
Energy-Log-Server-6.x Documentation

Release v6.1.7

Mar 16, 2020

Contents

1	About	1
2	Introduction	3
2.1	Elasticsearch	3
2.2	Kibana	4
2.3	Logstash	4
2.4	ELK	5
3	Data source and application management	7
3.1	Data source	7
3.2	System services	7
3.3	First configuration steps	9
3.4	First login	10
3.5	Index selection	12
3.6	Changing default users for services	12
3.7	Custom installation the Energy Logserver	13
3.8	Plugins management in the Elasticsearch	17
3.9	ROOTless management	18
3.10	Energy Logserver Elasticsearch encryption	20
4	Discovery	25
4.1	Time settings and refresh	25
4.2	Fields	26
4.3	Filtering and syntax building	27
4.4	Saving and deleting queries	28
5	Visualizations	31
5.1	Creating visualization	31
5.2	Vizualization types	32
5.3	Edit visualization and saving	33
5.4	Dashboards	36
5.5	Sharing dashboards	37
5.6	Dashboard drilldown	37
6	Reports	41
6.1	CSV Report	42
6.2	PDF Report	44

6.3	Scheduler Report (Schedule Export Dashboard)	45
7	User roles and object management	49
7.1	Users, roles and settings	49
7.2	Creating a User (Create User)	50
7.3	Create, modify and delete a role (Create Role), (Role List)	52
7.4	Default user and passwords	56
7.5	Changing password for the system account	57
8	Settings	59
8.1	General Settings	59
8.2	License (License Info)	61
8.3	Special accounts	61
9	Alert Module	63
9.1	Enabling the Alert Module	63
9.2	Creating Alerts	64
9.3	Alerts status	66
9.4	Example of rules	67
9.5	Playbooks	73
9.6	Risks	76
10	Intelligence Module	83
10.1	The fixed part of the screen	85
10.2	Screen content for regressive algorithms	87
10.3	Screen content for the Trend algorithm	89
10.4	Screen content for the neural network (MLP) algorithm	91
10.5	AI Rules List	93
10.6	AI Learn	95
10.7	AI Learn Tasks	97
10.8	Scenarios of using algorithms implemented in the Intelligence module	98
10.9	Scheduler Module	99
10.10	Permission	100
10.11	Register new algorithm	100
11	Verification steps and logs	105
11.1	Verification of Elasticsearch service	105
11.2	Verification of Logstash service	106
12	Building a cluster	109
12.1	Node roles	109
12.2	Naming convention	109
12.3	Config files	110
12.4	Example setup	110
12.5	Adding a new node to existing cluster	111
13	Integration with AD	113
13.1	AD configuration	113
13.2	Configure SSL suport for AD authentication	115
13.3	Role mapping	122
13.4	Password encryption	123
14	Integration with Radius	125
14.1	Configuration	125

15	Configuring Single Sign On (SSO)	127
15.1	Configuration steps	127
15.2	Client (Browser) Configuration##	130
16	Configure email delivery	135
16.1	Configure email delivery for sending PDF reports in Scheduler.	135
16.2	Basic <i>postfix</i> configuration	138
16.3	Example of postfix configuration with SSL encryption enabled	138
17	API	141
17.1	Elasticsearch API	141
17.2	Elasticsearch Index API	141
17.3	Elasticsearch Document API	144
17.4	Elasticsearch Cluster API	147
17.5	Elasticsearch Search API	148
17.6	Elasticsearch - Mapping, Fielddata and Templates	149
17.7	AI Module API	150
17.8	Alert module API	159
17.9	Reports module API	161
17.10	Licencse module API	162
18	Logstash	165
18.1	Logstash - Input “beats”	165
18.2	Logstash - Input “network”	167
18.3	Logstash - Input SNMP	167
18.4	Logstash - Input HTTP / HTTPS	167
18.5	Logstash - Input File	168
18.6	Logstash - Input database	168
18.7	Logstash - Filter “beats syslog”	170
18.8	Logstash - Filter “network”	171
18.9	Logstash - Filter “geoip”	174
18.10	Logstash - Output to Elasticsearch	175
18.11	Logstash plugin for “naemon beat”	175
18.12	Logstash plugin for “perflog”	176
18.13	Single password in all Logstash outputs	177
18.14	Secrets keystore for secure settings	177
18.15	Enabling encryption for Apache Kafka clients	178
19	Integrations	183
19.1	OP5 - Naemon logs	183
19.2	OP5 - Performance data	185
19.3	The Grafana instalation	188
19.4	The Beats configuration	191
19.5	Wazuh integration	191
19.6	BRO integration	192
19.7	2FA authorization with Google Auth Provider (example)	192
19.8	Cerebro - Elasticsearch web admin tool	193
20	Troubleshooting	197
20.1	Recovery default base indexes	197
20.2	To many open files	198
20.3	The Kibana status code 500	199
21	Upgrades	201
21.1	Updating from 6.1.6	201

21.2	Updating from 6.1.5	202
21.3	Updating from 6.1.3 and older	205
22	The Agents module.	207
22.1	Component modules	207
22.2	Table of configuration parameter for Agent software	207
22.3	Installing the agent software	208
22.4	The agent management	209
23	Monitoring	213
23.1	Skimmer	213
23.2	Skimmer Installation	213
23.3	Skimmer service configuration	214
24	CHANGELOG	215
24.1	Version 6.1.8	215
24.2	Version 6.1.7	215
24.3	Version 6.1.6	216
24.4	Version 6.1.5	217
24.5	Version 6.1.3	218
24.6	Version 6.1.2	218
24.7	Version 6.1.1	219
24.8	Version 6.1.0	219
24.9	Version 6.0.2	220
24.10	Version 6.0.1	220

CHAPTER 1

About



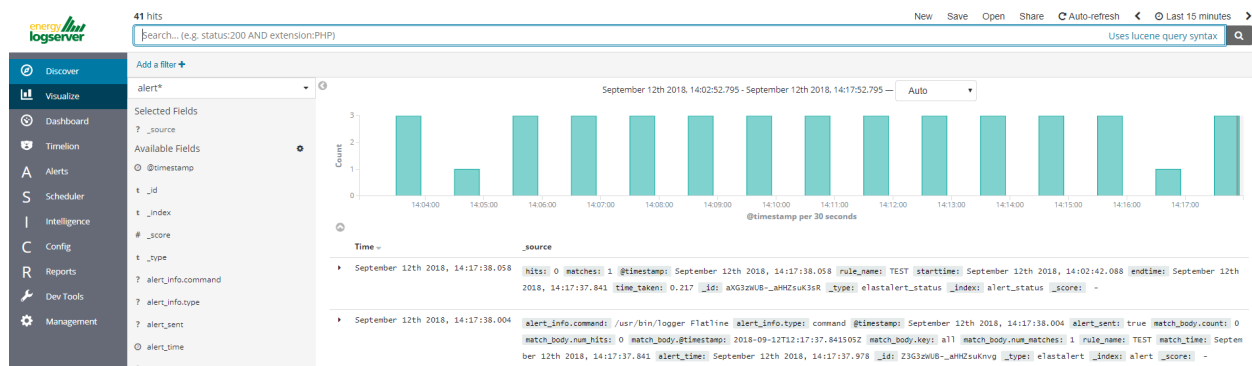
Energy Logserver User Guide

Software ver. 6.x

Document version. 1.0

Introduction

Energy Logserver is innovation solution allowing for centralize IT systems events. It allows for an immediately review, analyze and reporting of system logs - the amount of data does not matter. Energy Logserver is a response to the huge demand for storage and analysis of the large amounts of data from IT systems. Energy Logserver is innovation solution that responds to the need of effectively processing large amounts of data coming from IT environments of today's organizations. Based on the open-source project Elasticsearch valued on the marked, we have created an efficient solution with powerful data storage and searching capabilities. The System has been enriched of functionality that ensures the security of stored information, verification of users, data correlation and visualization, alerting and reporting.



Energy Logserver project was created to centralize events of all IT areas in the organization. We focused on creating a tool that functionality is most expected by IT departments. Because an effective licensing model has been applied, the solution can be implemented in the scope expected by the customer even with very large volume of data. At the same time, the innovation architecture allows for servicing a large portion of data, which cannot be dedicated to solution with limited scalability.

2.1 Elasticsearch

Elasticsearch is a NoSQL database solution that is the heart of our system. Text information send to the system, application and system logs are processed by Logstash filters and directed to Elasticsearch. This storage environment

creates, based on the received data, their respective layout in a binary form, called a data index. The Index is kept on Elasticsearch nodes, implementing the appropriate assumptions from the configuration, such as:

- Replication index between nodes,
- Distribution index between nodes.

The Elasticsearch environment consists of nodes:

- Data node - responsible for storing documents in indexes,
- Master node - responsible for the supervisions of nodes,
- Client node - responsible for cooperation with the client.

Data, Master and Client elements are found even in the smallest Elasticsearch installations, therefore often the environment is referred to as a cluster, regardless of the number of nodes configured. Within the cluster, Elasticsearch decides which data portions are held on a specific node.

Index layout, their name, set of fields is arbitrary and depends on the form of system usage. It is common practice to put data of a similar nature to the same type of index that has a permanent first part of the name. The second part of the name often remains the date the index was created, which in practice means that the new index is created every day. This practice, however, is conventional and every index can have its own rotation convention, name convention, construction scheme and its own set of other features. As a result of passing document through the Logstash engine, each entry receive a data field, which allow to work witch data in relations to time.

The Indexes are built with elementary part called shards. It is good practice to create Indexes with the number of shards that is the multiple of the Elasticsearch data nodes number. Elasticsearch in 6.x version has a new feature called Sequence IDs that guarantee more successful and efficient shard recovery.

Elasticsearch use the *mapping* to describes the fields or properties that documents of that type may have. Elasticsearch in 6.x version restrict indices to a single type.# Kibana #

2.2 Kibana

Kibana lets you visualize your Elasticsearch data and navigate the Elastic Stack. Kibana gives you the freedom to select the way you give shape to your data. And you don't always have to know what you're looking for. Kibana core ships with the classics: histograms, line graphs, pie charts, sunbursts, and more. Plus, you can use Vega grammar to design your own visualizations. All leverage the full aggregation capabilities of Elasticsearch. Perform advanced time series analysis on your Elasticsearch data with our curated time series UIs. Describe queries, transformations, and visualizations with powerful, easy-to-learn expressions. Kibana 6.x has two new feature - a new "Full-screen" mode to viewing dashboards, and new the "Dashboard-only" mode which enables administrators to share dashboards safely.# Logstash #

2.3 Logstash

Logstash is an open source data collection engine with real-time pipelining capabilities. Logstash can dynamically unify data from disparate sources and normalize the data into destinations of your choice. Cleanse and democratize all your data for diverse advanced downstream analytics and visualization use cases.

While Logstash originally drove innovation in log collection, its capabilities extend well beyond that use case. Any type of event can be enriched and transformed with a broad array of input, filter, and output plugins, with many native codecs further simplifying the ingestion process. Logstash accelerates your insights by harnessing a greater volume and variety of data.

Logstash 6.x version supports native support for multiple pipelines. These pipelines are defined in a *pipelines.yml* file which is loaded by default. Users will be able to manage multiple pipelines within Kibana. This solution uses Elasticsearch to store pipeline configurations and allows for on-the-fly reconfiguration of Logstash pipelines. # ELK #

2.4 ELK

“ELK” is the acronym for three open source projects: Elasticsearch, Logstash, and Kibana. Elasticsearch is a search and analytics engine. Logstash is a server-side data processing pipeline that ingests data from multiple sources simultaneously, transforms it, and then sends it to a “stash” like Elasticsearch. Kibana lets users visualize data with charts and graphs in Elasticsearch. The Elastic Stack is the next evolution of the ELK Stack.

Data source and application management

3.1 Data source

Where does the data come from?

Energy Logserver is a solution allowing effective data processing from the IT environment that exists in the organization.

The Elasticsearch engine allows building a database in which large amounts of data are stored in ordered indexes. The Logstash module is responsible for load data into Indexes, whose function is to collect data on specific tcp/udp ports, filter them, normalize them and place them in the appropriate index. Additional plugins, that we can use in Logstash reinforce the work of the module, increase its efficiency, enabling the module to quick interpret data and parse it.

Below is an example of several of the many available Logstash plugins:

exec - receive output of the shell function as an event;

imap - read email from IMAP servers;

jdbc - create events based on JDC data;

jms - create events from Jms broker;

Both Elasticsearch and Logstash are free Open-Source solutions.

More information about Elasticsearch module can be find at: <https://github.com/elastic/elasticsearch>

List of available Logstash plugins: <https://github.com/elastic/logstash-docs/tree/master/docs/plugins>

3.2 System services

For proper operation Energy Logserver requires starting the following system services:

- `elasticsearch.service` - we can run it with a command:

```
systemctl start elasticsearch.service
```

we can check its status with a command:

```
systemctl status elasticsearch.service
```

```
[root@op5-log-analytics ~]# systemctl status elasticsearch
■ elasticsearch.service - Elasticsearch
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2018-08-16 17:20:07 CEST; 47min left
     Docs: http://www.elastic.co
   Process: 999 ExecStartPre=/usr/share/elasticsearch/bin/elasticsearch-systemd-pre-exec (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 1001 (java)
   CGroup: /system.slice/elasticsearch.service
           └─1001 /bin/java -Xms256m -Xmx1g -Djava.awt.headless=true -XX:+Use...

Aug 16 15:20:40 op5-log-analytics elasticsearch[1001]: [2018-08-16 15:20:40,2...
Aug 16 15:20:40 op5-log-analytics elasticsearch[1001]: [2018-08-16 15:20:40,2...
Aug 16 15:20:40 op5-log-analytics elasticsearch[1001]: [2018-08-16 15:20:40,2...
Aug 16 15:20:40 op5-log-analytics elasticsearch[1001]: [2018-08-16 15:20:40,3...
Aug 16 15:20:40 op5-log-analytics elasticsearch[1001]: [2018-08-16 15:20:40,3...
Aug 16 15:20:40 op5-log-analytics elasticsearch[1001]: [2018-08-16 15:20:40,4...
Aug 16 15:20:40 op5-log-analytics elasticsearch[1001]: [2018-08-16 15:20:40,4...
Aug 16 15:20:40 op5-log-analytics elasticsearch[1001]: [2018-08-16 15:20:40,4...
Aug 16 15:20:40 op5-log-analytics elasticsearch[1001]: [2018-08-16 15:20:40,5...
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
```

- kibana.service - we can run it with a command:

```
systemctl start kibana.service
```

we can check its status with a command:

```
systemctl status kibana.service
```

```
[root@op5-log-analytics ~]# systemctl status kibana
■ kibana.service - Kibana
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/kibana.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2018-08-16 17:20:36 CEST; 44min left
   Main PID: 1217 (node)
   CGroup: /system.slice/kibana.service
           └─1217 /opt/kibana/bin/./node/bin/node /opt/kibana/bin/./src/cli...

Aug 16 15:20:45 op5-log-analytics kibana[1217]: Setting the ttl value to... ...0
Aug 16 15:20:45 op5-log-analytics kibana[1217]: { took: 2,
Aug 16 15:20:45 op5-log-analytics kibana[1217]: timed_out: false,
Aug 16 15:20:45 op5-log-analytics kibana[1217]: _shards: { total: 1, success...,
Aug 16 15:20:45 op5-log-analytics kibana[1217]: hits: { total: 1, max_score:...}
Aug 16 15:20:45 op5-log-analytics kibana[1217]: Setting auditselection to....s
Aug 16 15:20:45 op5-log-analytics kibana[1217]: Index : scheduler exists : true
Aug 16 15:20:45 op5-log-analytics kibana[1217]: response for count of schedu...x
Aug 16 15:20:45 op5-log-analytics kibana[1217]: {"type":"log","@timestamp": "...}
Aug 16 15:20:45 op5-log-analytics kibana[1217]: {"type":"log","@timestamp": "...}
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
```

- logstash.service - we can run it with a command:

```
systemctl start logstash.service
```

we can check its status with a command:

```
systemctl status logstash.service
```

```
[root@op5-log-analytics ~]# systemctl status logstash
■ logstash.service - logstash
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/logstash.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2018-08-30 14:04:41 CEST; 1h 58min left
 Main PID: 704 (java)
   CGroup: /system.slice/logstash.service
           └─704 /bin/java -XX:+UseParNewGC -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:CMSIn...

Aug 30 14:04:41 op5-log-analytics systemd[1]: Started logstash.
Aug 30 14:04:41 op5-log-analytics systemd[1]: Starting logstash...
Aug 30 14:04:43 op5-log-analytics logstash[704]: OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM wa...N
Aug 30 12:06:00 op5-log-analytics logstash[704]: Sending Logstash's logs to ...s
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[root@op5-log-analytics ~]# _
```

3.3 First configuration steps

3.3.1 Run the instalation

To install and configure Energy Logserver on the CentOS Linux system you should:

- copy archive Energy Logserver tar.bz2 to the hosted server;
- extract archive Energy Logserver tar.bz2 contain application:
cd /root/ tar xvfj archive.tar.bz2
- go to the application directory and run installation script as a root user:

```
cd /root/insatll
./install.sh
```

3.3.2 Installation steps

During installation you will be ask about following tasks:

- add firewall exception on ports 22(ssh), 5044, 5514 (Logstash), 5601 (Kibana), 9200 (Elasticsearch), 9300 (ES cross-JVM);
- installation of Java environment (Open-JDK), if you use your own Java environment - answer “N”;
- installation of Logstash application;
- configuration of Logstash with custom Energy Logserver configuration;
- connect to the Energy Logserver CentOS repository, which provides Python libraries, and some fonts;
- installation of Kibana, the Energy Logserver GUI;
- installation of Python dependencies;
- installation of mail components for Energy Logserver notification;

- installation of data-node of Elasticsearch;
- configuration of Elasticsearch as Data Node;
- configuration of Elasticsearch as Master Node.

3.3.3 Optional installation steps:

Optionally you can:

- install and configure the filebeat agent;
- install and configure the winlogbeat agent;
- configure Energy Logserver perf_data to integrated with the Energy Logserver Monitor;
- configure naemonLogs to integrated with the Naemon;
- configure integration with Active Directory and SSO servers. You can find necessary information in [12-00-00-Integration_with_AD](#) and [13-00-00-Windows-SSO](#);
- install and configure monitoring with Marvel:

```
cd /usr/share/elasticsearch
sudo bin/plugin install license
sudo bin/plugin install marvel-agent
systemctl restart elasticsearch
```

- enable predictive functionality in Intelligence module:

```
curl -XPOST 'http://localhost:9200/_aliases' -d '{
  "actions" : [
    { "add" : { "index" : "intelligence", "alias" : "predictive" } },
    { "add" : { "index" : "perfdata-linux", "alias" : "predictive" } }
  ]}'
```

- generate writeback index for Alert service:

```
*/opt/alert/bin/elastalert-create-index --config /opt/alert/config.yaml*
```

3.4 First login

If you log in to Energy Logserver for the first time, you must specify the Index to be searched. We have the option of entering the name of your index, indicate a specific index from a given day, or using the asterix (*) to indicate all of them matching a specific index pattern. Therefore, to start working with Energy Logserver application, we log in to it (by default the user: logserver/password:logserver).



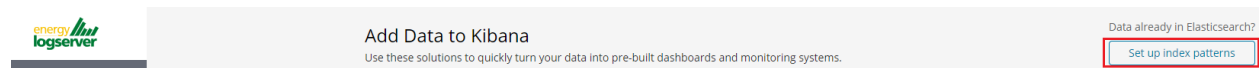
Please sign in

Username

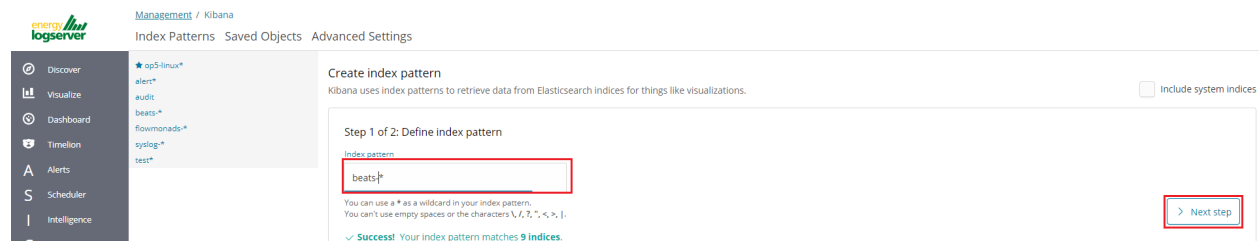
Password

Sign in

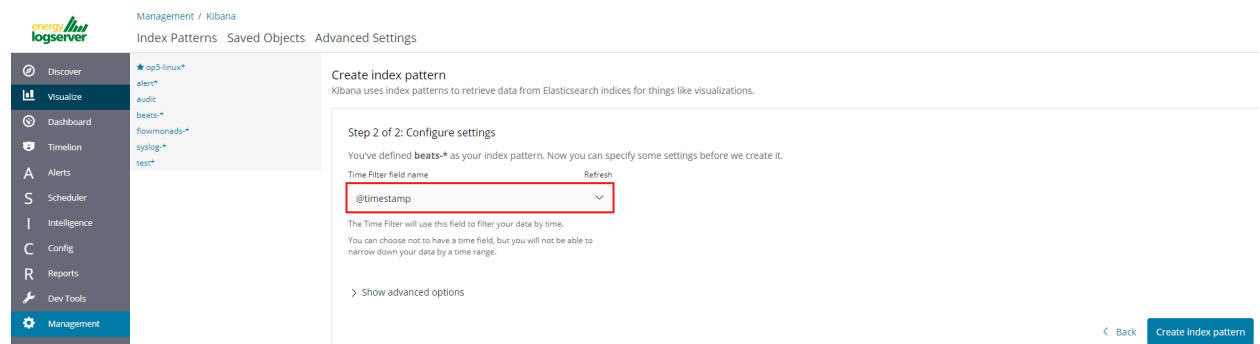
After logging in to the application click the button “Set up index pattern” to add new index pattern in Kibana:



In the “Index pattern” field enter the name of the index or index pattern (after confirming that the index or sets of indexes exists) and click “Next step” button.



In the next step, from drop down menu select the “Time filter field name”, after which individual event (events) should be sorted. By default the *timestamp* is set, which is the time of occurrence of the event, but depending on the preferences. It may also be the time of the indexing or other selected based on the fields indicated on the event.

