



# Beats 动手实践

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# [elasticstack.blog.csdn.net](https://elasticstack.blog.csdn.net)

**Beats 入门教程 (一)** <https://elasticstack.blog.csdn.net/article/details/104432643>  
**Beats 入门教程 (二)** <https://elasticstack.blog.csdn.net/article/details/104473684>

# 议程

- Elastic 简介
- Beats 是什么?
- 使用 Beats
  - Filebeat
  - Metricbeat

# Elastic 概述

# Elastic 产品生态

## 解决方案

企业搜索

App + Web + Workplace

全观察

日志 + 指标 + APM

安全防护

SIEM + Endpoint

## Elastic大数据平台

数据展示



Kibana

存储索引  
计算分析



Elasticsearch

数据摄取



Logstash



Beats

+



机器学习

数据关联分析

规则告警

多集群监控

报表

高级安全

Elastic  
云服务

AWS  
GCP  
Azure



Elastic  
企业  
私有云



# Beats 是什么？

轻量级的数据摄取器

- Beats是一个轻量级的数据摄入器或代理, 这些代理收集并运送各种运营数据到 Elasticsearch
- Beats使将数据输入到 Elasticsearch 变得容易
- 在许多操作系统上可用, 例如Debian, Redhat, Linux和Mac

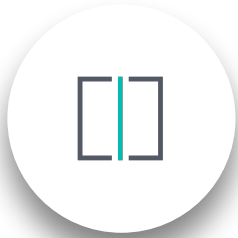
<https://www.elastic.co/products/beats>

# Beats 家族



Packetbeat

Network data



Auditbeat

Audit data



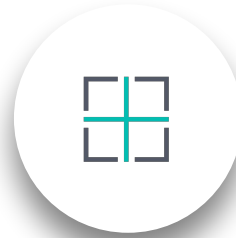
Metricbeat

Metrics



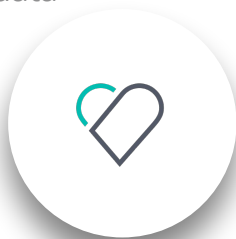
Filebeat

Log files



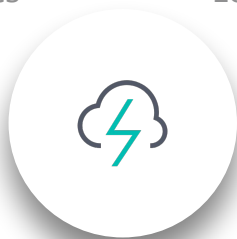
