashboard for an Elasticsearch index named 'firewall'. On the left, a sidebar lists various fields: _source, @timestamp, @version, _id, _index, # _score, _type, auth, bytes, clientip, host, httpversion, ident, message, path, and request. The main area features a histogram titled 'Count' showing the number of log entries per week from January 1st, 2017, to December 31st, 2017. A single blue bar represents the week of July 1st, 2017, with a count of approximately 300. Below the histogram, a table displays three log entries from July 1st, 2017, at 12:06:55.000, 12:06:54.000, and 12:06:49.000. Each entry includes the request URL, authentication details, response status, bytes transferred, client IP, host, version, timestamp, and unique identifiers for id, type, and index.

Kibana

- ▶ Download
 - <https://www.elastic.co/downloads/kibana>
- ▶ Document
 - <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/kibana/current/index.html>
- ▶ Execute(ubuntu)
 - \$dpkg -i kibana-5.x.x.deb
 - /usr/share/kibana
 - /etc/kibana
 - kibana.yml
 - \$./bin/kibana
 - localhost:5601

Kibana Config

- ▶ **kibana.yml**
 - **server.host**
 - **server.port**



The screenshot shows the Kibana Discover interface at the URL `localhost:5601/app/kibana#/discover?_g=()&_a=(columns:_source,index:.kibana,interval:auto,query:(query_string:(analyze_wildcard:1,query:_source),analyze_wildcard:1),size:10,sort:(-_score))`. The sidebar on the left includes links for Discover, Visualize, Dashboard, Timelion, Dev Tools, and Management. The main area displays a search bar with placeholder text "Search... (e.g. status:200 AND extension:PHP)". Below it, a modal window titled ".kibana" lists "Selected Fields" containing "? _source" and "Available Fields". To the right, a large message states "No results found 😞" followed by a note: "Unfortunately I could not find any results matching your search. I tried really hard just couldn't find anything good. Help me, help you. Here are some ideas:". Below this are sections for "Expand your time range", "Refine your query", and examples of search queries.

No results found 😞

Unfortunately I could not find any results matching your search. I tried really hard just couldn't find anything good. Help me, help you. Here are some ideas:

Expand your time range

I see you are looking at an index with a date field. It is possible your query does not range, or that there is no data at all in the currently selected time range. Click the future reference you can open the time picker by clicking on the `time picker` button.

Refine your query

The search bar at the top uses Elasticsearch's support for Lucene [Query String syntax](#) to search logs that have been parsed into a few fields.

Examples:

Find requests that contain the number 200, in any field:
200

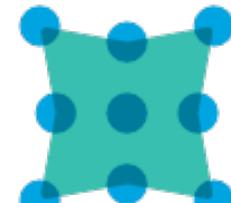
Or we can search in a specific field. Find 200 in the status field:
status:200

Find all status codes between 400-499:
status:[400 TO 499]

Find status codes 400-499 with the extension php:
status:[400 TO 499] AND extension:PHP

Or HTML
status:[400 TO 499] AND (extension:php OR extension:html)

Lab 4



Packetbeat



Logstash



Elasticsearch

1. Select the network interface from which to capture the traffic.

- On Linux: Packetbeat supports capturing all messages sent or received by the server on which Packetbeat is installed. For this, use `any` as the device:

```
packetbeat.interfaces.device: any
```

- On OS X, capturing from the `any` device doesn't work. You would typically use either `lo0` or `en0` depending on which traffic you want to capture.
- On Windows, run the following command to list the available network interfaces:

```
PS C:\Program Files\Packetbeat> .\packetbeat.exe -devices  
0: \Device\NPF_{113535AD-934A-452E-8D5F-3004797DE286} (Intel(R) PR
```

In this example, there's only one network card, with the index 0, installed on the system. If there are multiple network cards, remember the index of the device you want to use for capturing the traffic.