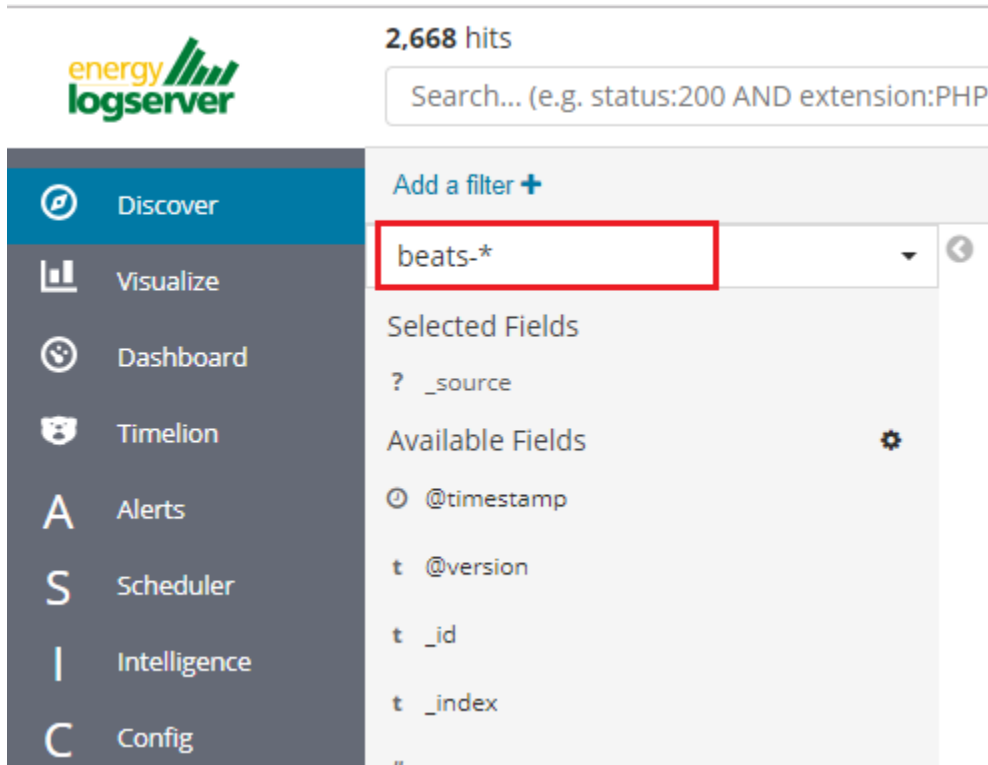


At any time, you can add more indexes or index patterns by going to the main tab select „Management” and next select „Index Patterns”.

3.5 Index selection

After login into Energy Logserver you will going to „Discover” tab, where you can interactively explore your data. You have access to every document in every index that matches the selected index patterns.

If you want to change selected index, drop down menu with the name of the current object in the left panel. Clicking on the object from the expanded list of previously create index patterns, will change the searched index.



3.6 Changing default users for services

3.6.1 Change Kibana User

Edit file `/etc/systemd/system/kibana.service`

```
User=newuser
Group= newuser
```

Edit `/etc/default/kibana`

```
user=" newuser "
group=" newuser "
```

Add appropriate permission:

```
chown newuser: /usr/share/kibana/ /etc/kibana/ -R
```

3.6.2 Change Elasticsearch User

Edit `/usr/lib/tmpfiles.d/elasticsearch.conf` and change user name and group:

```
d /var/run/elasticsearch 0755 newuser newuser -
```

Create directory:

```
mkdir /etc/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service.d/
```

Edit `/etc/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service.d/01-user.conf`

```
[Service]
User=newuser
Group= newuser
```

Add appropriate permission:

```
chown -R newuser: /var/lib/elasticsearch /usr/share/elasticsearch /etc/
↪elasticsearch /var/log/elasticsearch
```

3.6.3 Change Logstash User

Create directory:

```
mkdir /etc/systemd/system/logstash.service.d
```

Edit `/etc/systemd/system/logstash.service.d/01-user.conf`

```
[Service]
User=newuser
Group=newuser
```

Add appropriate permission:

```
chown -R newuser: /etc/logstash /var/log/logstash
```

3.7 Custom installation the Energy Logserver

If you need to install Energy Logserver in non-default location, use the following steps.

1. Define the variable `INSTALL_PATH` if you do not want default paths like `"/`

```
export INSTALL_PATH="/"
```

2. Install the `firewalld` service

```
yum install firewalld
```

3. Configure the `firewalld` service

```
systemctl enable firewalld
systemctl start firewalld
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=22/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=443/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=5601/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=9200/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=9300/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
```

4. Install and enable the epel repository

```
yum install epel-release
```

5. Install the Java OpenJDK

```
yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless.x86_64
```

6. Install the reports dependencies, e.g. for mail and fonts

```
yum install fontconfig freetype freetype-devel fontconfig-devel libstdc++ urw-
→ fonts net-tools ImageMagick ghostscript poppler-utils
```

7. Create the nessesery users accounts

```
useradd -M -d ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/kibana -s /sbin/nologin kibana
useradd -M -d ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/elasticsearch -s /sbin/nologin_
→ elasticsearch
useradd -M -d ${INSTALL_PATH}/opt/alert -s /sbin/nologin alert
```

8. Remove .gitkeep files from source directory

```
find . -name ".gitkeep" -delete
```

9. Install the Elasticsearch 6.2.4 files

```
/bin/cp -rf elasticsearch/elasticsearch-6.2.4/* ${INSTALL_PATH}/
```

10. Install the Kibana 6.2.4 files

```
/bin/cp -rf kibana/kibana-6.2.4/* ${INSTALL_PATH}/
```

11. Configure the Elasticsearch system dependencies

```
/bin/cp -rf system/limits.d/30-elasticsearch.conf /etc/security/limits.d/
/bin/cp -rf system/sysctl.d/90-elasticsearch.conf /etc/sysctl.d/
/bin/cp -rf system/sysconfig/elasticsearch /etc/sysconfig/
/bin/cp -rf system/rsyslog.d/intelligence.conf /etc/rsyslog.d/
echo -e "RateLimitInterval=0\nRateLimitBurst=0" >> /etc/systemd/journald.conf
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart rsyslog.service
sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.d/90-elasticsearch.conf
```

12. Configure the SSL Encryption for the Kibana

```
mkdir -p ${INSTALL_PATH}/etc/kibana/ssl
openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -sha256 -subj '/CN=LOGSERVER/
→ subjectAltName=LOGSERVER/' -keyout ${INSTALL_PATH}/etc/kibana/ssl/kibana.key -
→ out ${INSTALL_PATH}/etc/kibana/ssl/kibana.crt
```

13. Install the Elasticsearch-auth plugin

```
cp -rf elasticsearch/elasticsearch-auth ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/elasticsearch/
↪ plugins/elasticsearch-auth
```

14. Install the Elasticsearch configuration files

```
/bin/cp -rf elasticsearch/*.yml ${INSTALL_PATH}/etc/elasticsearch/
```

15. Install the Elasticsearch system indices

```
mkdir -p ${INSTALL_PATH}/var/lib/elasticsearch
/bin/cp -rf elasticsearch/nodes ${INSTALL_PATH}/var/lib/elasticsearch/
```

16. Add necessary permission for the Elasticsearch directories

```
chown -R elasticsearch:elasticsearch ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/elasticsearch $
↪ ${INSTALL_PATH}/etc/elasticsearch ${INSTALL_PATH}/var/lib/elasticsearch $
↪ ${INSTALL_PATH}/var/log/elasticsearch
```

17. Install the Kibana plugins

```
cp -rf kibana/plugins/* ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/kibana/plugins/
```

18. Extrace the node_modules for plugins and remove archive

```
tar -xf ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/kibana/plugins/node_modules.tar -C ${INSTALL_
↪ PATH}/usr/share/kibana/plugins/
/bin/rm -rf ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/kibana/plugins/node_modules.tar
```

19. Install the Kibana reports binaries

```
cp -rf kibana/export_plugin/* ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/kibana/bin/
```

20. Create directory for the Kibana reports

```
/bin/cp -rf kibana/optimize ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/kibana/
```

21. Install the python dependencies for reports

```
tar -xf kibana/python.tar -C /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
```

22. Install the Kibana custom sources

```
/bin/cp -rf kibana/src/* ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/kibana/src/
```

23. Install the Kibana configuration

```
/bin/cp -rf kibana/kibana.yml ${INSTALL_PATH}/etc/kibana/kibana.yml
```

24. Generate the iron secret salt for Kibana

```
echo "server.ironsecret: \"$(</dev/urandom tr -dc _A-Z-a-z-0-9 | head -c32)\"" >>
↪ ${INSTALL_PATH}/etc/kibana/kibana.yml
```

25. Remove old cache files

```
rm -rf ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/kibana/optimize/bundles/*
```

26. Install the Alert plugin

```
mkdir -p ${INSTALL_PATH}/opt  
/bin/cp -rf alert ${INSTALL_PATH}/opt/alert
```

27. Install the AI plugin

```
/bin/cp -rf ai ${INSTALL_PATH}/opt/ai
```

28. Set the proper permissions

```
chown -R elasticsearch:elasticsearch ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/elasticsearch/  
chown -R alert:alert ${INSTALL_PATH}/opt/alert  
chown -R kibana:kibana ${INSTALL_PATH}/usr/share/kibana ${INSTALL_PATH}/opt/ai $  
↪ ${INSTALL_PATH}/opt/alert/rules ${INSTALL_PATH}/var/lib/kibana  
chmod -R 755 ${INSTALL_PATH}/opt/ai  
chmod -R 755 ${INSTALL_PATH}/opt/alert
```

29. Install service files for the Alert, Kibana and the Elasticsearch

```
/bin/cp -rf system/alert.service /usr/lib/systemd/system/alert.service  
/bin/cp -rf kibana/kibana-6.2.4/etc/systemd/system/kibana.service /usr/lib/  
↪ systemd/system/kibana.service  
/bin/cp -rf elasticsearch/elasticsearch-6.2.4/usr/lib/systemd/system/  
↪ elasticsearch.service /usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service
```

30. Set property paths in service files \${INSTALL_PATH}

```
perl -pi -e 's#/opt#${INSTALL_PATH}/opt#g' /usr/lib/systemd/system/alert.  
↪ service  
perl -pi -e 's#/etc#${INSTALL_PATH}/etc#g' /usr/lib/systemd/system/kibana.  
↪ service  
perl -pi -e 's#/usr#${INSTALL_PATH}/usr#g' /usr/lib/systemd/system/kibana.  
↪ service  
perl -pi -e 's#ES_HOME=#ES_HOME='${INSTALL_PATH}'#g' /usr/lib/systemd/system/  
↪ elasticsearch.service  
perl -pi -e 's#ES_PATH_CONF=#ES_PATH_CONF='${INSTALL_PATH}'#g' /usr/lib/systemd/  
↪ system/elasticsearch.service  
perl -pi -e 's#ExecStart=#ExecStart='${INSTALL_PATH}'#g' /usr/lib/systemd/system/  
↪ elasticsearch.service
```

31. Enable the system services

```
systemctl daemon-reload  
systemctl reenabale alert  
systemctl reenabale kibana  
systemctl reenabale elasticsearch
```

32. Set location for Elasticsearch data and logs files in configuration file

- Elasticsearch

```
perl -pi -e 's#path.data: #path.data: '${INSTALL_PATH}'#g' ${INSTALL_PATH}/  
↪ etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml  
perl -pi -e 's#path.logs: #path.logs: '${INSTALL_PATH}'#g' ${INSTALL_PATH}/  
↪ etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml
```

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```
perl -pi -e 's#/usr#`${INSTALL_PATH}`/usr#g' `${INSTALL_PATH}`/etc/
↪elasticsearch/jvm.options
perl -pi -e 's#/usr#`${INSTALL_PATH}`/usr#g' /etc/sysconfig/elasticsearch
```

- Kibana

```
perl -pi -e 's#/etc#`${INSTALL_PATH}`/etc#g' `${INSTALL_PATH}`/etc/kibana/
↪kibana.yml
perl -pi -e 's#/opt#`${INSTALL_PATH}`/opt#g' `${INSTALL_PATH}`/etc/kibana/
↪kibana.yml
perl -pi -e 's#/usr#`${INSTALL_PATH}`/usr#g' `${INSTALL_PATH}`/etc/kibana/
↪kibana.yml
```

- AI

```
perl -pi -e 's#/opt#`${INSTALL_PATH}`/opt#g' `${INSTALL_PATH}`/opt/ai/bin/
↪conf.cfg
```

33. What next ?

- Upload License file to `\${INSTALL_PATH}`/usr/share/elasticsearch/directory.
- Setup cluster in `\${INSTALL_PATH}`/etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml

```
discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts: [ "172.10.0.1:9300", "172.10.0.2:9300" ]
```

- Redirect GUI to 443/tcp

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-masquerade --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-forward-
↪port=port=443:proto=tcp:toport=5601 --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
```

3.8 Plugins management in the Elasticsearch

Base installation of the Energy Logserver contains the *elasticsearch-auth* plugin. You can extend the basic Elasticsearch functionality by installing the custom plugins.

Plugins contain JAR files, but may also contain scripts and config files, and must be installed on every node in the cluster.

After installation, each node must be restarted before the plugin becomes visible.

The Elasticsearch provides two categories of plugins:

- Core Plugins - it is plugins that are part of the Elasticsearch project.
- Community contributed - it is plugins that are external to the Elasticsearch project

3.8.1 Installing Plugins

Core Elasticsearch plugins can be installed as follows:

```
cd /usr/share/elasticsearch/
bin/elasticsearch-plugin install [plugin_name]
```

Example:

```
bin/elasticsearch-plugin install ingest-geoip

-> Downloading ingest-geoip from elastic
[=====] 100%
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@ WARNING: plugin requires additional permissions @
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

* java.lang.RuntimePermission accessDeclaredMembers
* java.lang.reflect.ReflectPermission suppressAccessChecks
See http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/security/permissions.html
for descriptions of what these permissions allow and the associated risks.

Continue with installation? [y/N]y
-> Installed ingest-geoip
```

Plugins from custom link or filesystem can be installed as follow:

```
cd /usr/share/elasticsearch/  
sudo bin/elasticsearch-plugin install [url]
```

Example:

```
sudo bin/elasticsearch-plugin install file:///path/to/plugin.zip
bin\elasticsearch-plugin install file:///C:/path/to/plugin.zip
sudo bin/elasticsearch-plugin install http://some.domain/path/to/plugin.zip
```

3.8.2 Listing plugins

Listing currently loaded plugins

```
sudo bin/elasticsearch-plugin list
```

listing currently available core plugins:

```
sudo bin/elasticsearch-plugin list --help
```

3.8.3 Removing plugins

```
sudo bin/elasticsearch-plugin remove [pluginname]
```

3.8.4 Updating plugins

```
sudo bin/elasticsearch-plugin remove [pluginname]
sudo bin/elasticsearch-plugin install [pluginname]
```

3.9 ROOTless management

To configure Energy Logserver so its services can be managed without root access follow these steps:

1. Create a file in `/etc/sudoers.d` (eg.: `10-logserver`) with the content:

```
%kibana ALL=/bin/systemctl status kibana
%kibana ALL=/bin/systemctl status kibana.service
%kibana ALL=/bin/systemctl stop kibana
%kibana ALL=/bin/systemctl stop kibana.service
%kibana ALL=/bin/systemctl start kibana
%kibana ALL=/bin/systemctl start kibana.service
%kibana ALL=/bin/systemctl restart kibana
%kibana ALL=/bin/systemctl restart kibana.service

%elasticsearch ALL=/bin/systemctl status elasticsearch
%elasticsearch ALL=/bin/systemctl status elasticsearch.service
%elasticsearch ALL=/bin/systemctl stop elasticsearch
%elasticsearch ALL=/bin/systemctl stop elasticsearch.service
%elasticsearch ALL=/bin/systemctl start elasticsearch
%elasticsearch ALL=/bin/systemctl start elasticsearch.service
%elasticsearch ALL=/bin/systemctl restart elasticsearch
%elasticsearch ALL=/bin/systemctl restart elasticsearch.service

%alert ALL=/bin/systemctl status alert
%alert ALL=/bin/systemctl status alert.service
%alert ALL=/bin/systemctl stop alert
%alert ALL=/bin/systemctl stop alert.service
%alert ALL=/bin/systemctl start alert
%alert ALL=/bin/systemctl start alert.service
%alert ALL=/bin/systemctl restart alert
%alert ALL=/bin/systemctl restart alert.service

%logstash ALL=/bin/systemctl status logstash
%logstash ALL=/bin/systemctl status logstash.service
%logstash ALL=/bin/systemctl stop logstash
%logstash ALL=/bin/systemctl stop logstash.service
%logstash ALL=/bin/systemctl start logstash
%logstash ALL=/bin/systemctl start logstash.service
%logstash ALL=/bin/systemctl restart logstash
%logstash ALL=/bin/systemctl restart logstash.service
```

2. Change permissions for files and directories:

- Kibana, Elasticsearch, Alert

```
chmod g+rw /etc/kibana/kibana.yml /opt/alert/config.yaml /opt/ai/bin/conf.
↪cfg /etc/elasticsearch/{elasticsearch.yml,jvm.options,log4j2.properties,
↪properties.yml,role-mappings.yml}
chmod g+rw /etc/kibana/ssl /etc/elasticsearch/ /opt/{ai,alert} /opt/ai/bin
chown -R elasticsearch:elasticsearch /etc/elasticsearch/
chown -R kibana:kibana /etc/kibana/ssl
```

- Logstash

```
find /etc/logstash -type f -exec chmod g+rw {} \;
find /etc/logstash -type d -exec chmod g+rw {} \;
chown -R logstash:logstash /etc/logstash
```

3. Add a user to groups defined earlier:

```
usermod -a -G kibana,alert,elasticsearch,logstash service_user
```

From now on this user should be able to start/stop/restart services and modify configurations files.

3.10 Energy Logserver Elasticsearch encryption

3.10.1 Generating Certificates

1. Requirements for certificate configuration:

- To encrypt traffic (HTTP and transport layer) of Elasticsearch you have to generate certificate authority which will be used to sign each node certificate of a cluster.
- Elasticsearch certificate has to be generated in pkcs8 RSA format.

2. Example certificate configuration (Certificates will be valid for 10 years based on this example):

```
# To make this process easier prepare some variables:
DOMAIN=loganalytics-node.test
DOMAIN_IP=10.4.3.185 # This is required if certificate validation is used on transport_
↳layer
COUNTRYNAME=PL
STATE=Poland
COMPANY=LOGTEST

# Generate CA key:
openssl genrsa -out rootCA.key 4096

# Create and sign root certificate:
echo -e "${COUNTRYNAME}\n${STATE}\n\n${COMPANY}\n\n\n" | openssl req -x509 -new -
↳nodes -key rootCA.key -sha256 -days 3650 -out rootCA.crt

# Create RSA key for domain:
openssl genrsa -out ${DOMAIN}.pre 2048

# Convert generated key to pkcs8 RSA key for domain hostname
# (if you do not want to encrypt the key add "-nocrypt" at the end of the command;_
↳otherwise it will be necessary to add this password later in every config file):
openssl pkcs8 -topk8 -inform pem -in ${DOMAIN}.pre -outform pem -out ${DOMAIN}.key

# Create a Certificate Signing Request (openssl.cnf can be in a different location;_
↳this is the default for CentOS 7.7):
openssl req -new -sha256 -key ${DOMAIN}.key -subj "/C=PL/ST=Poland/O=EMCA/CN=${DOMAIN}
↳" -reqexts SAN -config <(cat /etc/pki/tls/openssl.cnf <(printf
↳"[SAN]\nsubjectAltName=DNS:${DOMAIN},IP:${DOMAIN_IP}") -out ${DOMAIN}.csr

# Generate Domain Certificate
openssl x509 -req -in ${DOMAIN}.csr -CA rootCA.crt -CAkey rootCA.key -CAcreateserial -
↳out ${DOMAIN}.crt -sha256 -extfile <(printf "[req]\ndefault_
↳bits=2048\ndistinguished_name=req_distinguished_name\nreq_extensions=req_ext\n[req_
↳distinguished_name]\ncountryName=${COUNTRYNAME}\nstateOrProvinceName=${STATE}
↳\norganizationName=${COMPANY}\ncommonName=${DOMAIN}\n[req_ext]\nsubjectAltName=@alt_
↳names\n[alt_names]\nDNS.1=${DOMAIN}\nIP=${DOMAIN_IP}\n") -days 3650 -extensions req_
↳ext

# Verify the validity of the generated certificate
openssl x509 -in ${DOMAIN}.crt -text -noout
```

1. Right now you should have these files:

```
$ ls -l | sort
loganalytics-node.test.crt
loganalytics-node.test.csr
loganalytics-node.test.key
loganalytics-node.test.pre
rootCA.crt
rootCA.key
rootCA.srl
```

1. Create a directory to store required files (users: elasticsearch, kibana and logstash have to be able to read these files):

```
mkdir /etc/elasticsearch/ssl
cp {loganalytics-node.test.crt,loganalytics-node.test.key,rootCA.crt} /etc/
↪ elasticsearch/ssl
chown -R elasticsearch:elasticsearch /etc/elasticsearch/ssl
chmod 755 /etc/elasticsearch/ssl
chmod 644 /etc/elasticsearch/ssl/*
```

3.10.2 Setting up configuration files

1. Append or uncomment below lines in `/etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml` and change paths to proper values (based on past steps):

```
## Transport layer encryption
logserverguard.ssl.transport.enabled: true
logserverguard.ssl.transport.pemcert_filepath: "/etc/elasticsearch/ssl/loganalytics-
↪ node.test.crt"
logserverguard.ssl.transport.pemkey_filepath: "/etc/elasticsearch/ssl/loganalytics-
↪ node.test.key"
logserverguard.ssl.transport.pemkey_password: "password_for_pemkey" # if there is no_
↪ password leve ""
logserverguard.ssl.transport.pemtrustedcas_filepath: "/etc/elasticsearch/ssl/rootCA.
↪ crt"

logserverguard.ssl.transport.enforce_hostname_verification: true
logserverguard.ssl.transport.resolve_hostname: true

logserverguard.ssl.transport.enabled_ciphers:
- "TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384"
logserverguard.ssl.transport.enabled_protocols:
- "TLSv1.2"

## HTTP layer encryption
logserverguard.ssl.http.enabled: true
logserverguard.ssl.http.pemcert_filepath: "/etc/elasticsearch/ssl/loganalytics-node.
↪ test.crt"
logserverguard.ssl.http.pemkey_filepath: "/etc/elasticsearch/ssl/loganalytics-node.
↪ test.key"
logserverguard.ssl.http.pemkey_password: "password_for_pemkey" # if there is no_
↪ password leve ""
logserverguard.ssl.http.pemtrustedcas_filepath: "/etc/elasticsearch/ssl/rootCA.crt"

logserverguard.ssl.http.clientauth_mode: OPTIONAL
logserverguard.ssl.http.enabled_ciphers:
```

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```
- "TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384"
```

```
logserverguard.ssl.http.enabled_protocols:
```

```
- "TLSv1.2"
```

1. Append or uncomment below lines in `/etc/kibana/kibana.yml` and change paths to proper values:

```
# For below two, both IP or HOSTNAME (https://loganalytics-node.test:PORT) can be
↳used because IP has been supplied in "alt_names"
elasticsearch.url: "https://10.4.3.185:8000" # Default is "http://localhost:8000"
---
elastfilter.url: "https://10.4.3.185:9200" # Default is "http://localhost:9200"
---
# Elasticsearch traffic encryption
# There is also an option to use "127.0.0.1/localhost" and to not supply path to CA.
↳Verification Mode should be then changed to "none".
elasticsearch.ssl.verificationMode: full
elasticsearch.ssl.certificate: "/etc/elasticsearch/ssl/loganalytics-node.test.crt"
elasticsearch.ssl.key: "/etc/elasticsearch/ssl/loganalytics-node.test.key"
elasticsearch.ssl.keyPassphrase: "password_for_pemkey" # this line is not required if
↳there is no password
elasticsearch.ssl.certificateAuthorities: "/etc/elasticsearch/ssl/rootCA.crt"
```

1. Append or uncomment below lines in `/opt/alert/config.yaml` and change paths to proper values:

```
# Connect with TLS to Elasticsearch
use_ssl: True

# Verify TLS certificates
verify_certs: True

# Client certificate:
client_cert: /etc/elasticsearch/ssl/loganalytics-node.test.crt
client_key: /etc/elasticsearch/ssl/loganalytics-node.test.key
ca_certs: /etc/elasticsearch/ssl/rootCA.crt
```

1. For CSV/HTML export to work properly rootCA.crt generated in first step has to be “installed” on the server.
Below example for CentOS 7:

```
# Copy rootCA.crt and update CA trust store
cp /etc/elasticsearch/ssl/rootCA.crt /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/rootCA.crt
update-ca-trust
```

1. Intelligence module. Generate pkcs12 keystore/cert:

```
DOMAIN=loganalytics-node.test
keytool -import -file /etc/elasticsearch/ssl/rootCA.crt -alias root -keystore root.jks
openssl pkcs12 -export -in /etc/elasticsearch/ssl/${DOMAIN}.crt -inkey /etc/
↳elasticsearch/ssl/${DOMAIN}.key -out ${DOMAIN}.p12 -name "${DOMAIN}" -certfile /etc/
↳elasticsearch/ssl/rootCA.crt
```

```
# Configure /opt/ai/bin/conf.cfg
https_keystore=/path/to/pk12/loganalytics-node.test.p12
https_truststore=/path/to/root.jks
https_keystore_pass=bla123
https_truststore_pass=bla123
```

3.10.3 Logstash/Beats

You can either install CA to allow Logstash and Beats traffic or you can supply required certificates in config:

1. Logstash:

```
output {
  elasticsearch {
    hosts => "https://loganalytics-node.test:9200"
    ssl => true
    index => "winlogbeat-%{+YYYY.MM}"
    user => "logstash"
    password => "logstash"
    cacert => "/path/to/cacert/rootCA.crt"
  }
}
```

1. Beats:

```
output.elasticsearch.hosts: ["https://loganalytics-node.test:9200"]
output.elasticsearch.protocol: "https"
output.elasticsearch.ssl.enabled: true
output.elasticsearch.ssl.certificate_authorities: ["/path/to/cacert/rootCA.crt"]
```

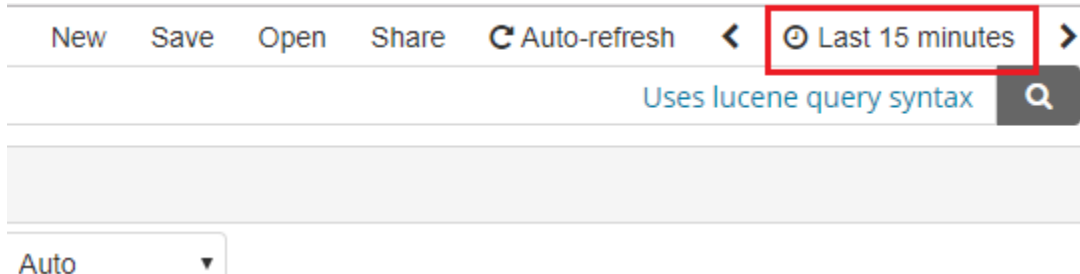
Additionally, for any beats program to be able to write to elasticsearch, you will have to make changes to “enabled_ciphers” directive in “/etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml”. This is done by commenting:

```
logserverguard.ssl.http.enabled_ciphers:
- "TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384"
```

Otherwise, the beat will not be able to send documents directly and if you want to avoid it you can send a document with Logstash first.

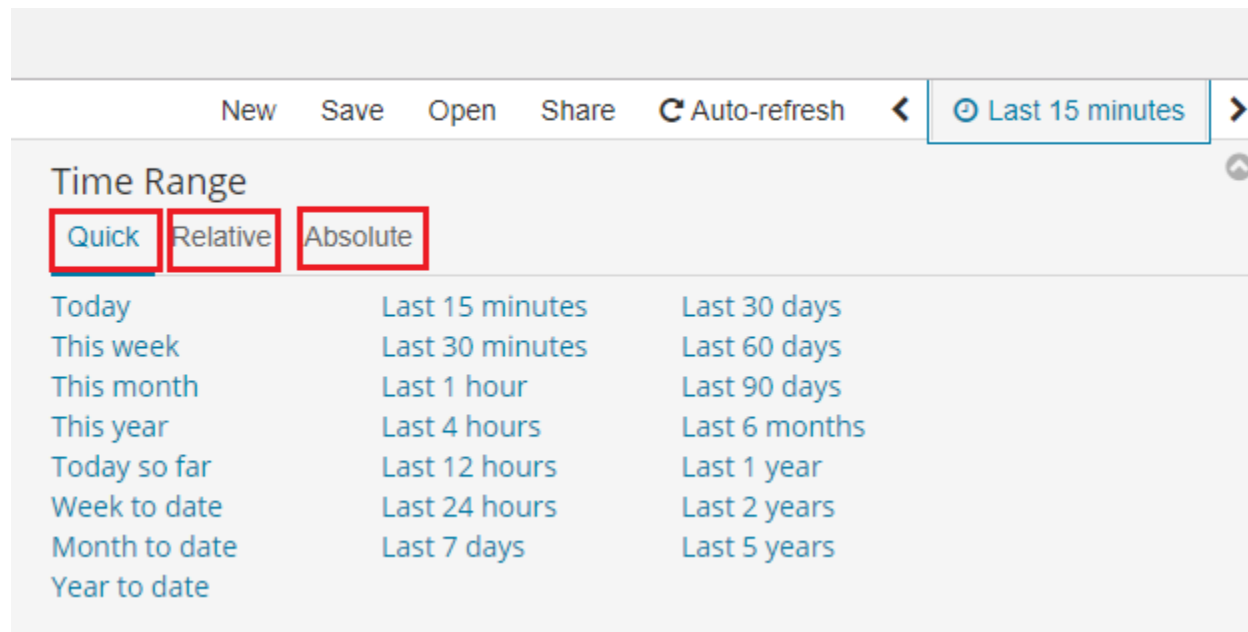
4.1 Time settings and refresh

In the upper right corner there is a section in which it defines the range of time that Energy Logserver will search in terms of conditions contained in the search bar. The default value is the last 15 minutes.








After clicking this selection, we can adjust the scope of search by selecting one of the three tabs in the drop-down window:

- **Quick:** contain several predefined ranges that should be clicked.
- **Relative:** in this windows specify the day from which Energy Logserver should search for data.
- **Absolute:** using two calendars we define the time range for which the search results are to be returned.



4.2 Fields

Energy Logserver in the body of searched events, it recognize fields that can be used to created more precision queries. The extracted fields are visible in the left panel. They are divided on three types: timestamp, marked on clock icon  `timestamp`; text, marked with the letter “t”  `params.level` and digital, marked witch hashtag  `_score`.

Pointing to them and clicking on icon , they are automatically transferred to the „Selected Fields” column and in the place of events a table with selected columns is created on regular basis. In the “Selected Fields” selection you can also delete specific fields from the table by clicking  on the selected element.

Selected Fields

timestamp

operation

username

_id

Available Fields

_index

_score

_type

method

params._

params.allow_no_indices

params.ignore_unavailable

params.include_defaults

params.level

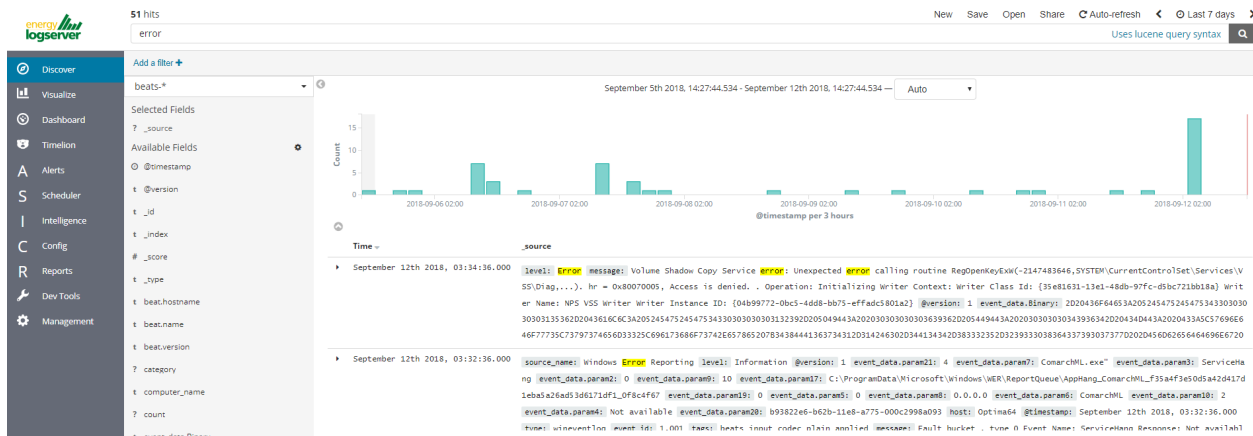
params.preference

params.timeout

request

4.3 Filtering and syntax building

We use the query bar to search interesting events. For example, after entering the word „error”, all events that contain the word will be displayed, additional highlighting them with a yellow background.



4.3.1 Syntax

Fields can be used in the similar way by defining conditions that interesting us. The syntax of such queries is:

```
<fields_name:<fields_value>
```

Example:

```
status:500
```

This query will display all events that contain the „status” fields with a value of 500.

4.3.2 Filters

The field value does not have to be a single, specific value. For digital fields we can specify range in the following scheme:

```
<fields_name:[<range_from TO <range_to]
```

Example:

```
status:[500 TO 599]
```

This query will return events with status fields that are in the range 500 to 599.

4.3.3 Operators

The search language used in Energy Logserver allows to you use logical operators „AND”, „OR” and „NOT”, which are key and necessary to build more complex queries.

- **AND** is used to combined expressions, e.g. „error AND „access denied”. If an event contain only one expression or the words error and denied but not the word access, then it will not be displayed.
- **OR** is used to search for the events that contain one OR other expression, e.g. „status:500” OR “denied”. This query will display events that contain word „denied” or status field value of 500. Energy Logserver uses this operator by default, so query „status:500” “denied” would return the same results.
- **NOT** is used to exclude the following expression e.g. „status:[500 TO 599] NOT status:505” will display all events that have a status fields, and the value of the field is between 500 and 599 but will eliminate from the result events whose status field value is exactly 505.
- **The above methods** can be combined with each other by building even more complex queries. Understanding how they work and joining it, is the basis for effective searching and full use of Energy Logserver.

Example of query built from connected logical operations:

```
status:[500 TO 599] AND („access denied" OR error) NOT status:505
```

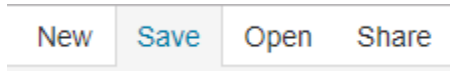
Returns in the results all events for which the value of status fields are in the range of 500 to 599, simultaneously contain the word „access denied” or „error”, omitting those events for which the status field value is 505.


4.4 Saving and deleting queries

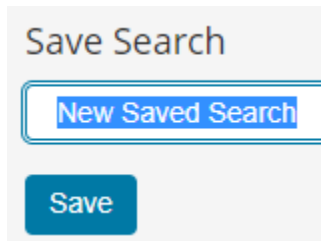
Saving queries enables you to reload and use them in the future.

4.4.1 Save query

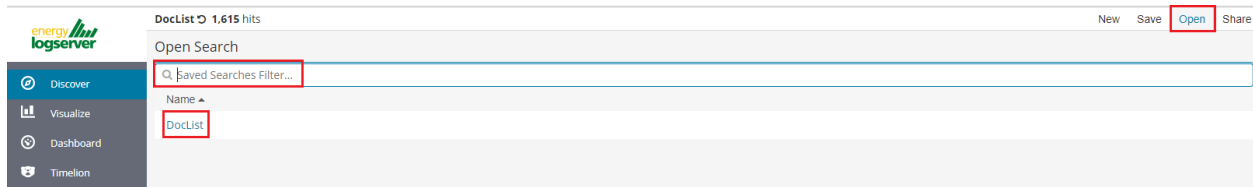
To save query, click on the “Save” button under on the query bar:



This will bring up a window in which we give the query a name and then click the button .




Saved queries can be opened by going to „Open” from the main menu at the top of the page, and select saved search from the search list:



Additional you can use “Saved Searchers Filter..” to filter the search list.

4.4.2 Open query


To open a saved query from the search list, you can click on the name of the query you are interested in.


After clicking on the icon  on the name of the saved query and chose “Edit Query DSL”, we will gain access to the advanced editing mode, so that we can change the query on at a lower level.

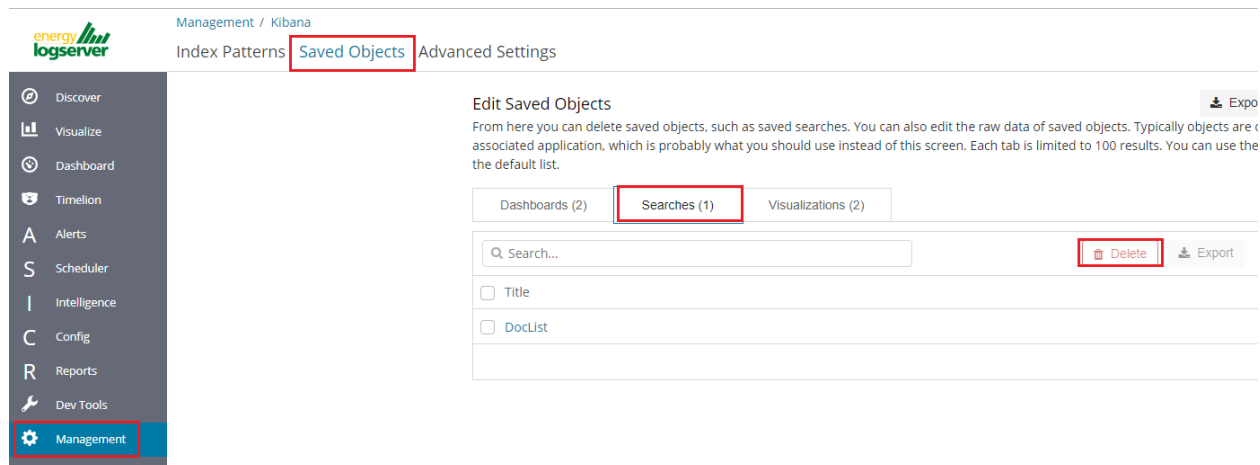



It is a powerful tool designed for advanced users, designed to modify the query and the way it is presented by Energy Logserver.


4.4.3 Delete query

To delete a saved query, open it from the search list, and then click on the button .

If you want delete many saved queries simultaneously go to the “Management Object” -> “Saved Object” -> “Searches” select it in the list (the icon  to the left of the query name), and then click “Delete” button.



From this level, you can also export saved queries in the same way. To do this, you need to click on  and choose the save location. The file will be saved in .JSON format. If you then want to import such a file to Energy

Logserver, click on button , at the top of the page and select the desired file.

Visualize enables you to create visualizations of the data in your Energy Logserver indices. You can then build dashboards that display related visualizations. Visualizations are based on Energy Logserver queries. By using a series of Energy Logserver aggregations to extract and process your data, you can create charts that show you the trends, spikes, and dips.

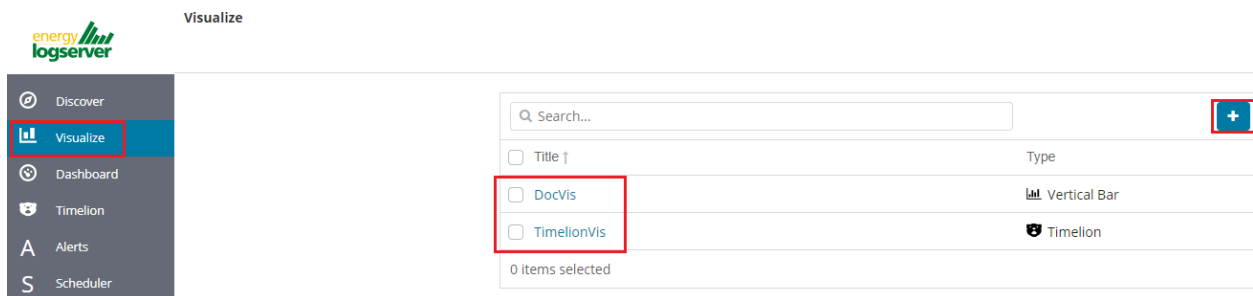
5.1 Creating visualization

5.1.1 Create

To create visualization, go to the „Visualize” tab from the main menu. A new page will be appearing where you can create or load visualization.

5.1.2 Load


To load previously created and saved visualization, you must select it from the list.





In order to create a new visualization, you should choose the preferred method of data presentation.


Select visualization type


Basic Charts



Area


Heat Map


Horizontal Bar


Line


Pie


Vertical Bar

Next, specify whether the created visualization will be based on a new or previously saved query. If on new one, select the index whose visualization should concern. If visualization is created from a saved query, you just need to select the appropriate query from the list, or (if there are many saved searches) search for them by name.

From a New Search, Select Index

6 of 6

Name ▲

beats-*

flowmonads-*

test*

op5-linux*

syslog-*

audit

Or, From a Saved Search

1-1 of 1 [Manage saved searches](#)

Name ▲

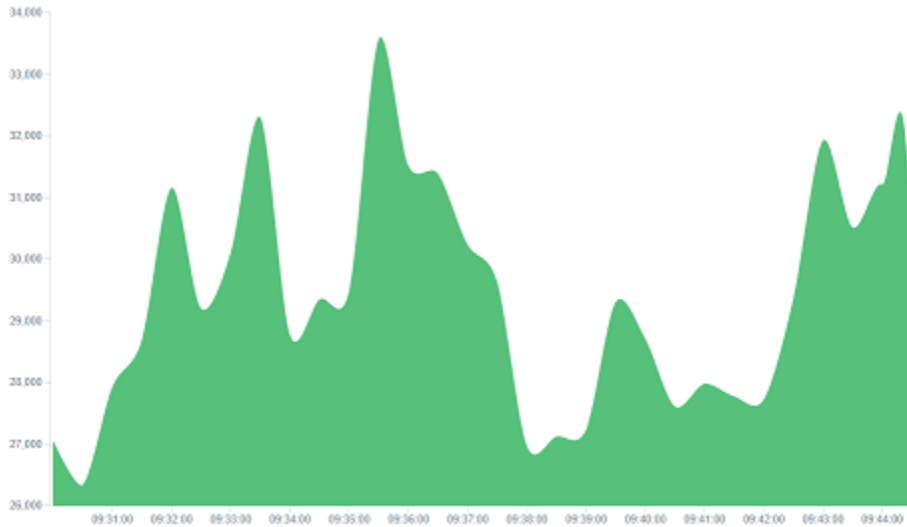
DocList

5.2 Vizualization types

Before the data visualization will be created, first you have to choose the presentation method from an existing list. Currently there are five groups of visualization types. Each of them serves different purposes. If you want to see only the current number of products sold, it is best to choose „Metric”, which presents one value.

36
Count

However, if we would like to see user activity trends on pages in different hour and days, a better choice will be „Area chart”, which displays a chart with time division.

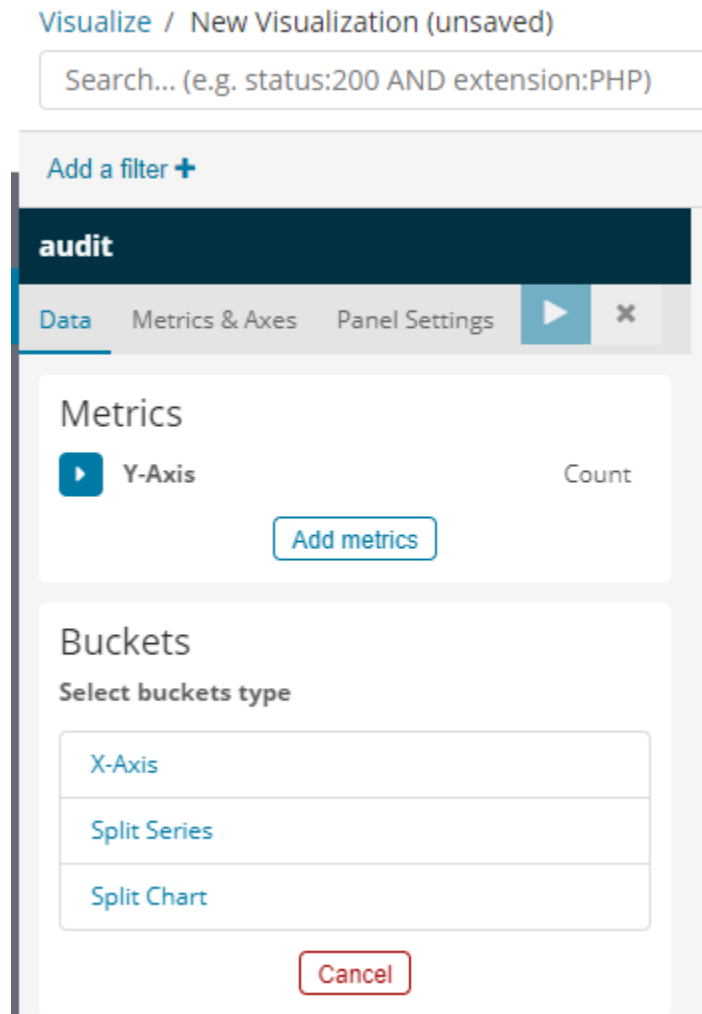


The „Markdown widget” views is used to place text e.g. information about the dashboard, explanations and instruction on how to navigate. Markdown language was used to format the text (the most popular use is GitHub). More information and instruction can be found at this link: <https://help.github.com/categories/writing-on-github/>

5.3 Edit visualization and saving

5.3.1 Edititing

Editing a saved visualization enables you to directly modify the object definition. You can change the object title, add a description, and modify the JSON that defines the object properties. After selecting the index and the method of data presentation, you can enter the editing mode. This will open a new window with empty visualization.



At the very top there is a bar of queries that can be edited throughout the creation of the visualization. It works in the same way as in the “Discover” tab, which means searching the raw data, but instead of the data being displayed, the visualization will be edited. The following example will be based on the „Area chart”. The visualization modification panel on the left is divided into three tabs: „Data”, “Metric & Axes” and „Panel Settings”.

In the „Data” tab, you can modify the elements responsible for which data and how should be presented. In this tab there are two sectors: “metrics”, in which we set what data should be displayed, and „buckets” in which we specify how they should be presented.

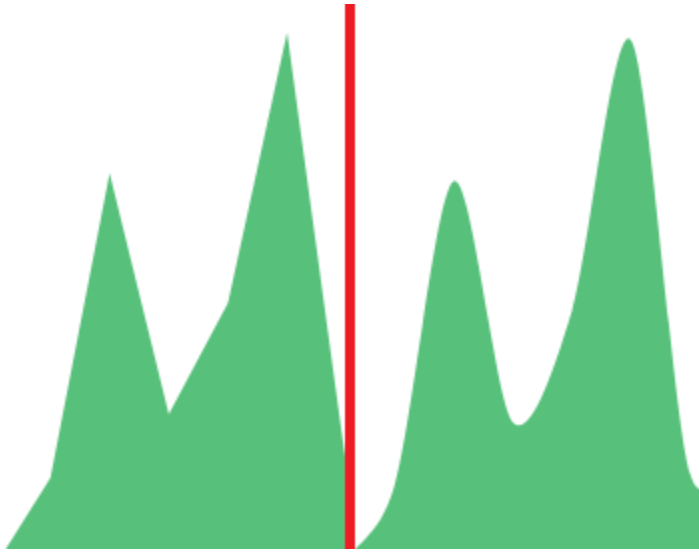
Select the Metrics & Axes tab to change the way each individual metric is shown on the chart. The data series are styled in the Metrics section, while the axes are styled in the X and Y axis sections.

In the „Panel Settings” tab, there are settings relating mainly to visual aesthetics. Each type of visualization has separate options.

To create the first graph in the chart modification panel, in the „Data” tab we add X-Axis in the “buckets” sections. In „Aggregation” choose „Histogram”, in „Field” should automatically be located “timestamp” and “interval”: “Auto” (if not, this is how we set it). Click on the icon on the panel. Now our first graph should show up.

Some of the options for „Area Chart” are:

Smooth Lines - is used to smooth the graph line.

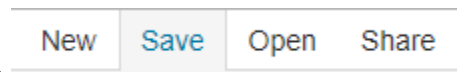


- **Current time marker** – places a vertical line on the graph that determines the current time.
- **Set Y-Axis Extents** – allows you to set minimum and maximum values for the Y axis, which increases the readability of the graphs. This is useful, if we know that the data will never be less then (the minimum value), or to indicate the goals the company (maximum value).
- **Show Tooltip** – option for displaying the information window under the mouse cursor, after pointing to the point on the graph.



5.3.2 Saving

To save the visualization, click on the “Save” button under on the query bar:



give it a name and click the button

Save

5.3.3 Load

To load the visualization, go to the “Management Object” -> “Saved Object” -> “Visualizations” select it from the list. From this place, we can also go into advanced editing mode. To view of the visualization use



View visualization

button.# Dashboards #

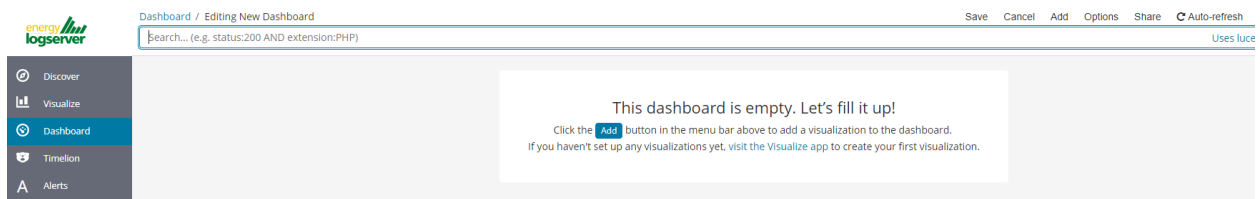
5.4 Dashboards

Dashboard is a collection of several visualizations or searches. Depending on how it is build and what visualization it contains, it can be designed for different teams e.g.:

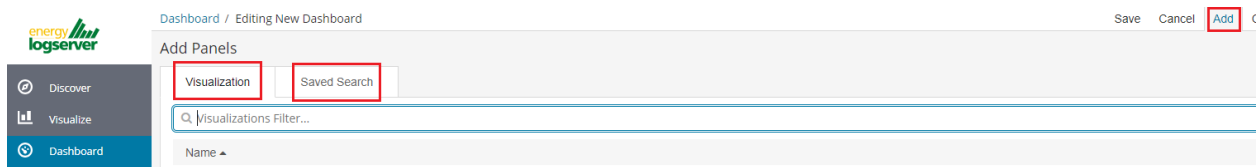
- SOC - which is responsible for detecting failures or threats in the company;
- business - which thanks to the listings can determine the popularity of products and define the strategy of future sales and promotions;
- managers and directors - who may immediately have access to information about the performance units or branches.

5.4.1 Create

To create a dashboard from previously saved visualization and queries, go to the „Dashboard” tab in the main menu. When you open it, a new page will appear.



Clicking on the icon “Add” at the top of page select “Visualization” or “Saved Search” tab.




and selecting a saved query and / or visualization from the list will add them to the dashboard. If, there are a large number of saved objects, use the bar to search for them by name.

Elements of the dashboard can be enlarged arbitrarily (by clicking on the right bottom corner of object and dragging the border) and moving (by clicking on the title bar of the object and moving it).

5.4.2 Saving

To save a dashboard, click on the “Save” button to the up of the query bar and give it a name.

5.4.3 Load

To load the Dashboard, go to the “Management Object” -> “Saved Object” -> “Dashborad” select it from the list. From this place, we can also go into advanced editing mode. To view of the visualization use  View dashboard button. # Sharing dashboards #

5.5 Sharing dashboards

The dashboard can be share with other Energy Logserver users as well as on any page - by placing a snippet of code. Provided that it cans retrieve information from Energy Logserver.

To do this, create new dashboard or open the saved dashboard and click on the “Share” to the top of the page. A window will appear with generated two URL. The content of the first one “Embaded iframe” is used to provide the dashboard in the page code, and the second “Link” is a link that can be passed on to another user. There are two option for each, the first is to shorten the length of the link, and second on copies to clipboard the contest of the given bar.

Dashboard / Editing New Dashboard Save Cancel Add Options **Share** Auto-refresh Last 24 hours

Share saved dashboard

Please save this dashboard to enable this sharing option.

Share Snapshot

Snapshot URLs encode the current state of the dashboard in the URL itself. Edits to the saved dashboard won't be visible via this URL.

Embedded iframe [Short URL](#) [Copy](#)