Winlogbeat

Windows Event Logs



Heartbeat

Uptime monitoring



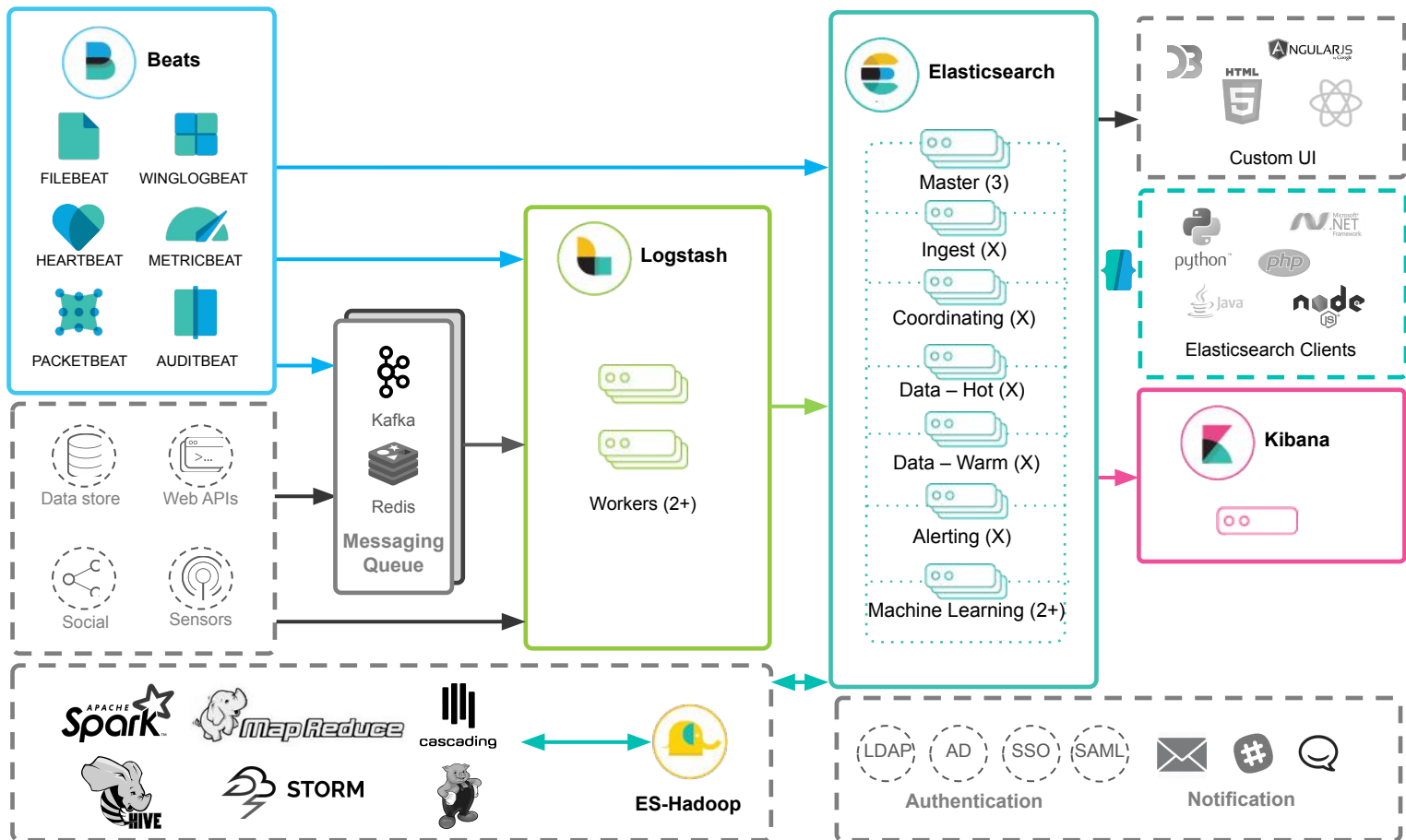
Functionbeat

Serverless shipper  
for cloud

+90 community Beats



# Beats 是如何接入到Elasticsearch中的?

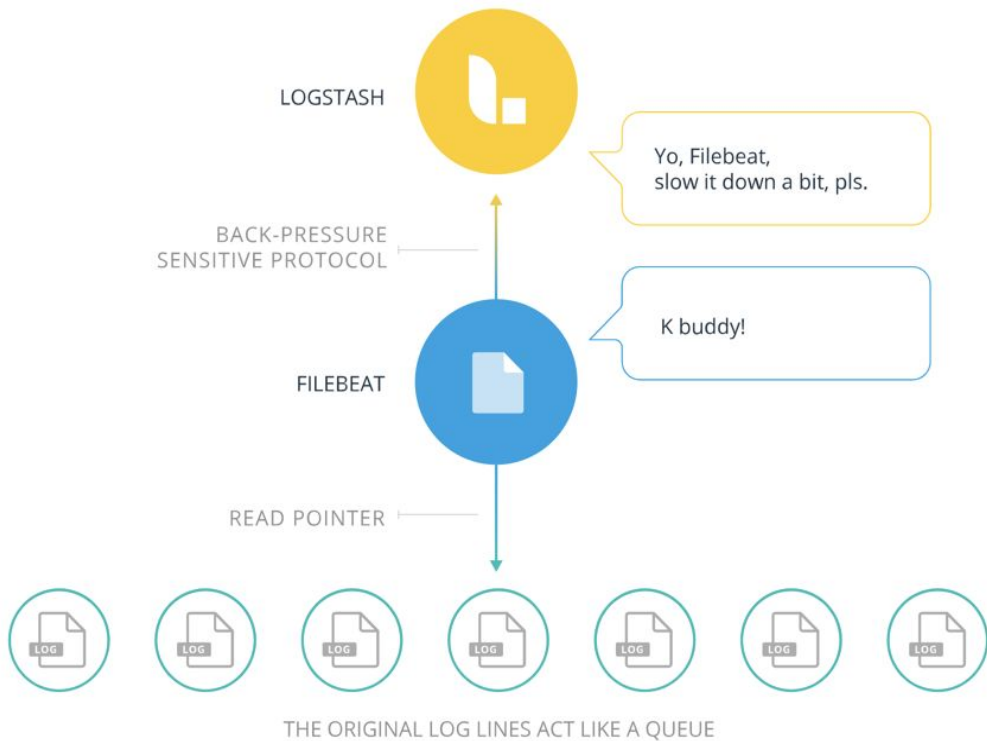


# 使用 Beats



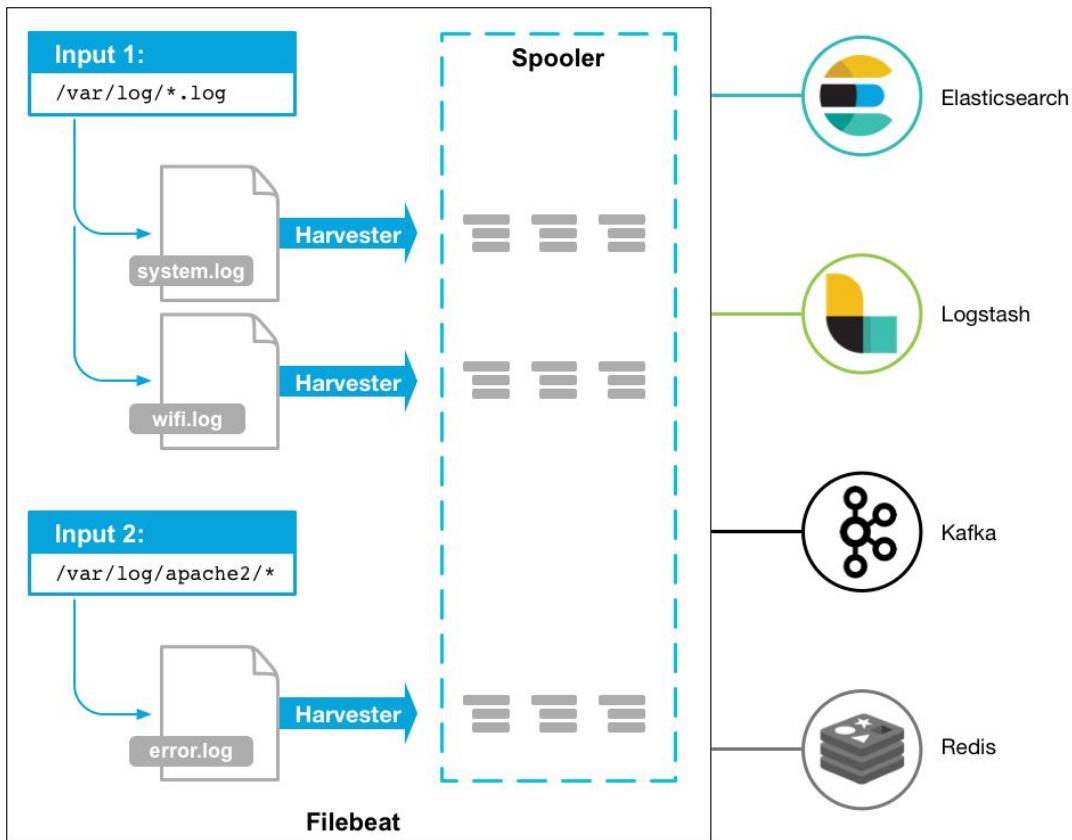
# Filebeat

- 正确处理日志轮转
- 背压机制
- 至少一次数据消费保证
- 结构化日志
- 多行事件处理
- 调节过滤



# Filebeat 概述

- 开始一个或多个输入，查找你为日志数据指定的位置
- 对于Filebeat所找到的每个日志，Filebeat都会启动 harvester
- 每个harvester都会读取一个日志以获取新内容，并将新日志数据发送到 libbeat，libbeat会汇总事件并将汇总的数据发送到你为Filebeat配置的输出