Modify the `device` line to point to the index of the device:

```
packetbeat.interfaces.device: 0
```

Lab 4

- ▶ download packetbeat
- ▶ config packetbeat
 - /etc/packetbeat/packetbeat.yml

```
#----- Logstash output -----
#output.logstash:
#  # The Logstash hosts
#  hosts: ["localhost:5044"]

# Optional SSL. By default is off.
# List of root certificates for HTTPS server verifications
#ssl.certificateAuthorities: ["/etc/pki/root/ca.pem"]

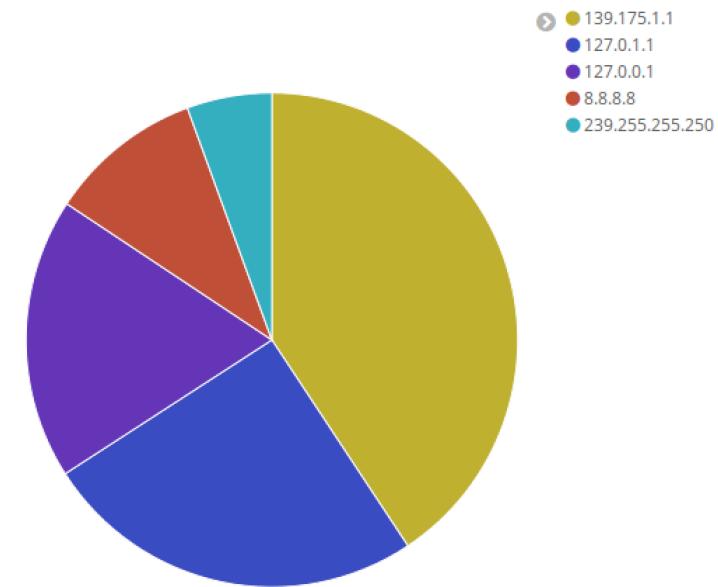
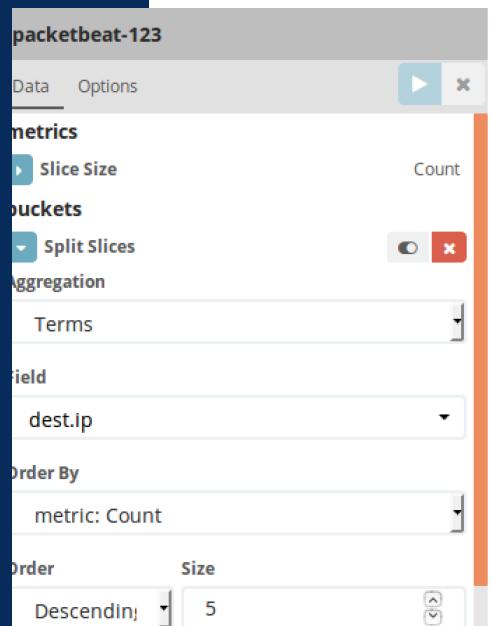
# Certificate for SSL client authentication
#ssl.certificate: "/etc/pki/client/cert.pem"

# Client Certificate Key
#ssl.key: "/etc/pki/client/cert.key"
```

- ▶ apt-get install libpcap-dev
- ▶ service packetbeat start

Lab 4

```
"bytes_in" => 33,  
"resource" => "apis.google.com.",  
    "ip" => "127.0.1.1",  
    "query" => "class IN, type AAAA, apis.google.com.",  
    "dns" => {  
        "op_code" => "QUERY",  
    "response_code" => "NOERROR",  
        "question" => {  
    "etld_plus_one" => "google.com.",  
        "name" => "apis.google.com.",  
        "type" => "AAAA",  
        "class" => "IN"  
},  
    "answers_count" => 0,  
"authorities_count" => 0,  
    "flags" => {  
        "authoritative" => false,  
    "truncated_response" => false,  
    "recursion_desired" => true,  
    "recursion_available" => false,  
        "checking_disabled" => false,  
        "authentic_data" => false  
},  
    "additionals_count" => 0,  
        "id" => 46590  
},  
    "transport" => "udp",  
    "type" => "dns",  
"client_proc" => "",  
    "tags" => [  
    [0] "beats_input_raw_event"  
],  
"client_port" => 47896,  
"client_server" => "elk-lab",  
 "@timestamp" => 2017-07-26T17:49:00.750Z,  
    "port" => 53,  
    "beat" => {  
    "hostname" => "elk-lab",  
        "name" => "elk-lab",  
    "version" => "5.5.1"  
},
```



Thank You

samyshen@iii.org.tw