```
<iframe src="https://[redacted]:5601/app/kibana#/dashboard?embed=tr" />
```

Add to your HTML source. Note that all clients must be able to access Kibana.

Link [Short URL](#) [Copy](#)

```
https://[redacted]:5601/app/kibana#/dashboard?_g=(refreshInterval:(dis
```

We recommend sharing shortened snapshot URLs for maximum compatibility. Internet Explorer has URL length restrictions, and some wiki and markup parsers don't do well with the full-length version of the snapshot URL, but the short URL should work great.

5.6 Dashboard drilldown

In discovery tab search for message of Your interest

system.process.cpu.total.pct:*

metricbeat-*

Selected Fields: host.name, system.process.cpu.total.pct

Available Fields: host.name, system.process.memory.usage.pct

Popular: host.name, system.process.memory.usage.pct

Time: June 17th 2019, 18:39:25.505 - June 17th 2019, 18:48:25.505

Bar chart showing system.process.cpu.total.pct over time.

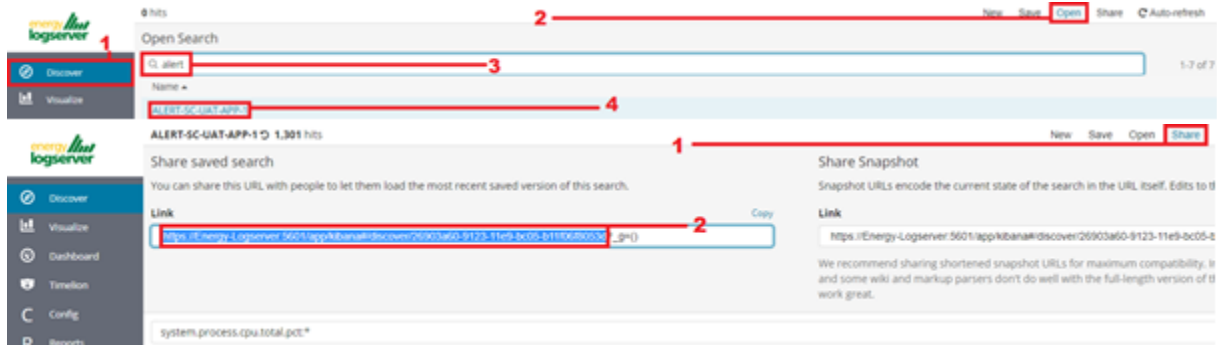
Table view showing details for the selected time range.

Field	Value
@timestamp	June 17th 2019, 18:48:19.005
# DroppedLog	-
# Network Total	0B
_id	gcXndm8HCUFM9G3_Dg
_index	metricbeat-6.6.1-2019-06-17
_score	-
_type	doc
beat.hostname	uat7-app-5
beat.name	uat7-app-5
beat.version	6.6.1
event.dataset	system.process
event.duration	64.724.025
host.architecture	x86_64
host.containerized	True
system.process.cpu.total.pct	100.04%
host.name	uat7-app-5

Save Your search

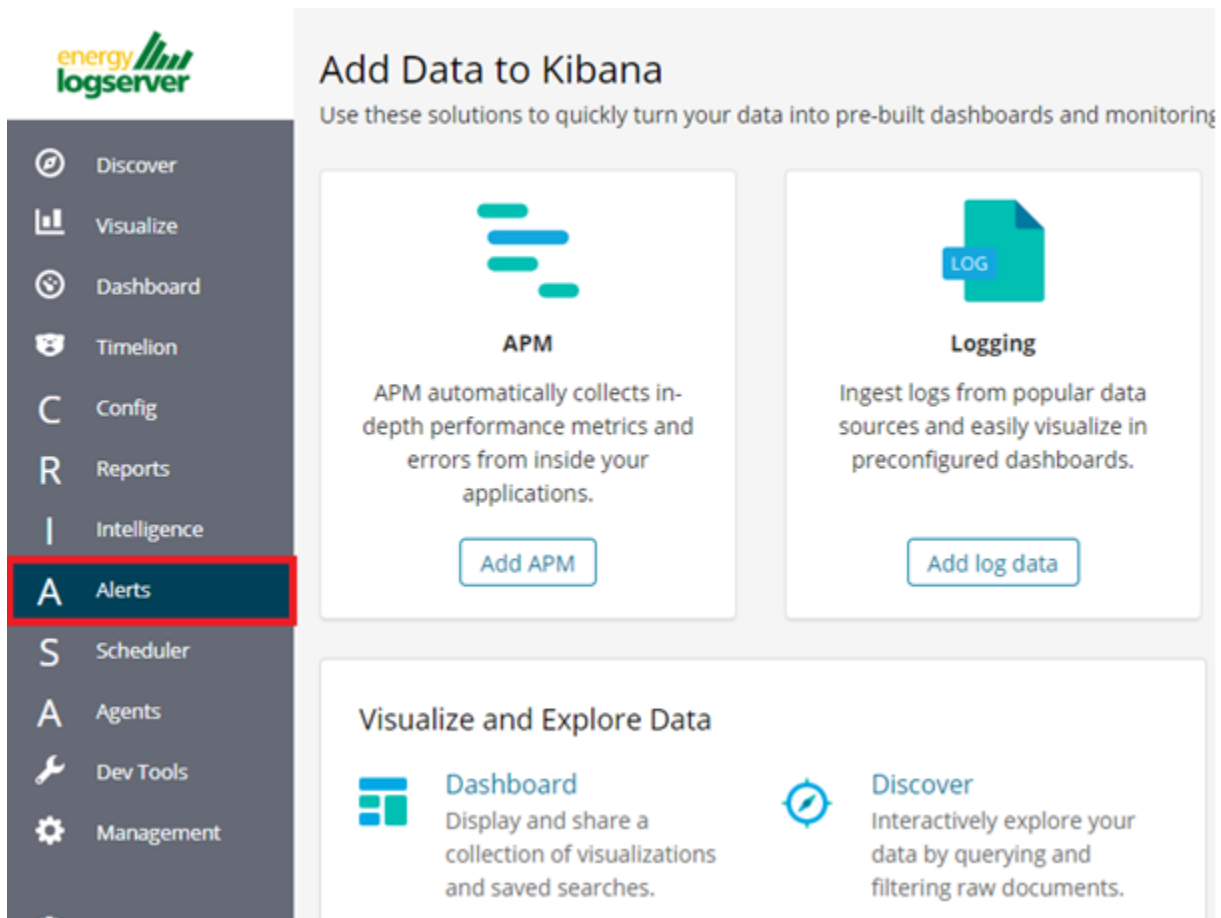


Check You „Shared link” and copy it



! ATTENTION ! Do not copy „?_g=()” at the end.

Select Alerting module



Once Alert is created use ANY frame to add the following directives:

```
Use_kibana4_dashboard: paste Your „shared link“ here
```

`use_kibana_dashboard`: - The name of a Kibana dashboard to link to. Instead of generating a dashboard from a template, Alert can use an existing dashboard. It will set the time range on the dashboard to around the match time, upload it as a temporary dashboard, add a filter to the `query_key` of the alert if applicable, and put the url to the dashboard in the alert. (Optional, string, no default).

```
Kibana4_start_timedelta
```

`kibana4_start_timedelta`: Defaults to 10 minutes. This option allows you to specify the start time for the generated kibana4 dashboard. This value is added in front of the event. For example,

```
`kibana4_start_timedelta: minutes: 2`
```

```
Kibana4_end_timedelta`
```

`kibana4_end_timedelta`: Defaults to 10 minutes. This option allows you to specify the end time for the generated kibana4 dashboard. This value is added in back of the event. For example,

```
kibana4_end_timedelta: minutes: 2
```

Type

Any

Description

The any rule will match everything. Every hit that the query returns will generate an alert.

Example

```
_type: ssh
- term:
  outcome: failure

# (Optional, change specific)
#num_events: 10
#timeframe:
# hours: 1
#query_key: username
```

Alert method

None

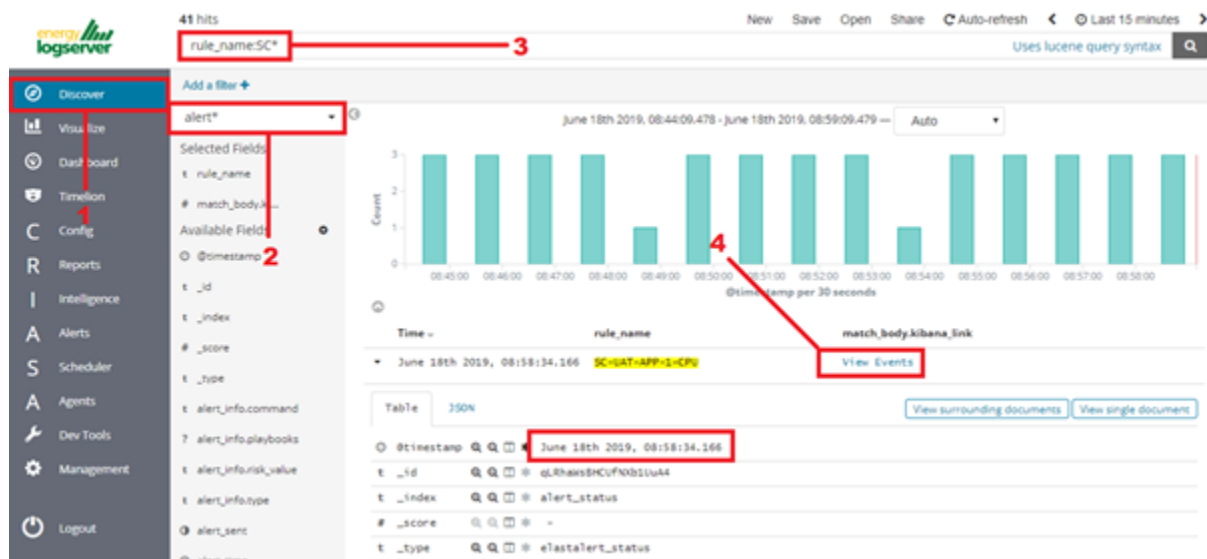
Any

```
filter:
- query_string:
  query: "system.process.cpu.total.pct:="