# 什么是 Filebeat 模块?

Filebeat  
configuration

collecting

Ingest node  
pipelines

parsing

Elasticsearch  
mapping

storage schema

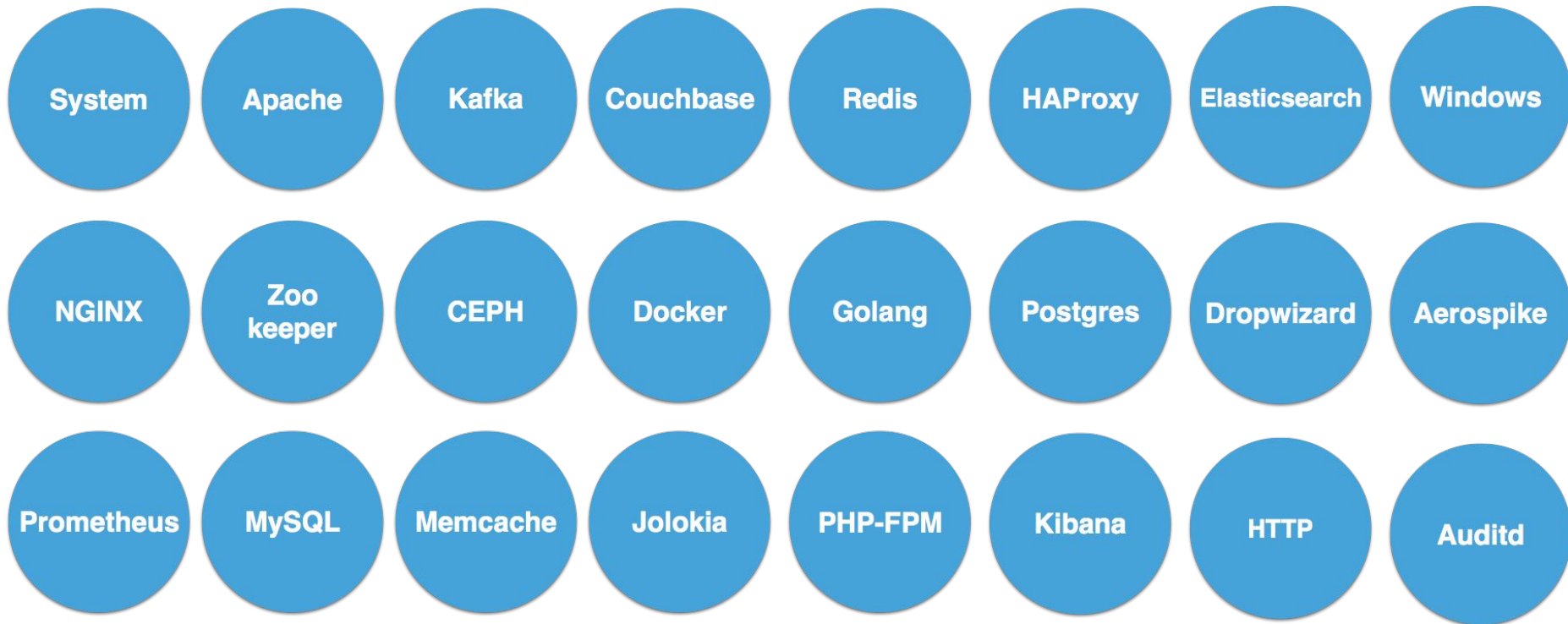
Kibana  
dashboards

visualizing

Machine  
learning jobs

anomaly detection

# 模块 - 收集,解析,可视化为一体的预制方案



**让我们来展示 Filebeat 吧**

# Installation for Filebeat

- Click on Kibana logo in the top left of Kibana, and select “**Add log data**”

The screenshot shows the Kibana interface. At the top left, the Kibana logo is highlighted with a red box. Below it is a sidebar with various icons. The main content area is titled 'Add Data to Kibana' and contains two cards. The 'APM' card has a pink and blue logo and a button labeled 'Add APM'. The 'Logging' card has a blue and green logo and a button labeled 'Add log data', which is highlighted with a red box. The top navigation bar shows 'Home' and a user profile icon.



# Select "System logs"

The screenshot shows the Elastic SIEM interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Home / Add data' and a user profile icon. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with tabs for 'All', 'Logging', 'Metrics', 'SIEM', and 'Sample data'. The 'Logging' tab is selected. The main area displays a grid of log source cards. The 'System logs' card in the bottom right corner is highlighted with a red border. The cards include: Apache logs, Cloudwatch Logs, Elasticsearch logs, IIS logs, Kafka logs, Logstash logs, MySQL logs, Nats logs, Nginx logs, PostgreSQL logs, Redis logs, and System logs.

