



链滴

# ELK 日志系统环境搭建

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1553062503110>

来源网站: 链滴

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)





## filebeat

```
cd /usr/local/filebeat-6.6.2-linux-x86_64 #es用户
```

vim filebeat.yml #配置日志以及日志文件路径（配置如截图，且需要保证es用户具有访问该log目的权限），如nginx日志为例

vim filebeat.yml #配置elasticsearch日志输出地址或者logstash输出地址，在这里我们将采用filebeat先收集日志到logstash中，然后由logstash再到elasticsearch中，因此注释掉默认的elasticsearch地址并取消默认注释的logstash地址（配置如截图）

```
#----- Filebeat inputs -----  
  
filebeat.inputs:  
  
# Each - is an input. Most options can be set at the input level, so  
# you can use different inputs for various configurations.  
# Below are the input specific configurations.  
  
- type: log  
  
# Change to true to enable this input configuration.  
enabled: true  
  
# Paths that should be crawled and fetched. Glob based paths.  
paths:  
- /usr/local/nginx/logs/*.log  
#- c:\programdata\elasticsearch\logs\  
  
# Exclude lines. A list of regular expressions to match. It drops the lines that are  
# matching any regular expression from the list.  
#exclude_lines: ['^DBG']
```



kibana关闭:

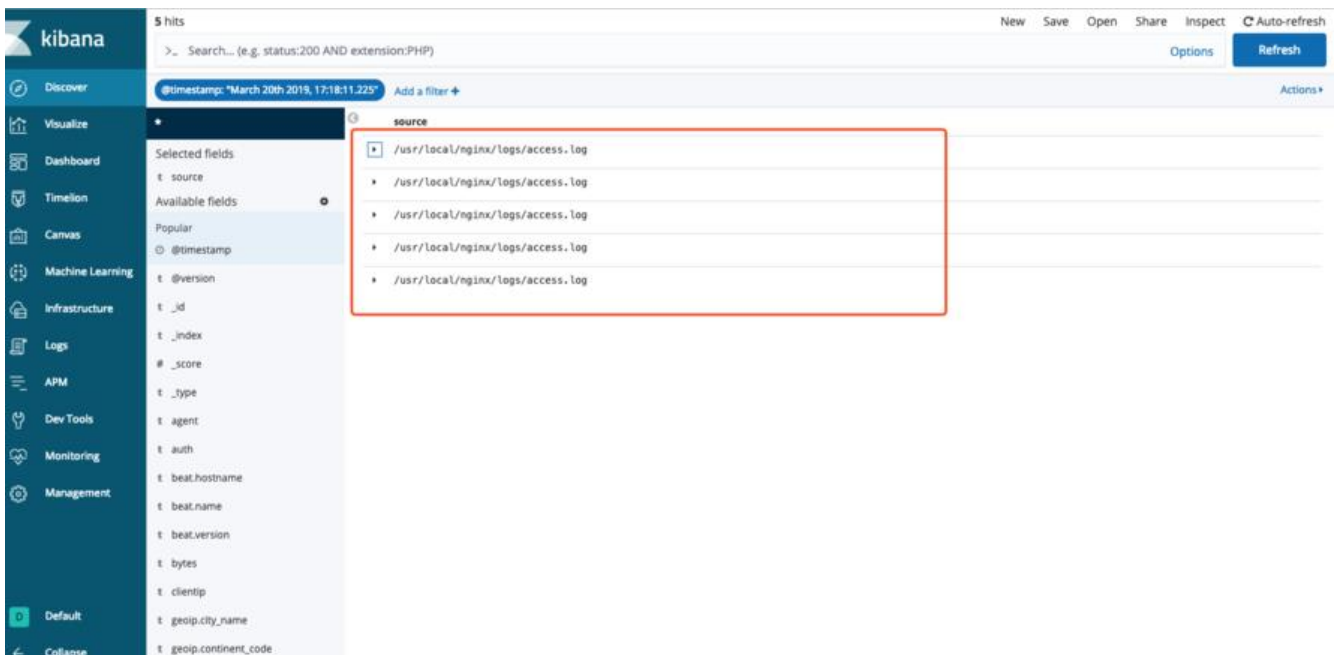
```
[es@oakayTech kibana-6.6.2-linux-x86_64]$ ps -ef | grep node
es      310 32750  0 17:32 pts/4    00:00:00 grep --color=auto node
es      29775  1 1 16:14 ?        00:00:52 bin/./node/bin/node --no-warnings --max-http-header-size=65536 bin/./src/cli
```

## filebeat

```
cd /usr/local/filebeat-6.6.2-linux-x86_64 #es用户
nohup ./filebeat -e -c filebeat.yml -d "publish" & #以后台进程形式启动filebeat服务
tail -f nohup.out #查看启动日志 (或者先以./filebeat -e -c filebeat.yml -d "publish"命令启动在
台打印启动日志确定可以成功关闭后再以后台形式启动)
```

## 确认kibana中是否存在nginx的日志

浏览器中访问 <http://ip:5601> #查看kibana中是否有nginx日志存在



TODO:

- Kibana界面汉化

```
<br />
<br />
<br />
```