use_kibana4_dashboard: "https://Energy-Logserver:5601/app/kibana#/discover/26903a60-9123-11e9-bc05-b11f06f8053d"
kibana4_start_timedelta:
minutes: 10
kibana4_end_timedelta:
minutes: 0
```

Sample:

Search for triggered alert in Discovery tab. Use `alert*` search pattern.



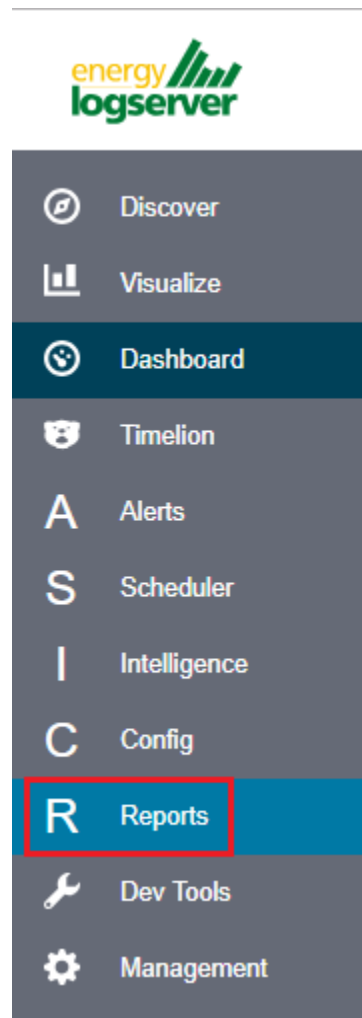
Refresh the alert that should contain url for the dashboard. Once available, kibana_dashboard field can be exposed to dashboards giving You a real drill down feature.

CHAPTER 6

Reports

Energy Logserver contains a module for creating reports that can be run cyclically and contain only interesting data, e.g. a weekly sales report.

To go to the reports windows, select to tiles icon from the main menu bar, and then go to the „Reports” icon (To go back, go to the „Search” icon).



6.1 CSV Report

To export data to CSV Report click the Reports icon, you immediately go to the first tab - Export Task Management.



In this tab we have the opportunity to specify the source from which we want to do export. It can be an index pattern. After selecting it, we confirm the selection with the Submit button and a report is created at the moment. The symbol



can refresh the list of reports and see what its status is.

@Index pattern

syslog*

syslog*

Index name

Search query

Search query

Time Criteria Field Name

Time Criteria Field

From date

2018-01-01

HH mm ss

00 00 00

To date

2018-01-01

HH mm ss

00 00 00

Field to export

☐ Include meta fields in export

Submit

We can also create a report by pointing to a specific index from the drop-down list of indexes.

@Index name

syslog2-2018.06.16

flowmonads-2018.06.23

flowmonads-2018.06.24

flowmonads-2018.06.25

flowmonads-2018.06.26

flowmonads-2018.06.27

intelligence

netflow-2018.06.23

netflow-2018.06.24

netflow-2018.06.25

netflow-2018.06.26

netflow-2018.06.27

op5-linux

op5-windows

reportscheduler

security

syslog

syslog2-2018.06.13

syslog2-2018.06.14

syslog2-2018.06.15

syslog2-2018.06.16

Submit

We can also check which fields are to be included in the report. The selection is confirmed by the Submit button.

Field to export

@version

host

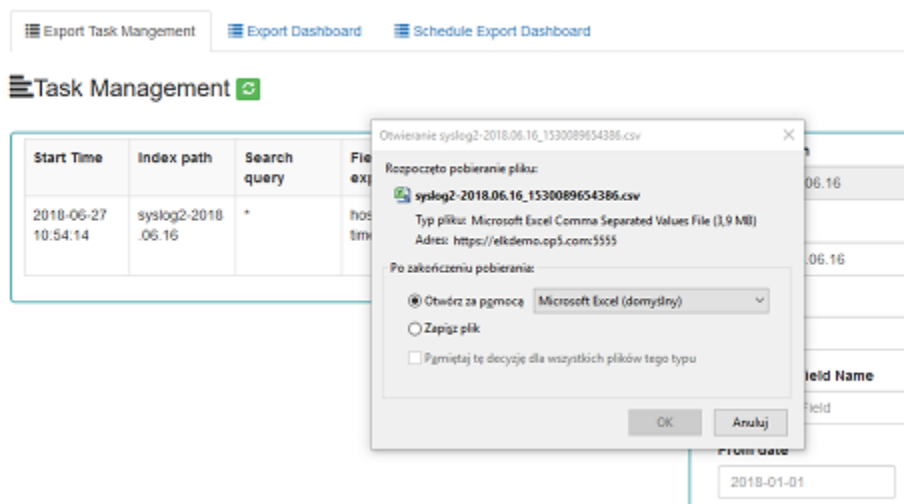
timestamp

syslog_severity_code

syslog_facility

☐ Include meta fields in export

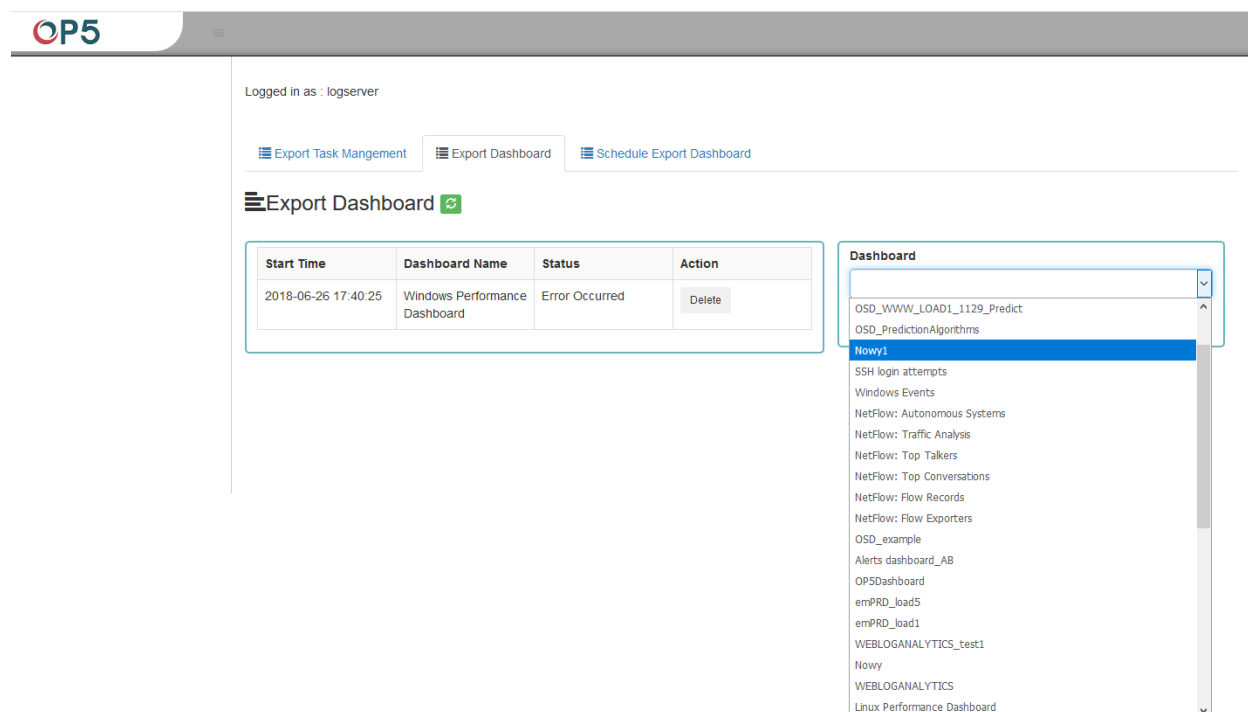
When the process of generating the report (Status:Completed) is finished, we can download it (Download button) or delete (Delete button). The downloaded report in the form of *.csv file can be opened in the browser or saved to the disk.



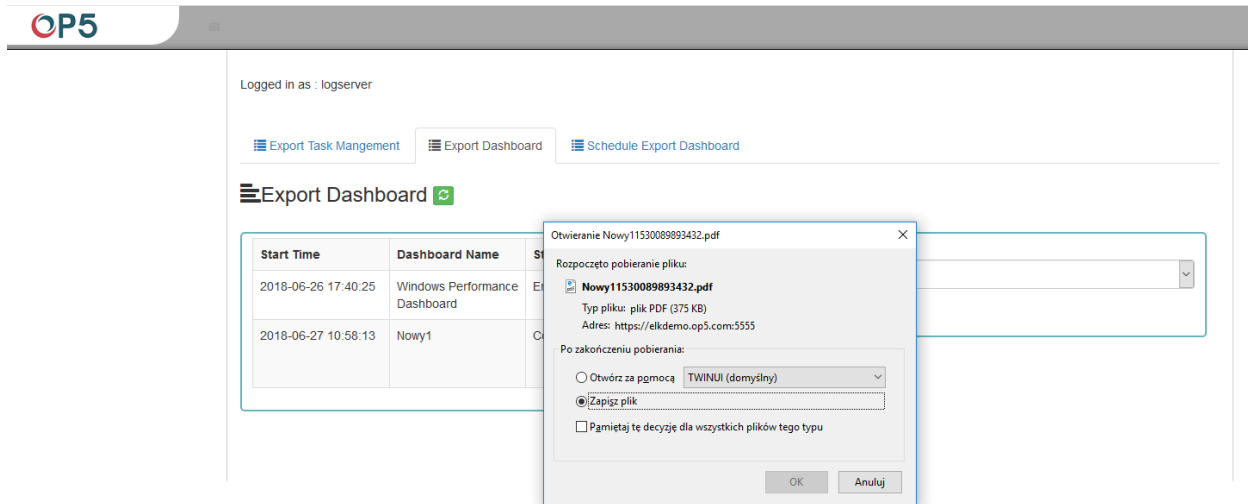
In this tab, the downloaded data has a format that we can import into other systems for further analysis.

6.2 PDF Report

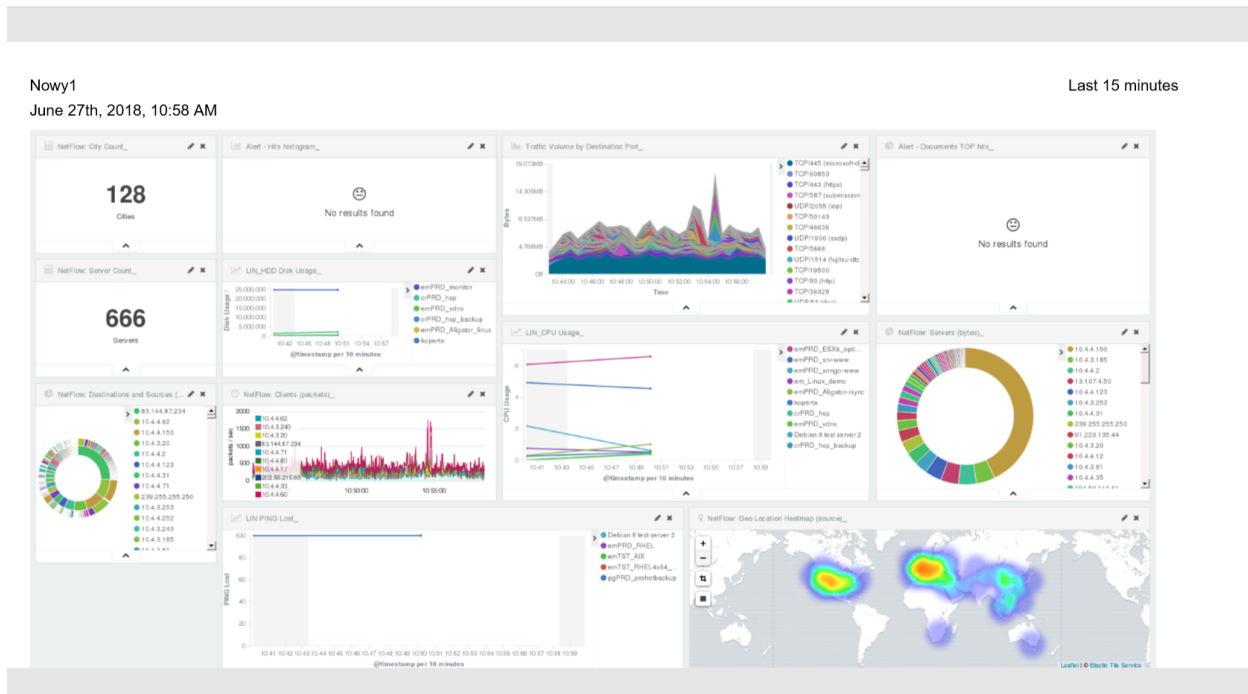
In the Export Dashboard tab we have the possibility to create graphic reports in PDF files. To create such a report, just from the drop-down list of previously created and saved Dashboards, indicate the one we are interested in, and then confirm the selection with the Submit button. A newly created export with the Processing status will appear on the list under Dashboard Name. When the processing is completed, the Status changes to Complete and it will be possible to download the report.



By clicking the Download button, the report is downloaded to the disk or we can open it in the PDF file browser. There is also to option of deleting the report with the Delete button.



Below is an example report from the Dashboard template generated and downloaded as a PDF file.



6.3 Scheduler Report (Schedule Export Dashboard)

In the Report selection, we have the option of setting the Scheduler which from Dashboard template can generate a report at time intervals. To do this goes to the Schedule Export Dashboard tab.

Logged in as : logserver

Export Task Mangement

Export Dashboard

Schedule Export Dashboard

Scheduler for Dashboard

Dashboard

Email Topic

Emails

Cron Schedule

Submit

Dashboard Name	Scheduled	Status	Action
Nowy1	Monthly	STOPPED	Cancel

In this tab mark the saved Dashboard.

Scheduler for Dashboard

Dashboard

NetFlow: Overview

NetFlow: Overview

OSD_WWW_LOAD1_1129_Predict

OSD_PredictionAlgorithms

Nowy1

SSH login attempts

Windows Events

NetFlow: Autonomous Systems

NetFlow: Traffic Analysis

NetFlow: Top Talkers

NetFlow: Top Conversations

NetFlow: Flow Records

NetFlow: Flow Exporters

OSD_example

Alerts dashboard_AB

OP5Dashboard

emPRD_load5

emPRD_load1

WEBLOGANALYTICS_test1

In the Email Topic field, enter the Message title, in the Email field enter the email address to which the report should be sent. From drop-down list choose at what frequency you want the report to be generated and sent. The action configured in this way is confirmed with the Submit button.

Scheduler for Dashboard

Dashboard

Nowy1

Email Topic

Dashboard Nowy1

Emails

emca@it.emca.pl

Cron Schedule

Daily

Weekly

Monthly

Cron Tab Format

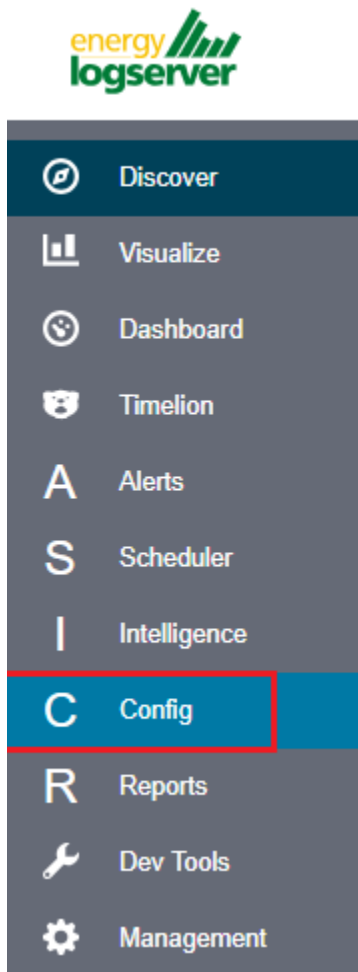
The defined action goes to the list and will generate a report to the e-mail address, with the cycle we set, until we cannot cancel it with the Cancel button.

Dashboard Name	Scheduled	Status	Action
Nowy1	Daily	ENABLED	Cancel

User roles and object management

7.1 Users, roles and settings

Energy Logserver allows to you manage users and permission for indexes and methods used by them. To do this click the “Config” button from the main menu bar.



A new window will appear with three main tabs: „User Management”, „Settings” and „License Info”.

From the „User Management” level we have access to the following possibilities: Creating a user in „Create User”, displaying users in „User List”, creating new roles in „Create roles” and displaying existing roles in „List Role”.

7.2 Creating a User (Create User)

7.2.1 Creating user

To create a new user click on the Config icon and you immediately enter the administration panel, where the first tab is to create a new user (**Create User**).

Logged in as : logserver



User Management



Settings



License Info

Create User

User List

Create Role

Role List

Objects permission



Create User

Username

Password

Roles

☒ admin
☐ adrole
☒ Audit only
☐ authsystem
☐ testrole

Default Role

In the wizard that opens, we enter a unique username (Username field), password for the user (field Password) and assign a role (field Role). In this field we have the option of assigning more than one role. Until we select role in the Roles field, the Default Role field remains empty. When we mark several roles, these roles appear in the Default Role field. In this field we have the opportunity to indicate which role for a new user will be the default role with which the user will be associated in the first place when logging in. The default role field has one more important task - it binds all users with the field / role set in one group. When one of the users of this group create Visualization or Dashboard it will be available to other users from this role(group). Creating the account is confirmed with the Submit button.

7.2.2 User's modification and deletion, (User List)

Once we have created users, we can display their list. We do it in next tab (**User List**).

☰ User List

Username	Roles	Default Role	Actions
abicki	monitoringrole,	monitoringrole	Delete Update
alert	admin,		Delete Update
audit	Audit only,		Delete Update
bla	import_test,	import_test	Delete Update

New Password (bla)

New Password

Re-enter New Password

Re-enter New Password

Roles

autnsystem
Audit only
test
adrole
import_test

Default Role

import_test

Submit

In this view, we get a list of user account with assigned roles and we have two buttons: Delete and Update. The first of these is ability to delete a user account. Under the Update button is a drop-down menu in which we can change the previous password to a new one (New password), change the password (Re-enter Ne Password), change the previously assigned roles (Roles), to other (we can take the role assigned earlier and give a new one, extend user permissions with new roles). The introduced changes are confirmed with the Submit button.

We can also see current user setting and clicking the Update button collapses the previously expanded menu.

7.3 Create, modify and delete a role (Create Role), (Role List)

In the Create Role tab we can define a new role with permissions that we assign to a pattern or several index patterns.

Logged in as : logserver



User Management



Settings



License Info

[Create User](#)[User List](#)[Create Role](#)[Role List](#)[Objects permission](#)

+ Create Role

Paths

Methods

get

post

delete

put

head

Roles

In example, we use the syslog2* index pattern. We give this name in the Paths field. We can provide one or more index patterns, their names should be separated by a comma. In the next Methods field, we select one or many methods that will be assigned to the role. Available methods:

- PUT - sends data to the server
- POST - sends a request to the server for a change
- DELETE - deletes the index / document
- GET - gets information about the index /document
- HEAD - is used to check if the index /document exists

In the role field, enter the unique name of the role. We confirm addition of a new role with the Submit button. To see if a new role has been added, go to the net Role List tab.

Create User User List Create Role **Role List** Objects permission

Role List

Paths	Methods	Roles	Actions
audit*,audit,	get,post,delete,put,head,	Audit only,	Delete Update
security,auth,_auth, .marvel-es-data*,.marvel-es-1*, audit,auditbeat*,	get,post,delete,put,head,	admin,	Delete Update
		adrole,	Delete Update
.kibana*,	get,post,put,head,	authsystem,	Delete Update
beats-*,	get,post,put,head,	beat-role,	Delete Update
test_raporty_idx,	get,post,head,	import_test,	Delete Update
op5*,	get,post,delete,put,head,	monitoringrole,	Delete Update
op5*,	get,	readonlyop5,	Delete Update
syslog2*,	get,	search,	Delete Update

Paths ["search"]

syslog2*

Methods

get
post

As we can see, the new role has been added to the list. With the Delete button we have the option of deleting it, while under the Update button we have a drop-down menu thanks to which we can add or remove an index pattern and add or remove a method. When we want to confirm the changes, we choose the Submit button. Pressing the Update button again will close the menu.

Fresh installation of the application have sewn solid roles which granting user special rights:

- admin - this role gives unlimited permissions to administer / manage the application
- alert - a role for users who want to see the Alert module
- kibana - a role for users who want to see the application GUI
- Intelligence - a role for users who are to see the Intelligence moduleObject access permissions (Objects permissions)

In the User Manager tab we can parameterize access to the newly created role as well as existing roles. In this tab we can indicate to which object in the application the role has access.

Example:

In the Role List tab we have a role called **sys2**, it refers to all index patterns beginning with syslog* and the methods get, post, delete, put and head are assigned.

[Create User](#)
[User List](#)
[Create Role](#)
[Role List](#)
[Objects permission](#)

Role List

Paths	Methods	Roles	Actions
audit*,audit,	get,post,delete,put,head,	Audit only,	Delete Update
security,auth,_auth, .marvel-es-data*,.marvel-es-1*, audit,auditbeat*,	get,post,delete,put,head,	admin,	Delete Update
		adrole,	Delete Update
.kibana*,	get,post,put,head,	authsystem,	Delete Update
beats*,	get,post,put,head,	beat-role,	Delete Update
test_raporty_idx,	get,post,head,	import_test,	Delete Update
op5*,	get,post,delete,put,head,	monitoringrole,	Delete Update
op5*,	get,	readonlyop5,	Delete Update
audit,	get,post,delete,put,head,	auditrole	Delete Update
syslog*,	get,post,delete,put,head,	sys2,	Delete Update
op5*,	get,post,delete,put,head,	syslogrole,	Delete Update
winad*,	get,post,delete,put,head,	test,	Delete Update

When we go to the Object permission tab, we have the option to choose the sys2 role in the drop-down list choose a role:

[Create User](#)
[User List](#)
[Create Role](#)
[Role List](#)
[Objects permission](#)

Objects permissions

Choose a role:

sys2
readonlyop5
sys2
admin
syslogrole
skozak
authsystem
Audit only
test
adrole
import_test
monitoringrole
tylk0ADS
beat-role
NetFlow: Destinations (packets)
NetFlow: Servers (flow records)
NetFlow: Destination Ports (flow records)
NetFlow: VLANs (flow records)

>
<

[Save](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Object name	Type	Read	Update	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	syslog2*	index-pattern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Windows Events	dashboard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	op5-linux	index-pattern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

After selecting, we can see that we already have access to the objects: two index patterns syslog2* and Energy

Logserver-* and on dashboard Windows Events. There are also appropriate read or updates permissions.

[Create User](#) [User List](#) [Create Role](#) [Role List](#) [Objects permission](#)

▼ Objects permissions

Choose a role:
sys2

Find:
Write object name

Select object type:
All

Dashboard
Index pattern
Search
Visualization

NetFlow: ToS Count
NetFlow: Destinations and Ports (packet
NetFlow: Destinations (flow records)
NetFlow: VLANs (packets)
NetFlow: Countries and Cities (packets)
NetFlow: Autonomous Systems (flow rec
NetFlow: Top Cities
NetFlow: Geo Location Heatmap (client)
NetFlow: Traffic Locality (flow records)
NetFlow: Source ASs (flow records)
NetFlow: Sources (bytes)
NetFlow: Cities (packets)
NetFlow: Sources and Ports (bytes)
NetFlow: Destinations (packets)
NetFlow: Servers (flow records)
NetFlow: Destination Ports (flow records)
NetFlow: VLANs (flow records)

Save

<input type="checkbox"/>	Object name	Type	Read	Update	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	syslog2*	index-pattern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Windows Events	dashboard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	op5-linux	index-pattern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

From the list we have the opportunity to choose another object that we can add to the role. We have the ability to quickly find this object in the search engine (Find) and narrowing the object class in the drop-down field “Select object type”. The object type are associated with saved previously documents in the sections Dashboard, Index pattern,

>

<

Search and Visualization. By buttons and Save button to save the selection.

we have the ability to add or remove or object,

7.4 Default user and passwords

The table below contains built-in user accounts and default passwords:

Address	User	Password	Description
↪ Usage			
https://localhost:5601	logserver	logserver	A built-in *superuser*
↪ account			
Alert module	alert	alert	A built-in account for the
↪ Intelligence module	intelligence	intelligece	A built-in account for the
	authorizing communication	with elasticsearch server	
↪ Scheduler module	scheduler	scheduler	A built-in account for the

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
|                                |logstash      |logstash      |A built-in account for
↪authorized communication form Logstash |
```

7.5 Changing password for the system account

After you change password for one of the system account (alert, intelligence, logserver, scheduler), you must to do appropriate changes in the application files.

1. Account **Logserver**

- Update `/etc/kibana/kibana.yml`:

```
vi /etc/kibana/kibana.yml

elasticsearch.password: new_logserver_passowrd
elastfilter.password: "new_logserver_password"
```

2. Account **Intelligence**

- Update `/opt/ai/bin/conf.cfg`

```
vi /opt/ai/bin/conf.cfg
password=new_intelligence_password
```

3. Account **Alert**

- Update file `/opt/alert/config.yaml`

```
vi /opt/alert/config.yaml
es_password: alert
```

4. Account **Scheduler**

- Update `/etc/kibana/kibana.yml`:

```
vi /etc/kibana/kibana.yml
elastscheduler.password: "new_scheduler_password"
```

5. Account **Logstash**

- Update the Logstash pipeline configuration files (*.conf) in output sections:

```
vi /etc/logstash/conf.d/*.conf

elasticsearch {
  hosts => ["localhost:9200"]
  index => "syslog-%{+YYYY.MM}"
  user => "logstash"
  password => "new_password"
}
```


8.1 General Settings

The Settings tab is used to set the audit on different activates or events and consists of several fields:

Logged in as : logserver

[User Management](#)

[Settings](#)

[License Info](#)

Time Out in minutes (use 0 for longer time-out)

Submit

Delete Application Tokens (in days)

Submit

Delete All Tokens

Delete Audit Data (in days)

Submit

☒ Login ☒ Logout ☒ Create User ☒ Delete User ☒ Update User ☒ Create Role ☒ Delete Role ☒ Update Role ☒ Export Start ☒ Export Delete ☒ Queries
☐ Content ☐ Bulk

Update Audit Setting

Delete Exported CSVs (in days)

Submit

Delete Exported PDFs (in days)

Submit

- **Time Out in minutes** field - this field defines the time after how many minutes the application will automatically log you off
- **Delete Application Tokens (in days)** - in this field we specify after what time the data from the audit should be deleted
- **Delete Audit Data (in days)** field - in this field we specify after what time the data from the audit should be deleted
- Next field are checkboxes in which we specify what kind of events are to be logged (saved) in the audit index. The events that can be monitored are: logging (Login), logging out (Logout), creating a user (Create User), deleting a user (Delete User), updating user (Update User), creating a role (Create Role), deleting a role (Delete Role), update of the role (Update Role), start of export (Export Start), delete of export (Export Delete), queries (Queries), result of the query (Content), if attempt was made to perform a series of operation (Bulk)
- **Delete Exported CSVs (in days)** field - in this field we specify after which time exported file with CSV extension have to be removed
- **Delete Exported PDFs (in days)** field - in this field we specify after which time exported file with PDF extension have to be removed

To each field is assigned “Submit” button thanks to which we can confirm the changes.

8.2 License (License Info)

The License Information tab consists of several non-editable information fields.

Logged in as : logserver



User Management



Settings



License Info

Company : Foo Bar S.A.
Data nodes in cluster : 1
No of documents :
Indices : [*]
Issued on : 2018-06-08T10:24:27.490
Validity : 3 months

These fields contain information:

- Company field, who owns the license - in this case EMCA S.A.
- Data nodes in cluster field - how many nodes we can put in one cluster - in this case 100
- No of documents field - empty field
- Indices field - number of indexes, symbol[*] means that we can create any number of indices
- Issued on field - date of issue
- Validity field - validity, in this case for 360000 months

8.3 Special accounts

At the first installation of the Energy Logserver application, apart from the administrative account (logserver), special applications are created in the application: alert, intelligence and scheduler.

Logged in as : logserver



User Management



Settings



License Info

[Create User](#)[User List](#)[Create Role](#)[Role List](#)[Objects permission](#)

≡ User List

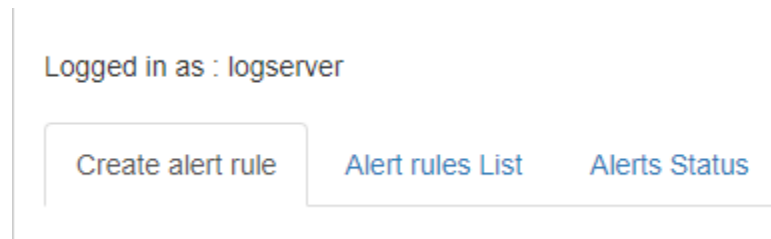
Username	Roles	Actions
alert	admin,	Delete Update
intelligence	admin,	Delete Update
logserver	admin,	Delete Update
scheduler	admin,	Delete Update

- **Alert Account** - this account is connected to the Alert Module which is designed to track events written to the index for the previously defined parameters. If these are met the information action is started (more on the action in the Alert section)
- **Intelligence Account** - with this account is related to the module of artificial intelligence which is designed to track events and learn the network based on previously defined rules artificial intelligence based on one of the available algorithms (more on operation in the Intelligence chapter)
- **Scheduler Account** - the scheduler module is associated with this account, which corresponds to, among others for generating reports

CHAPTER 9

Alert Module

Energy Logserver allows you to create alerts, i.e. monitoring queries. These are constant queries that run in the background and when the conditions specified in the alert are met, the specify action is taken.



For example, if you want to know when more than 20 „status:500” responscode from on our homepage appear within an one hour, then we create an alert that check the number of occurrences of the „status:500” query for a specific index every 5 minutes. If the condition we are interested in is met, we send an action in the form of sending a message to our e-mail address. In the action, you can also set the launch of any script.

9.1 Enabling the Alert Module

To enabling the alert module you should:

- generate writeback index for Alert service:

Only applies to versions 6.1.5 and older. From version 6.1.6 and later, the Alert index is created automatically

```
/opt/alert/bin/elastalert-create-index --config /opt/alert/config.yaml
```

- configure the index pattern for alert*

Create index pattern

Kibana uses index patterns to retrieve data from Elasticsearch indices for things like visualizations.

☐ Include system indices

Step 1 of 2: Define index pattern

Index pattern

alert*

You can use a * as a wildcard in your index pattern.
You can't use empty spaces or the characters \, /, ?, *, <, >, |.

> Next step

✓ Success! Your index pattern matches 1 index.

alert_error

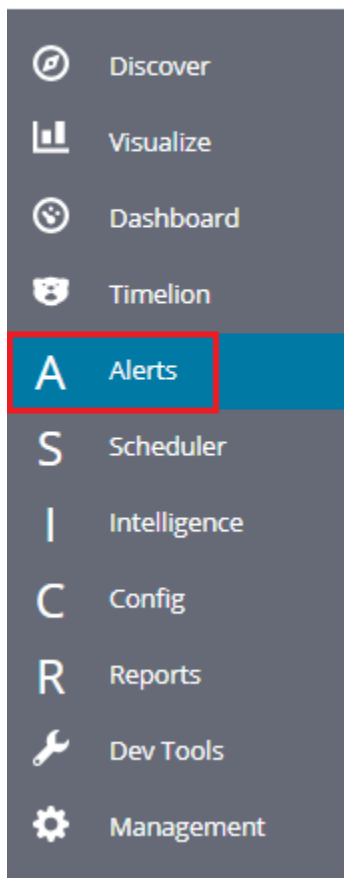
Rows per page: 10 ▾

- start the Alert service:

```
systemctl start alert
```

9.2 Creating Alerts

To create the alert, click the “Alerts” button from the main menu bar.