Home / Add data

All **Logging** Metrics SIEM Sample data

- Apache logs**  
Collect and parse access and error logs created by the Apache HTTP server.
- Cloudwatch Logs**  
Collect Cloudwatch logs with Functionbeat
- Elasticsearch logs**  
Collect and parse logs created by Elasticsearch.
- IIS logs**  
Collect and parse access and error logs created by the IIS HTTP server.
- Kafka logs**  
Collect and parse logs created by Kafka.
- Logstash logs**  
Collect and parse debug and slow logs created by Logstash itself.
- MySQL logs**  
Collect and parse error and slow logs created by MySQL.
- Nats logs**  
Collect and parse logs created by Nats.
- Nginx logs**  
Collect and parse access and error logs
- PostgreSQL logs**  
Collect and parse error and slow logs
- Redis logs**  
Collect and parse error and slow logs
- System logs**  
Collect and parse logs created by the host System

# Select your platform

Home / Add data / System logs

## System logs

The `system` Filebeat module collects and parses logs created by the system logging service of common Unix/Linux based distributions. This module is not available on Windows. [Learn more](#).

[View exported fields](#)

### Getting Started

**macOS** DEB RPM

- Download and install Filebeat**

First time using Filebeat? See the [Getting Started Guide](#).

# Filebeat commands - list modules

- List all of the available modules (enabled/disabled)
  - `./filebeat modules list`

```
liuxg-2:filebeat-7.4.2-darwin-x86_64 liuxg$ ./filebeat modules list
Enabled:
system
Enabled nodules
Disabled:
apache
auditd
aws
cef
cisco
coredns
elasticsearch
envoyproxy
googlecloud
haproxy
ibmmq
icinga
iis
iptables
kafka
kibana
logstash
```

# Filebeat commands - enable/disable modules

- Enable modules
  - `./filebeat modules enable nginx apache`
- Disable modules
  - `./filebeat modules disable nginx apache`

```
liuxg-2:filebeat-7.4.2-darwin-x86_64 liuxg$ ./filebeat modules enable nginx apache
Module nginx is already enabled
Enabled apache
liuxg-2:filebeat-7.4.2-darwin-x86_64 liuxg$ ./filebeat modules disable nginx apache
Disabled nginx
Disabled apache
```

# Filebeat commands - setup and run

- Set up the Kibana dashboards
  - `./filebeat setup`
- Run Filebeat
  - `./filebeat -e`
- Run Filebeat for a customized filebeat configuration file
  - `./filebeat -e -c myfilebeatconfig.yml`
- To view the published transactions, you can start Filebeat with the publish selector like this
  - `./filebeat -e -d "publish"`
- If you want all the debugging output (fair warning, it's quite a lot), you can use `*`
  - `filebeat -e -d "*"`
- Test config and output
  - `./filebeat config`
  - `./filebeat output`

# How to configure filebeat modules?

- Find the .yml file under the sub-dir **modules.d** and edit it

```
liuxg-2:filebeat-7.4.2-darwin-x86_64 liuxg$ ls
LICENSE.txt          fields.yml           kibana
NOTICE.txt           filebeat            logs
README.md           filebeat.reference.yml module
data                 filebeat.yml        modules.d
liuxg-2:filebeat-7.4.2-darwin-x86_64 liuxg$ ls modules.d
apache.yml.disabled      mongodb.yml.disabled
auditd.yml.disabled      mssql.yml.disabled
aws.yml.disabled         mysql.yml.disabled
cef.yml.disabled         nats.yml.disabled
cisco.yml.disabled       netflow.yml.disabled
coredns.yml.disabled     nginx.yml.disabled
elasticsearch.yml.disabled osquery.yml.disabled
envoyproxy.yml.disabled  panw.yml.disabled
googlecloud.yml.disabled postgresql.yml.disabled
haproxy.yml.disabled     rabbitmq.yml.disabled
ibmmq.yml.disabled       redis.yml.disabled
icinga.yml.disabled      santa.yml.disabled
iis.yml.disabled         suricata.yml.disabled
iptables.yml.disabled    system.yml
kafka.yml.disabled       traefik.yml.disabled
kibana.yml.disabled      zeek.yml.disabled
```

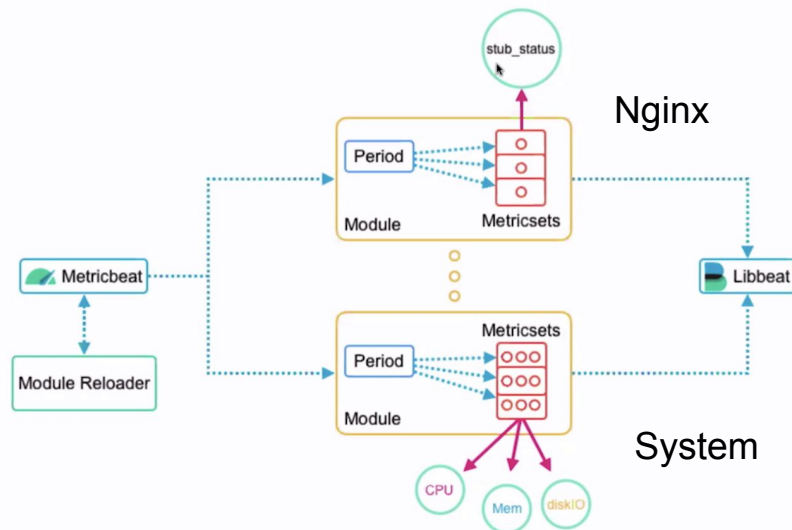
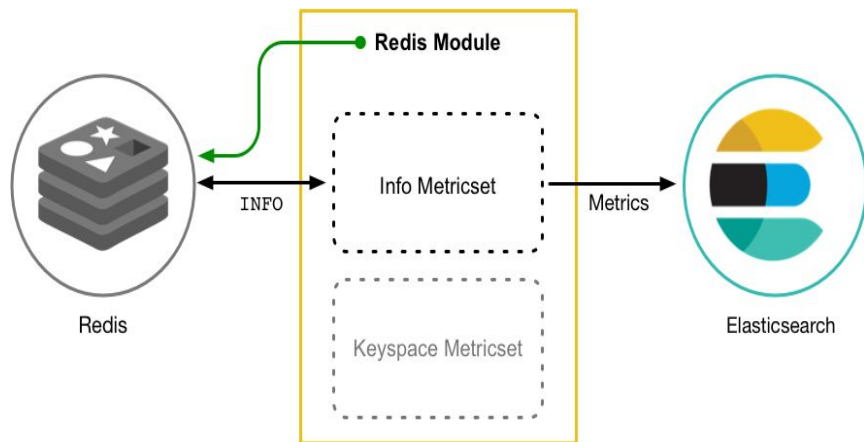


## Metricbeat

- 通过 API 获取服务的各项指标
- 高效地把数据存于到 Elasticsearch 之中
- 应用指标获取协议支持 JMX/Jolokia, Prometheus, Dropwizard, Graphite
- 智能标签 (AWS, Docker)

# Metricbeat 概述

- 由 modules 及 metricset 组成. 一个 Metricbeat module 定义了一个基本的逻辑来收集从特定服务, 比如 Redis, MySQL 等 如何收集数据
- 每个 module 含有一个或更多的 metricset。一个 metricset 是 module 的一部分。它用于获取数据, 并结构化数据。metricset 不是将每个指标采集作为一个单独的事件, 而是获取一组多个相关的指标在一个请求中。