We will display a page with tree tabs: Create new alerts in „Create alert rule”, manage alerts in „Alert rules List” and check alert status „Alert Status”.

In the alert creation windows we have an alert creation form:

Logged in as : logserver

Create alert rule Alert rules List Alerts Status

+ Create Alert

Name

Index pattern

Role

admin
 adrole
 alert
 intelligence

Type

▼

Description

Example

Example
 Example

Alert method

▼

Any

Submit

- **Name** - the name of the alert, after which we will recognize and search for it.
- **Index pattern** - a pattern of indexes after which the alert will be searched.
- **Role** - the role of the user for whom an alert will be available
- **Type** - type of alert

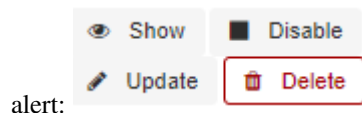
- **Description** - description of the alert.
- **Example** - an example of using a given type of alert. Descriptive field
- **Alert method** - the action the alert will take if the conditions are met (sending an email message or executing a command)
- **Any** - additional descriptive field.

The “Alert Rule List” tab contain complete list of previously created alert rules:

Create alert rule	Alert rules List	Alerts Status
-------------------	------------------	---------------

Alert rules List ↻					
Name	Index pattern	Type	Role	Alert method	Actions
TEST	op5*	flatline	["admin"]	command	<div> Show Disable </div> <div> Update Delete </div>

In this window, you can activate / deactivate, delete and update alerts by clicking on the selected icon with the given



alert:

9.3 Alerts status

In the “Alert status” tab, you can check the current alert status: if it activated, when it started and when it ended, how long it lasted, how many event sit found and how many times it worked.

Create alert rule

Alert rules List

Alerts Status

Alerts Status

Alert module status: STOPPED

Recovery Alert Dashboard

Name	Start time	End time	Time taken	Hits	Matches
------	------------	----------	------------	------	---------

Also, on this tab, you can recover the alert dashboard, by clicking the “Recovery Alert Dashboard” button.

The various RuleType classes, defined in Energy Logserver-Log-Analytics. An instance is held in memory for each rule, passed all of the data returned by querying Elasticsearch with a given filter, and generates matches based on that data.

- **Any** - The any rule will match everything. Every hit that the query returns will generate an alert.
- **Blacklist** - The blacklist rule will check a certain field against a blacklist, and match if it is in the blacklist.
- **Whitelist** - Similar to blacklist, this rule will compare a certain field to a whitelist, and match if the list does not contain the term.
- **Change** - This rule will monitor a certain field and match if that field changes.
- **Frequency** - his rule matches when there are at least a certain number of events in a given time frame.
- **Spike** - This rule matches when the volume of events during a given time period is spike_height times larger or smaller than during the previous time period.

- **Flatline** - This rule matches when the total number of events is under a given threshold for a time period.
- **New Term** - This rule matches when a new value appears in a field that has never been seen before.
- **Cardinality** - This rule matches when the total number of unique values for a certain field within a time frame is higher or lower than a threshold.
- **Metric Aggregation** - This rule matches when the value of a metric within the calculation window is higher or lower than a threshold.
- **Percentage Match** - This rule matches when the percentage of document in the match bucket within a calculation window is higher or lower than a threshold.

9.4 Example of rules

9.4.1 Unix - Authentication Fail

- index pattern:

syslog-*

- Type:

Frequency

- Alert Method:

Email

- Any:

```
num_events: 4
timeframe:
  minutes: 5

filter:
- query_string:
  query: "program: (ssh OR sshd OR su OR sudo) AND message: \"Failed password\"
  → ""
```

9.4.2 Windows - Firewall disable or modify

- index pattern:

beats-*

- Type:

Any

- Alert Method:

Email

- Any:

filter:

```
- query_string:
  query: "event_id:(4947 OR 4948 OR 4946 OR 4949 OR 4954 OR 4956 OR 5025)"
```

9.4.3 SIEM Rules

Beginning with version 6.1.7, the following SIEM rules are delivered with the product.

Nr.	Architecture/Application	Rule Name	Description	Requirements	Time definition	Threshold	Source	Index name
1	Windows	Windows - Admin night login	Alert on Windows login events when detected outside business hours	winlogbeat	Every 1min	1	Windows Security Eventlog	winlogbeat-*
2	Windows	Windows - Admin task as user	Alert when admin task is initiated by regular user. Windows event id 4732 is verified towards static admin list. If the user does not belong to admin list AND the event is seen then we generate alert. Static Admin list is a logstash dictionary file that needs to be created manually. During Logstash lookup a field user.role:admin is added to an event. 4732: A member was added to a security-enabled local group	winlogbeat	Every 1min	1	Windows Security Eventlog	winlogbeatLogstash admin dicstionary lookup file
3	Windows	Windows - diff IPs login	Alert when Windows logon process is detected and two or more different IP addressed are seen in source field. Timeframe is last 15min. Detection is based on events 4624 or 1200. 4624: An account was successfully logged on 1200: Application token success	winlogbeat	Every 1min	1	Windows Security Eventlog	winlogbeat


```
| 10 | Windows | Windows - Member added to a security-enabled universal group | Alert when Windows event 4756 is matched 4756: A member was added to a security-enabled universal group
| 11 | Windows | Windows - New device | Alert when Windows event 6414 is matched 6416: A new external device was recognized by the system
| 12 | Windows | Windows - Package installation | Alert when Windows event 4697 is matched 4697: A service was installed in the system
| 13 | Windows | Windows - Password policy change | Alert when Windows event 4739 is matched 4739: Domain Policy was changed
| 14 | Windows | Windows - Security log full | Alert when Windows event 1104 is matched 1104: The security Log is now full
| 15 | Windows | Windows - Start up | Alert when Windows event 4608 is matched 4608: Windows is starting up
```

Chapter 9. Alert Module

(continued from previous page)

```
| 16 | Windows | Windows - Account lock
| Alert when Windows event 4740 is matched4740: A User account was Locked
out
| winlogbeat | winlogbeat-*
| Winnows Security Eventlog
Every 1min | 1
| 17 | Windows | Windows - Security local group was changed
| Alert when Windows event 4735 is matched4735: A security-enabled local
group was changed
| winlogbeat | winlogbeat-*
| Winnows Security Eventlog
Every 1min | 1
| 18 | Windows | Windows - Reset password attempt
| Alert when Windows event 4724 is matched4724: An attempt was made to
reset an accounts password
| winlogbeat | winlogbeat-*
| Winnows Security Eventlog
Every 1min | 1
| 19 | Windows | Windows - Code integrity changed
| Alert when Windows event 5038 is matched5038: Detected an invalid image
hash of a fileInformation: Code Integrity is a feature that improves the
security of the operating system by validating the integrity of a driver or system
file each time it is loaded into memory. Code Integrity detects whether an
unsigned driver or system file is being loaded into the kernel, or whether a system
file has been modified by malicious software that is being run by a user account
with administrative permissions. On x64-based versions of the operating system,
kernel-mode drivers must be digitally signed.The event logs the following
information: | winlogbeat-* | winlogbeat
Winnows Security Eventlog | Every 1min | 1
| 20 | Windows | Windows - Application error
| Alert when Windows event 1000 is matched1000: Application error
| winlogbeat | winlogbeat-*
| Winnows Application Eventlog
Every 1min | 1
| 21 | Windows | Windows - Application hang
| Alert when Windows event 1001 OR 1002 is matched1001: Application fault
bucket1002: Application hang
```

(continues on next page)

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9.4. Example of rules

(continued from previous page)

```
| 22 | Windows | Windows - Audit policy changed
↳ | Alert when Windows event 4719 is matched4719: System audit policy was
↳ changed
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳ | winlogbeat-
↳* | winlogbeat | Widnows Security Eventlog
↳ | Every 1min | 1 |
| 23 | Windows | Windows - Eventlog service stopped
↳ | Alert when Windows event 6005 is matched6005: Eventlog service stopped
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳ | winlogbeat-*
↳ | winlogbeat | Widnows Security Eventlog
↳ Every 1min | 1 |
| 24 | Windows | Windows - New service installed
↳ | Alert when Windows event 7045 OR 4697 is matched7045,4697: A service
↳ was installed in the system
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳ | winlogbeat-
↳* | winlogbeat | Widnows Security Eventlog
↳ | Every 1min | 1 |
| 25 | Windows | Windows - Driver loaded
↳ | Alert when Windows event 6 is matched6: Driver loadedThe driver loaded
↳ events provides information about a driver being loaded on the system. The
↳ configured hashes are provided as well as signature information. The signature is
↳ created asynchronously for performance reasons and indicates if the file was
↳ removed after loading.
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳ | winlogbeat-* | winlogbeat | Widnows
↳ System Eventlog | Every 1min | 1 |
| 26 | Windows | Windows - Firewall rule modified
↳ | Alert when Windows event 2005 is matched2005: A Rule has been modified
↳ in the Windows firewall Exception List
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳ | winlogbeat-*
↳ | winlogbeat | Widnows Security Eventlog
↳ Every 1min | 1 |
| 27 | Windows | Windows - Firewall rule add
↳ | Alert when Windows event 2004 is matched2004: A firewall rule has been
↳ added
(continues on next page
```

(continued from previous page)

```

| 28 | | Windows - Firewall rule deleted
↪ | Alert when Windows event 2006 or 2033 or 2009 is matched2006,2033,2009:
↪Firewall rule deleted
↪
↪
↪
↪
↪
↪
↪ | winlogbeat-*
↪ | winlogbeat | Widnows Security Eventlog |
↪Every 1min | 1 |

```

9.5 Playbooks

Energy Logserver has a set of predefined set of rules and activities (called Playbook) that can be attached to a registered event in the Alert module. Playbooks can be enriched with scripts that can be launched together with Playbook.

9.5.1 Create Playbook

To add a new playbook, go to the **Alert** module, select the **Playbook** tab and then **Create Playbook**

Create alert rule	Alert rules List	Alerts Status	Playbook	Risks
-------------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------	-------

Create playbook	Playbooks list
------------------------	----------------

Create playbook

Name

Playbook Name

Text

Script

Submit

In the **Name** field, enter the name of the new Playbook.

In the **Text** field, enter the content of the Playbook message.

In the **Script** field, enter the commands to be executed in the script.

To save the entered content, confirm with the **Submit** button.

9.5.2 Playbooks list

To view saved Playbook, go to the **Alert** module, select the **Playbook** tab and then **Playbooks list**:

Name	Actions
Denial of Service	Show Update Delete
Generic unsuccessful attack	Show Update Delete
Malware Infection	Show Update Delete
Unauthorized Admin login	Show Update Delete
Unauthorized User login	Show Update Delete

To view the content of a given Playbook, select the **Show** button.

To enter the changes in a given Playbook or in its script, select the **Update** button. After making changes, select the **Submit** button.

To delete the selected Playbook, select the **Delete** button.

9.5.3 Linking Playbooks with alert rule

You can add a Playbook to the Alert while creating a new Alert or by editing a previously created Alert.

To add Palybook to the new Alert rule, go to the **Create alert rule** tab and in the **Playbooks** section use the arrow keys to move the correct Playbook to the right window.

To add a Palybook to existing Alert rule, go to the **Alert rule list** tab with the correct rule select the **Update** button and in the **Playbooks** section use the arrow keys to move the correct Playbook to the right window.

9.5.4 Playbook verification

When creating an alert or while editing an existing alert, it is possible that the system will indicate the most-suited playbook for the alert. For this purpose, the Validate button is used, which starts the process of searching the existing playbook and selects the most appropriate ones.

The screenshot shows the 'Any' tab of an alert configuration interface. A text area contains the following configuration:

```

timeframe:
  minutes: 1

filter:
- query:
  query_string:
    query: "tags:badip AND _exists_: ( netflow.ipv4_dst_addr OR dst_ip OR netflow.sourceIPv4Address OR netflow.ipv4_src_addr )"

include: [ "netflow.ipv4_dst_addr", "dst_ip", "netflow.sourceIPv4Address", "netflow.ipv4_src_addr", "kibana_link" ]

alert_subject: "Bad Reputation IP"
alert_text: "Bad Reputation IP: {0}{1}{2}{3}\nDocument matched against bad reputation source:\n{n{4}"
alert_text_args: [ "netflow.ipv4_dst_addr", "dst_ip", "netflow.sourceIPv4Address", "netflow.ipv4_src_addr", "@timestamp",

```

Below the text area is a red-bordered 'Validate' button. A red arrow points from this button to the 'Playbooks' section. The 'Playbooks' section shows a list of playbooks, with 'Malware Infection' selected. To the right of the list, a box displays the selected playbooks: 'Bad reputation IP' and 'Bad reputation site'.

9.6 Risks

Energy Logserver allows you to estimate the risk based on the collected data. The risk is estimated based on the defined category to which the values from 0 to 100 are assigned.

Information on the defined risk for a given field is passed with an alert and multiplied by the value of the Rule Importance parameter.

9.6.1 Create category

To add a new risk Category, go to the **Alert** module, select the **Risks** tab and then **Create Category**.

The screenshot shows the 'Alert' module interface with the 'Risks' tab selected. Below the tabs, the 'Create category' button is highlighted. The 'Create category' form is displayed, containing the following fields:

- Name:** A text input field with the placeholder 'Category Name'.
- Value (0 - 100%):** A text input field with the value '50'.
- Submit:** A blue button to submit the form.

Enter the **Name** for the new category and the category **Value**.

9.6.2 Category list

To view saved Category, go to the **Alert** module, select the **Risks** tab and then **Categories list**:

Navigation tabs: Create alert rule | Alert rules List | Alerts Status | Playbook | **Risks**

Sub-navigation tabs: Create risk | Risks list | Create category | **Categories list**

Categories list

Search:

Name ▲	Value	Actions
high	90	Show Update Delete
low	20	Show Update Delete
medium	50	Show Update Delete
uncategorized	0	Show Update

To view the content of a given Category, select the **Show** button.

To change the value assigned to a category, select the **Update** button. After making changes, select the **Submit** button.

To delete the selected Category, select the **Delete** button.

9.6.3 Create risk

To add a new playbook, go to the Alert module, select the Playbook tab and then Create Playbook

Create alert rule	Alert rules List	Alerts Status	Playbook	Risks
-------------------	------------------	---------------	----------	--------------

Create risk	Risks list	Create category	Categories list
--------------------	------------	-----------------	-----------------

Create risk

Index pattern

Read fields

Time range

Read values

<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOGIN	high
<input type="checkbox"/>	QUERY	medium

Submit

In the **Index pattern** field, enter the name of the index pattern. Select the **Read fields** button to get a list of fields from the index. From the box below, select the field name for which the risk will be determined.

From the **Timerange field**, select the time range from which the data will be analyzed.

Press the **Read values** button to get values from the previously selected field for analysis.

Next, you must assign a risk category to the displayed values. You can do this for each value individually or use the check-box on the left to mark several values and set the category globally using the **Set global category** button. To quickly find the right value, you can use the search field.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Set global category
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOGIN	high
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	QUERY	medium

Submit


After completing, save the changes with the **Submit** button.





9.6.4 List risk

To view saved risks, go to the **Alert** module, select the **Risks** tab and then **Risks list**:

Create alert rule	Alert rules List	Alerts Status	Playbook	Risks
-------------------	------------------	---------------	----------	--------------

Create risk	Risks list	Create category	Categories list
-------------	-------------------	-----------------	-----------------

Risks list


<input type="checkbox"/>	Field name	Field value	Category	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	operation	LOGIN	high	 Update  Delete
<input type="checkbox"/>	operation	QUERY	medium	 Update  Delete

To view the content of a given Risk, select the **Show** button.

To enter the changes in a given Risk, select the **Update** button. After making changes, select the **Submit** button.

To delete the selected Risk, select the **Delete** button.

9.6.5 Linking risk with alert rule

You can add a Risk key to the Alert while creating a new Alert or by editing a previously created Alert.

To add Risk key to the new Alert rule, go to the **Create alert rule** tab and after entering the index name, select the **Read fields** button and in the **Risk key** field, select the appropriate field name. In addition, you can enter the validity of the rule in the **Rule Importance** field (in the range 1-100%), by which the risk will be multiplied.

To add Risk key to the existing Alert rule, go to the **Alert rule list**, tab with the correct rule select the **Update** button. Use the **Read fields** button and in the **Risk key** field, select the appropriate field name. In addition, you can enter the validity of the rule in the **Rule Importance**.

9.6.6 Risk calculation algorithms

The risk calculation mechanism performs the aggregation of the risk field values. We have the following algorithms for calculating the alert risk (Aggregation type):

- min - returns the minimum value of the risk values from selected fields;
- max - returns the maximum value of the risk values from selected fields;
- avg - returns the average of risk values from selected fields;
- sum - returns the sum of risk values from selected fields;
- custom - returns the risk value based on your own algorithm

9.6.7 Adding a new risk calculation algorithm

The new algorithm should be added in the `./elastalert_modules/playbook_util.py` file in the `calculate_risk` method. There is a sequence of conditional statements for already defined algorithms:

```
#aggregate values by risk_key_aggregation for rule
if risk_key_aggregation == "MIN":
    value_agg = min(values)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
elif risk_key_aggregation == "MAX":
    value_agg = max(values)
elif risk_key_aggregation == "SUM":
    value_agg = sum(values)
elif risk_key_aggregation == "AVG":
    value_agg = sum(values)/len(values)
else:
    value_agg = max(values)
```

To add a new algorithm, add a new sequence as shown in the above code:

```
elif risk_key_aggregation == "AVG":
    value_agg = sum(values)/len(values)
elif risk_key_aggregation == "AAA":
    value_agg = BBB
else:
    value_agg = max(values)
```

where **AAA** is the algorithm code, **BBB** is a risk calculation function.

9.6.8 Using the new algorithm

After adding a new algorithm, it is available in the GUI in the Alert tab.

To use it, add a new rule according to the following steps:

- Select the custom value in the Aggregation type field;
- Enter the appropriate value in the Any field, e.g. `risk_key_aggregation: AAA`

The following figure shows the places where you can call your own algorithm:

(continued from previous page)

```
        value_agg = min(values)
    elif risk_key_aggregation == "MAX":
        value_agg = max(values)
    elif risk_key_aggregation == "SUM":
        value_agg = sum(values)
    elif risk_key_aggregation == "AVG":
        value_agg = sum(values)/len(values)
    else:
        value_agg = max(values)
```

Risk_key is the array of selected risk key fields in the GUI. A loop is made on this array and a value is collected for the categories in the line:

```
value = float(self.get_risk_category_value(risk_key, key_value))
```

Based on, for example, Risk_key, you can multiply the value of the value field by the appropriate weight. The value field value is then added to the table on which the risk calculation algorithms are executed.

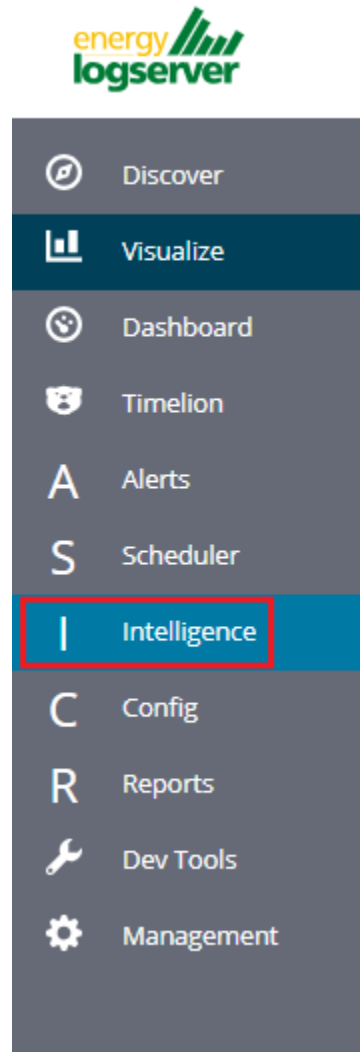
CHAPTER 10

Intelligence Module

A dedicated artificial intelligence module has been built in the Energy Logserver system that allows prediction of parameter values relevant to the maintenance of infrastructure and IT systems. Such parameters include:

- use of disk resources,
- use of network resources,
- using the power of processors
- detection of known incorrect behaviour of IT systems

To access of the Intelligence module, click the tile icon from the main menu bar and then go to the „Intelligence” icon (To go back, click to the „Search” icon).



Logged in as : logserver

[Create AI Rule](#) [AI Rules List](#) [AI Learn](#) [AI Learn Tasks](#)

There are 4 screens available in the module:

- **Create AI Rule** - the screen allows you to create artificial intelligence rules and run them in scheduler mode or immediately
- **AI Rules List** - the screen presents a list of created artificial intelligence rules with the option of editing, previewing and deleting them
- **AI Learn** - the screen allows to define the conditions for teaching the MLP neural network
- **AI Learn Tasks** - a screen on which the initiated and completed learning processes of neural networks with the ability to preview learning results are presented.# Create AI Rule #

To create the AI Rule, click on the tile icon from the main menu bar, go to the „Intelligence” icon and select “Create AI Rule” tab. The screen allows to defining the rules of artificial intelligence based on one of the available algorithms (a detailed description of the available algorithms is available in a separate document).

Logged in as : logserver

Create AI Rule AI Rules List AI Learn AI Learn Tasks

+ Create AI Rule

Algorithm:

Choose search:

Run

Description of the controls available on the fixed part of screen:

- **Algorithm** - the name of the algorithm that forms the basis of the artificial intelligence rule
- **Choose search** - search defined in the Energy Logserver system, which is used to select a set of data on which the artificial intelligence rule will operate
- **Run** - a button that allows running the defined AI rule or saving it to the scheduler and run as planned

The rest of the screen will depend on the chosen artificial intelligence algorithm.

10.1 The fixed part of the screen

Logged in as : logserver

Create AI Rule AI Rules List AI Learn AI Learn Tasks

+ Create AI Rule

Algorithm:

Choose search:

Run

Description of the controls available on the fixed part of screen:

- **Algorithm** - the name of the algorithm that forms the basis of the artificial intelligence rule
- **Choose search** - search defined in the Energy Logserver system, which is used to select a set of data on which the artificial intelligence rule will operate
- **Run** - a button that allows running the defined AI rule or saving it to the scheduler and run as planned

The rest of the screen will depend on the chosen artificial intelligence algorithm.

10.2 Screen content for regressive algorithms

Algorithm:

Simple Moving Average

Choose search:

Uslugi_WWW_with_cols

AI Rule Name:

my_test_

Feature to analyse (from search):

perf_data./

Multiply by field (from search):

hostname

Multiply by values (from search):

emPRD_Aligator_linux
emPRD_Cyberoam_public_FC
emPRD_ESX6_optima64
emPRD_RHEL

Time frame:

Day

Value type:

Average

Max probes:

20

Max predictions:

30

Data limit:

10000000

Start date:

2018-04-06 09:51:31

Scheduler:

☐

Role:

admin
ALL_test
audit
databases

Description of controls:

- **feature to analyze from search** - analyzed feature (dictated)
- **multiply by field** - enable multiplication of algorithms after unique values of the feature indicated here. Multiplication allows you to run the AI rule one for e.g. all servers. The value “none” in this field means no multiplication.
- **multiply by values** - if a trait is indicated in the „multiply by field”, then unique values of this trait will appear in this field. Multiplications will be made for the selected values. If at least one of value is not selected, the „Run” buttons will be inactive.

In other words, multiplication means performing an analysis for many values from the indicated field, for example: `source_node_host`- which we indicate in `Multiply by field (from search)`.