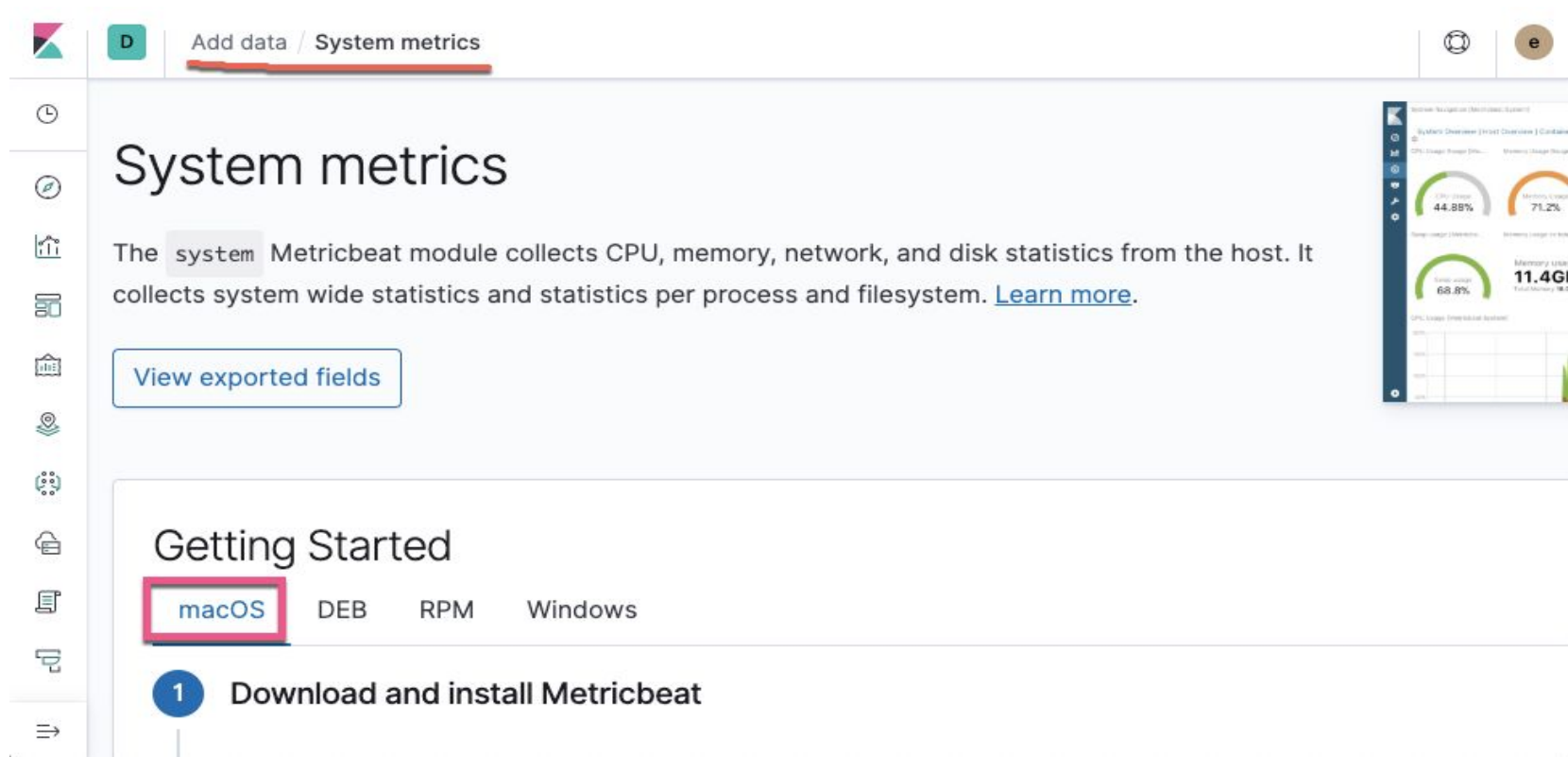
**让我们来展示 Metricbeat 吧**

# Select “System metrics”

The screenshot shows the Elastic monitoring interface with a sidebar on the left containing navigation icons. The main content area displays a grid of metric source cards. The 'System metrics' card is highlighted with a red border. The cards are as follows:

- Prometheus metrics**: Fetch metrics from a Prometheus exporter.
- RabbitMQ metrics**: Fetch internal metrics from the RabbitMQ server.
- Redis metrics**: Fetch internal metrics from Redis.
- System metrics**: Collect CPU, memory, network, and disk statistics from the host.
- Uptime Monitors**: Monitor services for their availability.
- uWSGI metrics**: Fetch internal metrics from the uWSGI server.
- vSphere metrics**: Fetch internal metrics from vSphere.
- Windows metrics**: Fetch internal metrics from Windows.
- Zookeeper metrics**: Fetch internal metrics from a Zookeeper server.

# Select your platform



The screenshot shows the 'Add data / System metrics' page in the Elastic Stack. The page title is 'System metrics'. Below the title, there is a description: 'The `system` Metricbeat module collects CPU, memory, network, and disk statistics from the host. It collects system wide statistics and statistics per process and filesystem. [Learn more.](#)'

There is a button labeled 'View exported fields'.

Below this, there is a 'Getting Started' section with a navigation bar containing 'macOS', 'DEB', 'RPM', and 'Windows'. The 'macOS' option is highlighted with a red box.

Underneath the navigation bar, there is a numbered step: '1 Download and install Metricbeat'.

On the right side of the page, there is a preview of the system metrics dashboard. It shows several gauges: CPU usage at 44.88%, Memory usage at 71.2%, and Swap usage at 68.8%. A large gauge indicates Memory usage at 11.4GE (Total Memory 18.3G). Below these are line graphs for CPU usage and memory usage over time.

# From Logs to Dashboards in One Command

```
tsg@where-is-my-esc-key ~/Downloads/metricbeat-6.0.0-rc2-darwin-x86_64  
$ .
```

# Avoid password definition in metricbeat.yml

- Leaving your password in metricbeat.yml is risky sometimes since everybody can see it

```
#xpack.monitoring.elasticsearch:  
  
cloud.id: "logs_dev:ZXVyb3B1LXd1c3QWI1YmNmNmFmZiRmZDdlYjc1MjQwMzI0N2M4OTk4NGY2MDI1NTgzODY5Mg=="  
cloud.auth: "elastic:p6tD7eREdwi1azasTFRsJgqh"
```

- Key in the following command in your terminal  
./metricbeat keystore create
- Issue the following command, and paste your password  
./metricbeat keystore add CLOUD\_PWD
- Change your metricbeat.yml to be like following using CLOUD\_PWD

```
cloud.id: "logs_dev:YXAtbm9ydGh1YXN0LTEuYXdzLmZvdW5kLm1vJGE5MGNjYTgwODdiNTR1NTM5  
ZmFkZDg5MjM2OTNiZmZkJDg0ZmJjYTI1NjM4ZDQwYjk5OWVjNDRjMzh1MDE1OGU3"  
cloud.auth: "elastic:${CLOUD_PWD}"
```

# Metricbeat commands - list modules

- List all of the modules
  - `./metricbeat modules list`

```
localhost:metricbeat-7.4.2-darwin-x86_64 liuxg$ ./metricbeat modules list
Enabled:
system

Disabled:
aerospike
apache
aws
beat
beat-xpack
ceph
cockroachdb
consul
coredns
couchbase
couchdb
docker
dropwizard
elasticsearch
elasticsearch-xpack
```

# Metricbeat commands - enable/disable modules

- Enable modules
  - `./metricbeat modules enable nginx apache`
- Disable modules
  - `./metricbeat modules disable nginx apache`

```
localhost:metricbeat-7.4.2-darwin-x86_64 liuxg$ ./metricbeat modules enable
nginx apache
Enabled nginx
Enabled apache
localhost:metricbeat-7.4.2-darwin-x86_64 liuxg$ ./metricbeat modules disable
nginx apache
Disabled nginx
Disabled apache
```

# Metricbeat commands - setup and run

- Set up the Kibana dashboards
  - `./metricbeat setup`
- Run Metricbeat
  - `./metricbeat -e`
- Test modules
  - `./metricbeat test modules system`
  - `./metricbeat test config`
  - `./metricbeat test output`



# How to configure metricbeat modules?

- Find the yml file under the sub-dir **modules.d** and edit it

```
localhost:metricbeat-7.4.2-darwin-x86_64 liuxg$ ls
LICENSE.txt          fields.yml           metricbeat.reference.yml
NOTICE.txt           kibana              metricbeat.yml
README.md            logs                module
data                 metricbeat          modules.d
localhost:metricbeat-7.4.2-darwin-x86_64 liuxg$ ls modules.d
aerospike.yml.disabled      kubernetes.yml.disabled
apache.yml.disabled         kvm.yml.disabled
aws.yml.disabled            logstash-xpack.yml.disabled
beat-xpack.yml.disabled     logstash.yml.disabled
beat.yml.disabled           memcached.yml.disabled
ceph.yml.disabled           mongodb.yml.disabled
cockroachdb.yml.disabled    mssql.yml.disabled
consul.yml.disabled         munin.yml.disabled
coredns.yml.disabled        mysql.yml.disabled
couchbase.yml.disabled      nats.yml.disabled
couchdb.yml.disabled        nginx.yml.disabled
docker.yml.disabled         oracle.yml.disabled
dropwizard.yml.disabled     php_fpm.yml.disabled
elasticsearch-xpack.yml.disabled postgresql.yml.disabled
```

**Thank you!**