However, in `Multiply by values (from search)` we already indicate values of this field for which the analysis will be performed, for example: `host1, host2, host3, ...`

- **time frame** - feature aggregation method (1 minute, 5 minute, 15 minute, 30 minute, hourly, weekly, monthly, 6 months, 12 months)
- **max probes** - how many samples back will be taken into account for analysis. A single sample is an aggregated data according to the aggregation method.
- **value type** - which values to take into account when aggregating for a given time frame (e.g. maximum from time frame, minimum, average)
- **max predictions** - how many estimates we make for ahead (we take time frame)
- **data limit** - limits the amount of data downloaded from the source. It speeds up processing but reduces its quality
- **start date** - you can set a date earlier than the current date in order to verify how the selected algorithm would work on historical data
- **Scheduler** - a tag if the rule should be run according to the plan for the scheduler. If selected, additional fields will appear;

Scheduler: ☒

Prediction cycle
(crontab format):

Enable: ☐

- **Prediction cycle** - plan definition for the scheduler, i.e. the cycle in which the prediction rule is run (e.g. once a day, every hour, once a week). In the field, enter the command that complies with the cron standard. Enable – whether to immediately launch the scheduler plan or save only the definition
- **Role** - only users with the roles selected here and the administrator will be able to run the defend AI rules The selected „time frame” also affects the prediction period. If we choose “time frame = monthly”, we will be able to predict a one month ahead from the moment of prediction (according to the “prediction cycle” value)

10.3 Screen content for the Trend algorithm

Algorithm:

Trend

Choose search:

Uslugi_WWW_with_cols

AI Rule Name:

Feature to analyse (from search):

Time frame:

Value type:

Max probes:

Max predictions:

Data limit:

Start date:

Threshold:

Scheduler: ☐

Role:

admin
ALL_test
audit
databases

Description of controls:

- **feature to analyze from search** - analyzed feature (dictated)
- **multiply by field** - enable multiplication of algorithms after unique values of the feature indicated here. Multiplication allows you to run the AI rule one for e.g. all servers. The value “none” in this field means no multiplication.
- **multiply by values** - if a trait is indicated in the „multiply by field”, then unique values of this trait will appear in this field. Multiplications will be made for the selected values. If at least one of value is not selected, the „Run” buttons will be inactive.

In other words, multiplication means performing an analysis for many values from the indicated field, for example: `source_node_host`- which we indicate in `Multiply by field (from search)`.

However, in `Multiply by values (from search)` we already indicate values of this field for which the analysis will be performed, for example: `host1, host2, host3, ...`.

- **time frame** - feature aggregation method (1 minute, 5 minute, 15 minute, 30 minute, hourly, weekly, monthly, 6 months, 12 months)
- **max probes** - how many samples back will be taken into account for analysis. A single sample is an aggregated data according to the aggregation method.
- **value type** - which values to take into account when aggregating for a given time frame (e.g. maximum from time frame, minimum, average)
- **max predictions** - how many estimates we make for ahead (we take time frame)
- **data limit** - limits the amount of data downloaded from the source. It speeds up processing but reduces its quality
- **start date** - you can set a date earlier than the current date in order to verify how the selected algorithm would work on historical data
- **Scheduler** - a tag if the rule should be run according to the plan for the scheduler. If selected, additional fields will appear;

Scheduler: ☒

Prediction cycle
(crontab format):

Enable: ☐

- **Prediction cycle** - plan definition for the scheduler, i.e. the cycle in which the prediction rule is run (e.g. once a day, every hour, once a week). In the field, enter the command that complies with the cron standard. Enable – whether to immediately launch the scheduler plan or save only the definition
- **Role** - only users with the roles selected here and the administrator will be able to run the defend AI rules The selected „time frame” also affects the prediction period. If we choose “time frame = monthly”, we will be able to predict a one month ahead from the moment of prediction (according to the “prediction cycle” value)
- **Threshold** - default values -1 (do not search). Specifies the algorithm what level of exceeding the value of the feature „feature to analyze from cheese” is to look for. The parameter currently used only by the “Trend” algorithm.

10.4 Screen content for the neural network (MLP) algorithm

Algorithm:
 Multi Layer Perceptron ANN

Name:
 rpa_ann_2000_ANN_20180503_104024

Choose search:
 Uslugi_WWW_with_cols

Accuracy: 0.6149193548387096
Weighted precision: 0.3781258129552549
Overall efficiency: 0.45834267049146893

Run

Attributes to analyse from search	Analysed weight	Attribute analyzed
perf_data./	-0.19525205216734406	perf_data.time
perf_data.free_memory	-0.07863953880113653	
perf_data.cpu_usage	-0.06251180295737524	
perf_data.mem_usage	0.05181616786061537	
perf_data.avgqu-sz	-0.045473151254527465	
perf_data.load15	-0.02556274656942572	
perf_data.cpu_user	-0.02232814630493624	
perf_data.load5	-0.020889999164069112	
perf_data.cpu_idle	0.019885681122719448	
perf_data.await	0.01827435049755162	
perf_data.cpu_sys	-0.015911517530838776	
perf_data.load1	-0.012822584228478538	
perf_data.io_write	0.01221505604864565	
perf_data.r	-0.011982268570845559	
perf_data.cpu_iowait	-0.011977745509837864	
perf_data.pl	0.006104901588956799	

Descriptions of controls:

- **Name** - name of the learned neural network
- **Choose search** - search defined in Energy Logserver, which is used to select a set of data on which the rule of artificial intelligence will work
- **Below**, on the left, a list of attributes and their weights based on teaching ANN will be defined during the teaching. The user for each attribute will be able to indicate the field from the above mentioned search, which contain the values of the attribute and which will be analyzed in the algorithm. The presented list (for input and output attributes) will have a static and dynamic part. Static creation by presenting key with the highest weights. The key will be presented in the original form, i.e. perf_data./ The second part is a DropDown type list that

will serve as a key update according to the user's naming. On the right side, the attribute will be examined in a given rule / pattern. Here also the user must indicate a specific field from the search. In both cases, the input and output are narrowed based on the search fields indicated in Choose search.

- **Data limit** - limits the amount of data downloaded from the source. It speeds up the processing, but reduces its quality.
- **Scheduler** - a tag if the rule should be run according to the plan or the scheduler. If selected, additional fields will appear:

Scheduler: ☒

Prediction cycle
(crontab format):

Enable: ☐

- **Prediction cycle** - plan definition for the scheduler, i.e. the cycle in which the prediction rule is run (e.g. once a day, every hour, once a week). In the field, enter the command that complies with the *cron* standard
- **Enable** - whether to immediately launch the scheduler plan or save only the definition
- **Role** - only users with the roles selected here and the administrator will be able to run the defined AI rules

10.5 AI Rules List

Logged in as : logserver

[Create AI Rule](#) [AI Rules List](#) [AI Learn](#) [AI Learn Tasks](#)

AI Rules List

	Name	Search	Method	Actions
✓	int1	Uslugi_WWW_with_cols	Trend	Show Delete Update Preview
✗	k1	Uslugi_WWW_with_cols	Trend	Show Delete Update
✓	k2	Uslugi_WWW_with_cols	Trend	Show Delete Update Preview
✓	k3	Uslugi_WWW_with_cols	Trend	Show Delete Update Preview
✓	ko4	Uslugi_WWW_with_cols	Random Forest Regression Shift	Show Delete Update Preview
✓	ko5	Uslugi_WWW_with_cols	Trend	Show Delete Update Preview
✓	rpa_lrs_day_2	Linux_host_load	Linear Regression Shift Trend	Show Delete Update Preview
✓	rpa_lrst_day_100	Linux_host_load	Linear Regression Shift Trend	Show Delete Update Preview

Choose search:

Linux_host_load

Feature to analyse (from search):

Time frame:


Value type:

Max probes:


Max predictions:

Scheduler: ☐

Role:

 (7582)	rpa_machine_state_2	Linux_host_load	Simple Moving Average	Show Delete Update
	test_sched	Linux_host_load	Simple Moving Average	Show Enable Delete Update

Column description:

- **Status:**
 -  - the process is being processed (the pid of the process is in brackets)
 - ✓ - process completed correctly
 - ✗ - the process ended with an error

- **Name** - the name of the rule
- **Search** - the search on which the rule was run
- **Method** - an algorithm used in the AI rule
- **Actions** - allowed actions:
 - **Show** - preview of the rule definition
 - **Enable/Disable** - rule activation /deactivation
 - **Delete** - deleting the rule
 - **Update** - update of the rule definition
 - **Preview** - preview of the prediction results (the action is available after the processing has been completed correctly).

10.6 AI Learn

Logged in as : logserver

[Create AI Rule](#)
[AI Rules List](#)
[AI Learn](#)
[AI Learn Tasks](#)

+ AI Learn

Choose search:

Uslugi_WWW_with_cols

Build (18)

Prefix name:

test_cache_ann_

Choose input cols (25):

perf_data.size
 perf_data.slow_queries_rate
 perf_data.time
 perf_data.tps
 hostname
 hoststate
 @timestamp
 type
 perf_data.cpu_usage
 perf_data./

Choose output col:

perf_data.time

Time frame:

Minute

Timeframes Output shift:

0 1 minute

Output class category:

if((outputCol) < 10,(floor((outputCol))+1), Double(1))

Output class count:

20

Value type:

Average

Split data to train&test:

0.8

Max iter (x100):

from: 1 to: 2

Max probes:

1000

Neurons:

	1st	2nd	3rd
from:	22	80	40
to:	30	80	40

Data limit:

10000000

Results: 18 / 18 [Refresh](#) ☐ Autorefresh

Internal name	Overall efficiency
test_cache_ann_Multi_Layer_Perceptron_ANN_2018050-	0.4402956393200
test_cache_ann_Multi_Layer_Perceptron_ANN_2018050-	0.4402956393200
test_cache_ann_Multi_Layer_Perceptron_ANN_2018050-	0.4402956393200
test_cache_ann_Multi_Layer_Perceptron_ANN_2018050-	0.4402956393200
test_cache_ann_Multi_Layer_Perceptron_ANN_2018050-	0.4402956393200
test_cache_ann_Multi_Layer_Perceptron_ANN_2018050-	0.4402956393200
test_cache_ann_Multi_Layer_Perceptron_ANN_2018050-	0.4402956393200
test_cache_ann_Multi_Layer_Perceptron_ANN_2018050-	0.4402956393200

Save algorithm: test_cache_ann_Multi_Layer_Perceptron_

Algorithm data:

Confusion matrix:

```
0.0 63.0
0.0 106.0
```

Accuracy = 0.6272189349112426

Labels rows count:

Description of controls:

- **Search** - a source of data for teaching the network
- **prefix name** - a prefix added to the id of the learned model that allows the user to recognize the model
- **Input cols** - list of fields that are analyzed / input features. Here, the column that will be selected in the output col should not be indicated. Only those columns that are related to processing should be selected. **
- **Output col** - result field, the recognition of which is learned by the network. **This field should exist in the learning and testing data, but in the production data is unnecessary and should not occur. This field cannot be on the list of selected fields in “input col”.**
- **Output class category** - here you can enter a condition in SQL format to limit the number of output categories e.g. `if((outputCol) < 10, (floor((outputCol))+1), Double(10))`. This condition limits

the number of output categories to 10. **Such conditions are necessary for fields selected in “output col” that have continuous values. They must necessarily be divided into categories. In the Condition, use your own outputCol name instead of the field name from the index that points to the value of the “output col” attribute.**

- **Time frame** - a method of aggregation of features to improve their quality (e.g. 1 minute, 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 1 daily).
- **Time frames output shift** - indicates how many time frame units to move the output category. This allows teaching the network with current attributes, but for categories for the future.
- **Value type** - which values to take into account when aggregating for a given time frame (e.g. maximum from time frame, minimum, average)
- **Output class count**- the expected number of result classes. **If during learning the network identifies more classes than the user entered, the process will be interrupted with an error, therefore it is better to set up more classes than less, but you have to keep in mind that this number affects the learning time.**
- **Neurons in first hidden layer (from, to)** - the number of neurons in the first hidden layer. Must have a value > 0. Jump every 1.
- **Neurons in second hidden layer (from, to)** - the number of neurons in second hidden layer. If = 0, then this layer is missing. Jump every 1.
- **Neurons in third hidden layer (from, to)** - the number of neurons in third hidden layer. If = 0 then this layer is missing. Jump every 1.
- **Max iter** (from, to) - maximum number of network teaching repetitions (the same data is used for learning many times in internal processes of the neural network). The slower it is. Jump every 100. The maximum value is 10, the default is 1.
- **Split data to train&test** - for example, the entered value of 0.8 means that the input data for the network will be divided in the ratio 0.8 to learning, 0.2 for the tests of the network learned.
- **Data limit** - limits the amount of data downloaded from the source. It speeds up the processing, but reduces its quality.
- **Max probes** - limits the number of samples taken to learn the network. Samples are already aggregated according to the selected “Time frame” parameter. It speed up teaching but reduces its quality.
- **Build** - a button to start teaching the network. The button contains the number of required teaching courses. You should be careful and avoid one-time learning for more than 1000 courses. It is better to divide them into several smaller ones. One pass after a full data load take about 1-3 minutes on a 4 core 2.4.GHz server. **The module has implemented the best practices related to the number of neurons in individual hidden layers. The values suggested by the system are optimal from the point of view of these practices, but the user can decide on these values himself.**

Under the parameters for learning the network there is an area in which teaching results will appear.

After pressing the “Refresh” button, the list of the resulting models will be refreshed.

Autorefresh - selecting the field automatically refreshes the list of learning results every 10s.

The following information will be available in the table on the left:

- **Internal name** - the model name given by the system, including the user - specified prefix
- **Overall efficiency** - the network adjustment indicator - allow to see at a glance whether it is worth dealing with the model. The grater the value, the better.

After clicking on the table row, detailed data collected during the learning of the given model will be displayed. This data will be visible in the box on the right.

The selected model can be saved under its own name using the “Save algorithm” button. This saved algorithm will be available in the “Choose AI Rule” list when creating the rule (see Create AI Rule).

10.7 AI Learn Tasks


The “AI Learn Task” tab shows the list of processes initiated teaching the ANN network with the possibility of managing processes.

Each user can see only the process they run. The user in the role of Intelligence sees all running processes.

Logged in as : logserver

Create AI Rule AI Rules List AI Learn AI Learn Tasks

+AI Learn Tasks



Algorithm prefix	Progress	Processing time	Actions
ko2_	16 / 2	1272	<button>Cancel</button> <button>Show</button>
rpa_ann_3	0 / 2	0	<button>Cancel</button> <button>Show</button> <button>Pause</button>
rpa_ann_1_	0 / 2	0	<button>Cancel</button> <button>Show</button> <button>Pause</button>
rpa_ann_2_	0 / 2	0	<button>Cancel</button> <button>Show</button>

Description of controls:


- **Algorithm prefix** - this is the value set by the user on the AI Learn screen in the Prefix name field
- **Progress** - here is the number of algorithms generated / the number of all to be generated
- **Processing time** - duration of algorithm generation in seconds (or maybe minutes or hours)
- **Actions:**
 - **Cancel** - deletes the algorithm generation task (user require confirmation of operation)
 - **Pause / Release** - pause / resume algorithm generation process.

AI Learn tab contain the Show in the preview mode of the ANN hyperparameters After completing the learning activity or after the user has interrupted it, the “Delete” button appears in “Action” field. This button allows you to permanently delete the learning results of a specific network.

Logged in as : logserver

Create AI Rule AI Rules List AI Learn AI Learn Tasks

+AI Learn Tasks



Algorithm prefix	Progress	Processing time (s)	Actions
kk	0 / 4	0	<button>Show</button> <button>Delete</button>

10.8 Scenarios of using algorithms implemented in the Intelligence module

10.8.1 Teaching MLP networks and choosing the algorithm to use:

1. Go to the AI Learn tab,
2. We introduce the network teaching parameters,
3. Enter your own prefix for the names of the algorithms you have learned,
4. Press Build.
5. We observe the learned networks on the list (we can also stop the observation at any moment and go to other functions of the system. We will return to the learning results by going to the AI Learn Tasks tab and clicking the show action),
6. We choose the best model from our point of view and save it under our own name,
7. From this moment the algorithm is visible in the Create AI Rule tab.

10.8.2 Starting the MLP network algorithm:

1. Go to the Create AI Rule tab and create rules,
2. Select the previously saved model of the learned network,
3. Specify parameters visible on the screen (specific to MLP),
4. Press the Run button.

10.8.3 Starting regression algorithm:

1. Go to the Create AI Rule tab and create rules,
2. We choose AI Rule, e.g. Simple Moving Average, Linear Regression or Random Forest Regression, etc.,
3. Enter your own rule name (specific to regression),
4. Set the parameters of the rule (specific to regression),
5. Press the Run button.

10.8.4 Management of available rules:

1. Go to the AI Rules List tab,
2. A list of AI rules available for our role is displayed,
3. We can perform the actions available on the right for each rule.# Results of algorithms #

The results of the “AI algorithms” are saved to the index „intelligence” specially created for this purpose. The index with the prediction result. These following fields are available in the index (where xxx is the name of the attribute being analyzed):

- **xxx_pre** - estimate value
- **xxx_cur** - current value at the moment of estimation

- **method_name** - name of the algorithm used
- **rmse** - average square error for the analysis in which `_cur` values were available. **The smaller the value, the better.**
- **rmse_normalized** - mean square error for the analysis in which `_cur` values were available, normalized with `_pre` values. **The smaller the value, the better.**
- **overall_efficiency** - efficiency of the model. **The greater the value, the better. A value less than 0 may indicate too little data to correctly calculate the indicator**
- **linear_function_a** - directional coefficient of the linear function $y = ax + b$. **Only for the Trend and Linear Regression Trend algorithm**
- **linear_function_b** - the intersection of the line with the Y axis for the linear function $y = ax + b$. **Only for the Trend and Linear Regression Trend algorithm.**

Visualization and signals related to the results of data analysis should be created from this index. The index should be available to users of the Intelligence module.

10.9 Scheduler Module

Energy Logserver has a built-in task schedule. In this module, we can define a command or a list of commands whose execution we instruct the application in the form of tasks. We can determine the time and frequency of tasks. Tasks can contain a simple syntax, but they can also be associated with modules, e.g. with Intelligence module.

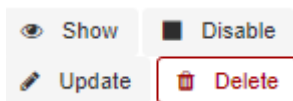
To go to the Scheduler window, select the tile icon from the main menu bar and then go to the „Scheduler” icon (To go back, go to the „Search” icon)



The page with three tabs will be displayed: Creating new tasks in the „Create Scheduler Job”, managing tasks in the „Job List” and checking the status of tasks in „Jobs Status”

In the window for creating new tasks we have a form consisting of fields:

- **Name** - in which we enter the name of the task
- **Cron Pattern** - a field in which in cron notation we define the time and frequency of the task
- **Command** - we give the syntax of the command that will be executed in this task. These can be simple system commands, but also complex commands related to the Intelligence module. In the task management window, we can activate /deactivate, delete and update the task by clicking on the selected icon for a given task



In the task status windows you can check the current status of the task: if it activated, when it started and when it ended, how long it took. This window is not editable and indicates historical data.

10.10 Permission

Permission have been implemented in the following way:

- Only the user in the admin role can create / update rules.
- When creating rules, the roles that will be able to enables / disengage / view the rules will be indicated.

We assume that the Learn process works as an administrator.

We assume that the visibility of Search in AI Learn is preceded by receiving the search permission in the module object permission.

The role of “Intelligence” launches the appropriate tabs.

An ordinary user only sees his models. The administrator sees all models.

10.11 Register new algorithm

For register new algorithm:

- **Login** to the Energy Logserver
- Select **Intelligence**
- Select **Algorithm**
- Fill Create algorithm form and press **Submit** button

Form fields:

Field	Description
Code	Short name for algorithm
Name	Algorithm name
Command	Command to execute. The command must be in the directory pointed to by the parameter elastscheduler.commandpath.

Energy Logserver execute command:

```
<command> <config> <error file> <out file>
```

Where:

- command - Command from command filed of Create algorithm form.
- config - Full path of json config file. The name of file is id of process status document in index .intelligence_rules
- error file - Unique name for error file. Not used by predefined algorithms.
- out file - Unique name for output file. Not used by predefined algorithms.

Config file:

Json document:

Field	Value	
	Screen field (description)	
algorithm_type	GMA, GMAL, LRS, LRST, RFRS, SMAL, SMA, TL	
	Algorithm. For customs method field Code from Create_	
algorithm form.		
model_name	Not empty string.	
	AI Rule Name.	
search	Search id .	
	Choose search.	
label_field.field		
	Feature to analyse.	
max_probes	Integer value	
	Max probes	
time_frame	1 minute, 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 1 day,	
	1 week, 30 day, 365 day	Time frame
value_type	min, max, avg, count	
	Value type	
max_predictions	Integer value	
	Max predictions	
threshold	Integer value	
	Threshold	
automatic_cron	Cron format string	
	Automatic cycle	
automatic_enable	true/false	
	Enable	
automatic	true/false	
	Automatic	
start_date	YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm or now	
	Start date	
multiply_by_values	Array of string values	
	Multiply by values	
multiply_by_field	None or full field name eg.: system.cpu	
	Multiply by field	
selectedroles	Array of roles name	
	Role	
last_execute_timestamp		
	Last execute	

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Not screen fields		
-----	-----	
preparation_date	Document preparation date.	
machine_state_uid	AI rule machine state uid.	
path_to_logs	Path to ai machine logs.	
path_to_machine_state	Path to ai machine state files.	
searchSourceJSON	Query string.	
processing_time	Process operation time.	
last_execute_mili	Last executed time in milliseconds.	
pid	Process pid if ai rule is running.	
exit_code	Last executed process exit code.	

The command must update the process status document in the system during operation. It is elastic partial document update.

Process status	Field (POST body)	Description	
↪			
-----	-----	-----	
↪			
START	doc.pid	System process id	
↪			
HH:mm	doc.last_execute_timestamp	Current timestamp. yyyy-MM-dd	
↪			
milliseconds.	doc.last_execute_mili	Current timestamp in	
↪			
END PROCESS WITH ERROR	doc.error_description	Error description.	
↪			
	doc.error_message	Error message.	
↪			
	doc.exit_code	System process exit code.	
↪			
	doc.pid	Value 0.	
↪			
	doc.processing_time	Time of execute process in	
↪			
seconds.			
END PROCESS OK	doc.pid	Value 0.	
↪			
	doc.exit_code	System process exit code.	
↪			
Value 0 for success.			
↪			
	doc.processing_time	Time of execute process in	
↪			
seconds.			

The command must insert data for prediction chart.

Field	Value	Description	
↪			
-----	-----	-----	
↪			
model_name	Not empty string.	AI Rule Name.	
↪			
preparationUID	Not empty string.	Unique prediction id	
↪			
machine_state_uid	Not empty string.	AI rule machine state uid.	
↪			
model_uid	Not empty string.	Model uid from config file	
↪			

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method_name	Not empty string.	User friendly algorithm name.	↵
↵			
<field>	Json	Field calculated. For example: system.cpu.	
↵idle.pct_pre			

Document sample:

```
{
  "_index": "intelligence",
  "_type": "doc",
  "_id": "emca_TL_20190304_080802_20190531193000",
  "_version": 2,
  "_score": null,
  "_source": {
    "machine_state_uid": "emca_TL_20190304_080802",
    "overall_efficiency": 0,
    "processing_time": 0,
    "rmse_normalized": 0,
    "predictionUID": "emca_TL_20190304_080802_20190531193000",
    "linear_function_b": 0,
    "@timestamp": "2019-05-31T19:30:00.000+0200",
    "linear_function_a": 0.006787878787878788,
    "system": {
      "cpu": {
        "idle": {
          "pct_pre": 0.8213333333333334
        }
      }
    },
    "model_name": "emca",
    "method_name": "Trend",
    "model_uid": "emca_TL_20190304_080802",
    "rmse": 0,
    "start_date": "2019-03-04T19:30:01.279+0100"
  },
  "fields": {
    "@timestamp": [
      "2019-05-31T17:30:00.000Z"
    ]
  },
  "sort": [
    1559323800000
  ]
}
```


Verification steps and logs

11.1 Verification of Elasticsearch service

To verify of Elasticsearch service you can use following command:

- Control of the Elasticsearch system service via **systemd**:

```
# systemctl status elasticsearch
```

output:

```
elasticsearch.service - Elasticsearch
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service; disabled; ┐
↪ vendor preset: disabled)
Active: active (running) since Mon 2018-09-10 13:11:40 CEST; 22h ago
Docs: http://www.elastic.co
Main PID: 1829 (java)
CGroup: /system.slice/elasticsearch.service
└─1829 /bin/java -Xms4g -Xmx4g -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -
↪ XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=75 -XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly -
↪ XX:+AlwaysPreTouch -Xss1m ...
```

- Control of Elasticsearch instance via **tcp port**:

```
# curl -XGET '127.0.0.1:9200/'
```

output:

```
{
  "name" : "dY3RuYs",
  "cluster_name" : "elasticsearch",
  "cluster_uuid" : "EHZGAnJkStqlgRImqwzYQQ",
  "version" : {
    "number" : "6.2.3",
```

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```

    "build_hash" : "c59ff00",
    "build_date" : "2018-03-13T10:06:29.741383Z",
    "build_snapshot" : false,
    "lucene_version" : "7.2.1",
    "minimum_wire_compatibility_version" : "5.6.0",
    "minimum_index_compatibility_version" : "5.0.0"
  },
  "tagline" : "You Know, for Search"
}

```

- Control of Elasticsearch instance via **log file**:

```
# tail -f /var/log/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.log
```

- other control commands via **curl** application:

```

curl -XGET "http://localhost:9200/_cat/health?v"
curl -XGET "http://localhost:9200/_cat/nodes?v"
curl -XGET "http://localhost:9200/_cat/indices?v"

```

11.2 Verification of Logstash service

To verify of Logstash service you can use following command:

- control Logstash service via **systemd**:

```
# systemctl status logstash
```

output:

```

logstash.service - logstash
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/logstash.service; enabled; vendor_
  → preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2017-07-12 10:30:55 CEST; 1 months 23_
  → days ago
     Main PID: 87818 (java)
    CGroup: /system.slice/logstash.service
            └─87818 /usr/bin/java -XX:+UseParNewGC -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC

```

- control Logstash service via **port tcp**:

```
# curl -XGET '127.0.0.1:9600'
```

output:

```

{
  "host": "skywalker",
  "version": "4.5.3",
  "http_address": "127.0.0.1:9600"
}

```

- control Logstash service via **log file**:

```
# tail -f /var/log/logstash/logstash-plain.log
```


11.2.1 Debugging

- dynamically update logging levels through the logging API (service restart not needed):

```
curl -XPUT 'localhost:9600/_node/logging?pretty' -H 'Content-Type: application/
↪json' -d'
{
  "logger.logstash.outputs.elasticsearch" : "DEBUG"
}
```

- permanent change of logging level (service need to be restarted):

- edit file `/etc/logstash/logstash.yml` and set the following parameter:

```
*log.level: debug*
```

- restart logstash service:

```
*systemctl restart logstash*
```

- checking correct syntax of configuration files:

```
*/usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash -tf /etc/logstash/conf.d*
```

- get information about load of the Logstash:

```
*# curl -XGET '127.0.0.1:9600/_node/jvm?pretty=true'*
```

output:

```
{
  "host" : "logserver-test",
  "version" : "5.6.2",
  "http_address" : "0.0.0.0:9600",
  "id" : "5a440edc-1298-4205-a524-68d0d212cd55",
  "name" : "logserver-test",
  "jvm" : {
    "pid" : 14705,
    "version" : "1.8.0_161",
    "vm_version" : "1.8.0_161",
    "vm_vendor" : "Oracle Corporation",
    "vm_name" : "Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM",
    "start_time_in_millis" : 1536146549243,
    "mem" : {
      "heap_init_in_bytes" : 268435456,
      "heap_max_in_bytes" : 1056309248,
      "non_heap_init_in_bytes" : 2555904,
      "non_heap_max_in_bytes" : 0
    },
    "gc_collectors" : [ "ParNew", "ConcurrentMarkSweep" ]
  }
}
↪Logserver GUI service # # Verificatoin of Energy_
```

To verify of Energy Logserver GUI service you can use following command:

- control the Energy Logserver GUI service via **systemd**:

```
# systemctl status kibana
```

output:

```
kibana.service - Kibana
  Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/kibana.service; disabled; vendor_
↳ preset: disabled)
  Active: active (running) since Mon 2018-09-10 13:13:19 CEST; 23h ago
  Main PID: 1330 (node)
  CGroup: /system.slice/kibana.service
          └─1330 /usr/share/kibana/bin/./node/bin/node --no-warnings /usr/
↳ share/kibana/bin/./src/cli -c /etc/kibana/kibana.yml
```

- control the Energy Logserver GUI via **port tcp/http**:

```
# curl -XGET '127.0.0.1:5601/'
```

output:

```
<script>var hashRoute = '/app/kibana';
var defaultRoute = '/app/kibana';
var hash = window.location.hash;
if (hash.length) {
  window.location = hashRoute + hash;
} else {
  window.location = defaultRoute;
}</script>
```

- Control the Energy Logserver GUI via **log file**:

```
# tail -f /var/log/messages
```

12.1 Node roles

Every instance of Elasticsearch server is called a *node*. A collection of connected nodes is called a *cluster*. All nodes know about all the other nodes in the cluster and can forward client requests to the appropriate node.

Besides that, each node serves one or more purpose:

- **Master-eligible node** - A node that has *node.master* set to true (default), which makes it eligible to be elected as the master node, which controls the cluster
- **Data node** - A node that has *node.data* set to true (default). Data nodes hold data and perform data related operations such as CRUD, search, and aggregations
- **Client node** - A client node has both *node.master* and *node.data* set to false. It can neither hold data nor become the master node. It behaves as a “*smart router*” and is used to forward cluster-level requests to the master node and data-related requests (such as search) to the appropriate data nodes
- **Tribe node** - A tribe node, configured via the *tribe.** settings, is a special type of client node that can connect to multiple clusters and perform search and other operations across all connected clusters.

12.2 Naming convention

Elasticsearch require little configuration before before going into work.

The following settings must be considered before going to production:

- **path.data** and **path.logs** - default locations of these files are: `/var/lib/elasticsearch` and `/var/log/elasticsearch`.
- **cluster.name** - A node can only join a cluster when it shares its `cluster.name` with all the other nodes in the cluster. The default name is “`elasticsearch`”, but you should change it to an appropriate name which describes the purpose of the cluster. You can do this in `/etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml` file.

- **node.name** - By default, Elasticsearch will use the first seven characters of the randomly generated UUID as the node id. Node id is persisted and does not change when a node restarts. It is worth configuring a more human readable name: `node.name: prod-data-2` in file `/etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml`
- **network.host** - parametr specifying network interfaces to which Elasticsearch can bind. Default is `network.host: ["_local_", "_site_"]`.
- **discovery** - Elasticsearch uses a custom discovery implementation called “Zen Discovery”. There are two important settings:
 - `discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts` - specify list of other nodes in the cluster that are likely to be live and contactable;
 - `discovery.zen.minimum_master_nodes` - to prevent data loss, you can configure this setting so that each master-eligible node knows the minimum number of master-eligible nodes that must be visible in order to form a cluster.
- **heap size** - By default, Elasticsearch tells the JVM to use a heap with a minimum (Xms) and maximum (Xmx) size of 1 GB. When moving to production, it is important to configure heap size to ensure that Elasticsearch has enough heap available

12.3 Config files

To configure the Elasticsearch cluster you must specify some parameters in the following configuration files on every node that will be connected to the cluster:

- `/etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml`:
 - `cluster.name:name_of_the_cluster` - same for every node;
 - `node.name:name_of_the_node` - uniq for every node;
 - `node.master:true_or_false`
 - `node.data:true_or_false`
 - `network.host:["_local_", "_site_"]`
 - `discovery.zen.ping.multicast.enabled`
 - `discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts`
- `/etc/elasticsearch/log4j2.properties`:
 - `logger: action: DEBUG` - for easier debugging.

12.4 Example setup

Example of the Elasticsearch cluster configuration:

- file `/etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml`:

```
cluster.name: tm-lab
node.name: "elk01"
node.master: true
node.data: true
network.host: 127.0.0.1,10.0.0.4
http.port: 9200
```

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```
discovery.zen.ping.multicast.enabled: false
discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts: ["10.0.0.4:9300", "10.0.0.5:9300", "10.0.0.6:9300"]
```

- to start the Elasticsearch cluster execute command:

```
# systemctl restart elasticsearch
```

- to check status of the Elasticsearch cluster execute command:
 - check of the Elasticsearch cluster nodes status via tcp port:

```
# curl -XGET '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/nodes?v'
```

host	ip	heap.percent	ram.percent	load	node.role
master name					
10.0.0.4	10.0.0.4	18	91	0.00	-
- elk01					
10.0.0.5	10.0.0.5	66	91	0.00	d
* elk02					
10.0.0.6	10.0.0.6	43	86	0.65	d
m elk03					
10.0.0.7	10.0.0.7	45	77	0.26	d
m elk04					

- check status of the Elasticsearch cluster via log file:

```
# tail -f /var/log/elasticsearch/tm-lab.log (cluster.name)
```

12.5 Adding a new node to existing cluster

Install the new Energy instance. The description of the installation can be found in the chapter “First configuration steps”

Change the following parameters in the configuration file:

- `cluster.name: name_of_the_cluster` same for every node;
- `node.name: name_of_the_node` uniq for every node;
- `node.master: true_or_false`
- `node.data: true_or_false`
- `discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts: ["10.0.0.4:9300", "10.0.0.5:9300", "10.0.0.6:9300"]` - IP addresses and instances of nodes in the cluster.

If you add a node with the role `data`, delete the contents of the `path.data` directory, by default in `/var/lib/elasticsearch`

Restart the Elasticsearch instance of the new node:

```
systemctl restart elasticsearch
```


You can configure the Energy Logserver to communicate with Active Directory to authenticate users. To integrate with Active Directory, you configure an Active Directory realm and assign Active Directory users and groups to the Energy Logserver roles in the role mapping file.

To protect passwords, communications between the Energy Logserver and the LDAP server should be encrypted using SSL/TLS. Clients and nodes that connect via SSL/TLS to the LDAP server need to have the LDAP server's certificate or the server's root CA certificate installed in their keystore or truststore.

13.1 AD configuration

The AD configuration should be done in the `/etc/elasticsearch/properties.yml` file.

Below is a list of settings to be made in the `properties.yml` file (the commented section in the file in order for the AD settings to start working, this fragment should be uncommented):

<code>**Directive**</code>	<code>**Description**</code>
<code> # LDAP</code>	
<code> #ldaps:</code>	
<code> # - name: \"example.com\"</code>	<code>/# domain that is configured</code>
<code> # host: \"127.0.0.1,127.0.0.2\"</code>	<code>/# list of server for this</code>
<code>domain</code>	
<code> # port: 389</code>	<code>/# optional, default 389 for</code>
<code>unencrypted session or 636 for encrypted sessions</code>	
<code> # ssl_enabled: false</code>	<code>/# optional, default true</code>
<code> # ssl_trust_all_certs: true</code>	<code>/# optional, default false</code>

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```

|# ssl.keystore.file: \"path\"                |# path to the truststore_
↪store                                     |
|# ssl.keystore.password: \"path\"           |# password to the trusted_
↪certificate store                       |
|# bind\_dn: [admin@example.com]             |# account name administrator_
↪                                     |
|# bind\_password: \"password\"               |# password for the_
↪administrator account                 |
|# search\_user\_base\_DN: \"OU=lab,DC=example,DC=com\" |# search for the DN user_
↪tree database                         |
|# user\_id\_attribute: \"uid\"                 |# search for a user_
↪attribute optional, by default \"uid\"    |
|# search\_groups\_base\_DN: \"OU=lab,DC=example,DC=com\" |# group database search_
↪This is a catalog main, after which the groups will be sought.|
|# unique\_member\_attribute: \"uniqueMember\"      |# optional, default\
↪\"uniqueMember\"                       |
|# connection\_pool\_size: 10                 |# optional, default_
↪30                                     |
|# connection\_timeout\_in\_sec: 10            |# optional, default_
↪1                                     |
|# request\_timeout\_in\_sec: 10              |# optional, default_
↪1                                     |
|# cache\_ttl\_in\_sec: 60                   |# optional, default 0 -_
↪cache disabled                       |

```

If we want to configure multiple domains, then in this configuration file we copy the # LDAP section below and configure it for the next domain.

Below is an example of how an entry for 2 domains should look like. (It is important to take the interpreter to read these values correctly).

```

ldaps:
- name: "example1.com"
  host: "127.0.0.1,127.0.0.2"
  port: 389 # optional, default 389
  ssl_enabled: false # optional, default true
  ssl_trust_all_certs: true # optional, default false
  bind_dn: "admin@example1.com"
  bind_password: "password" # generate encrypted password with /usr/share/
↪elasticsearch/pass-encrypter/pass-encrypter.sh
  search_user_base_DN: "OU=lab,DC=example1,DC=com"
  user_id_attribute: "uid" # optional, default "uid"
  search_groups_base_DN: "OU=lab,DC=example1,DC=com"
  unique_member_attribute: "uniqueMember" # optional, default "uniqueMember"
  connection_pool_size: 10 # optional, default 30
  connection_timeout_in_sec: 10 # optional, default 1
  request_timeout_in_sec: 10 # optional, default 1
  cache_ttl_in_sec: 60 # optional, default 0 - cache disabled
  service_principal_name: "esauth@example1.com" # optional, for sso
  service_principal_name_password: "password" # optional, for sso
- name: "example2.com" #DOMAIN 2
  host: "127.0.0.1,127.0.0.2"
  port: 389 # optional, default 389
  ssl_enabled: false # optional, default true
  ssl_trust_all_certs: true # optional, default false
  bind_dn: "admin@example2.com"
  bind_password: "password" # generate encrypted password with /usr/share/
↪elasticsearch/pass-encrypter/pass-encrypter.sh

```

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```

search_user_base_DN: "OU=lab,DC=example2,DC=com"
user_id_attribute: "uid" # optional, default "uid"
search_groups_base_DN: "OU=lab,DC=example2,DC=com"
unique_member_attribute: "uniqueMember" # optional, default "uniqueMember"
connection_pool_size: 10 # optional, default 30
connection_timeout_in_sec: 10 # optional, default 1
request_timeout_in_sec: 10 # optional, default 1
cache_ttl_in_sec: 60 # optional, default 0 - cache disabled
service_principal_name: "esauth@example2.com" # optional, for sso
service_principal_name_password : "password" # optional, for ssl

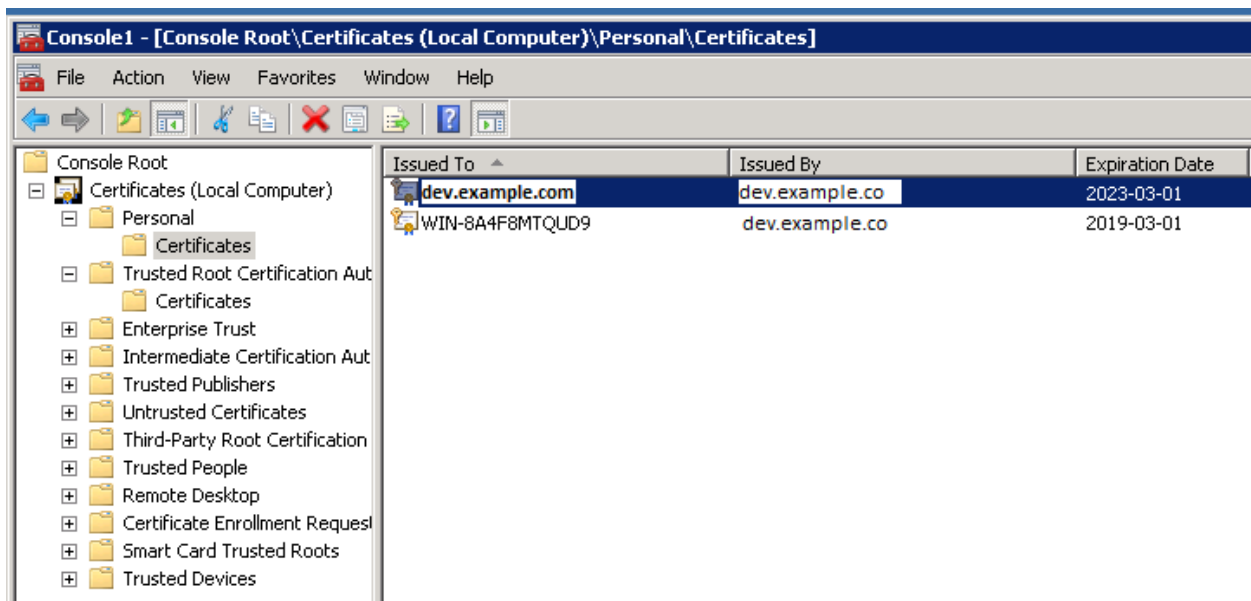
```

After completing the LDAP section entry in the `properties.yml` file, save the changes and restart the service with the command:

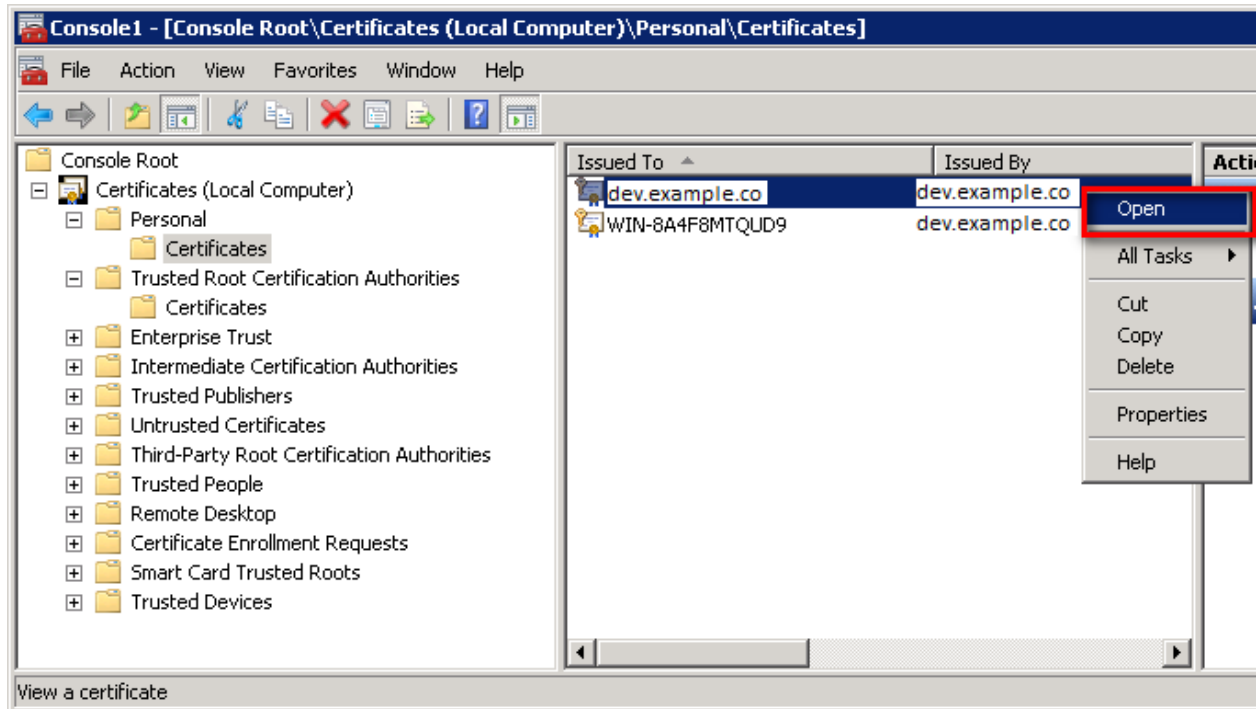
```
# systemctl restart elasticsearch
```

13.2 Configure SSL support for AD authentication

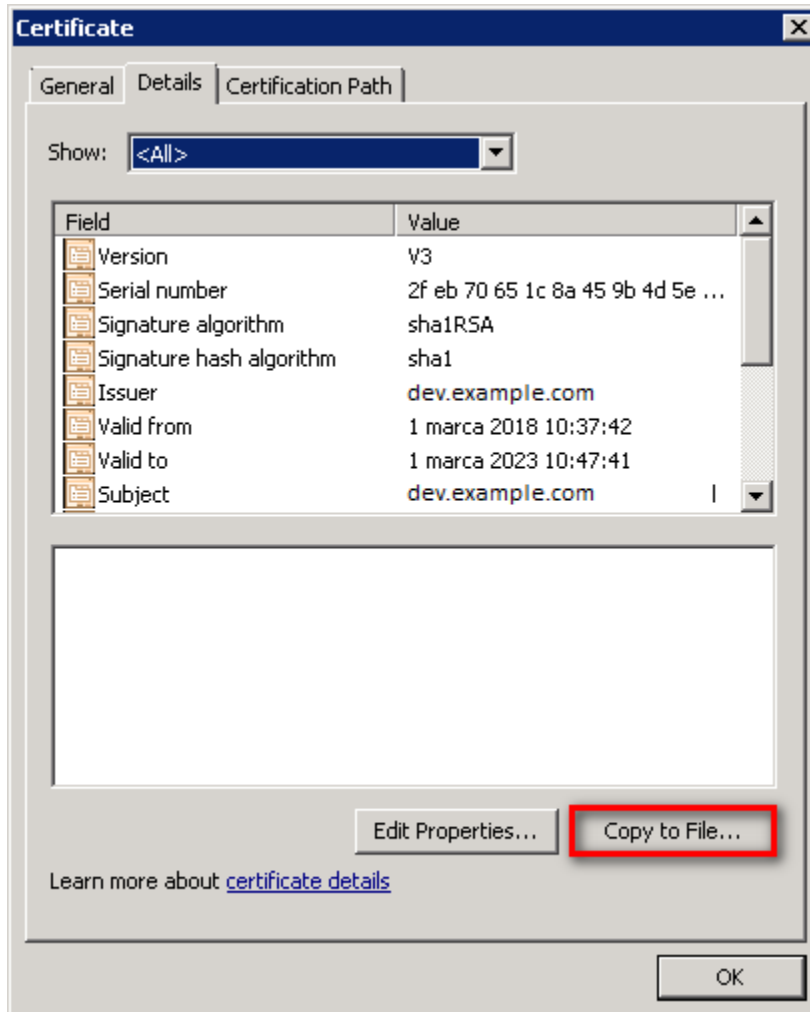
Open the certificate manager on the AD server.



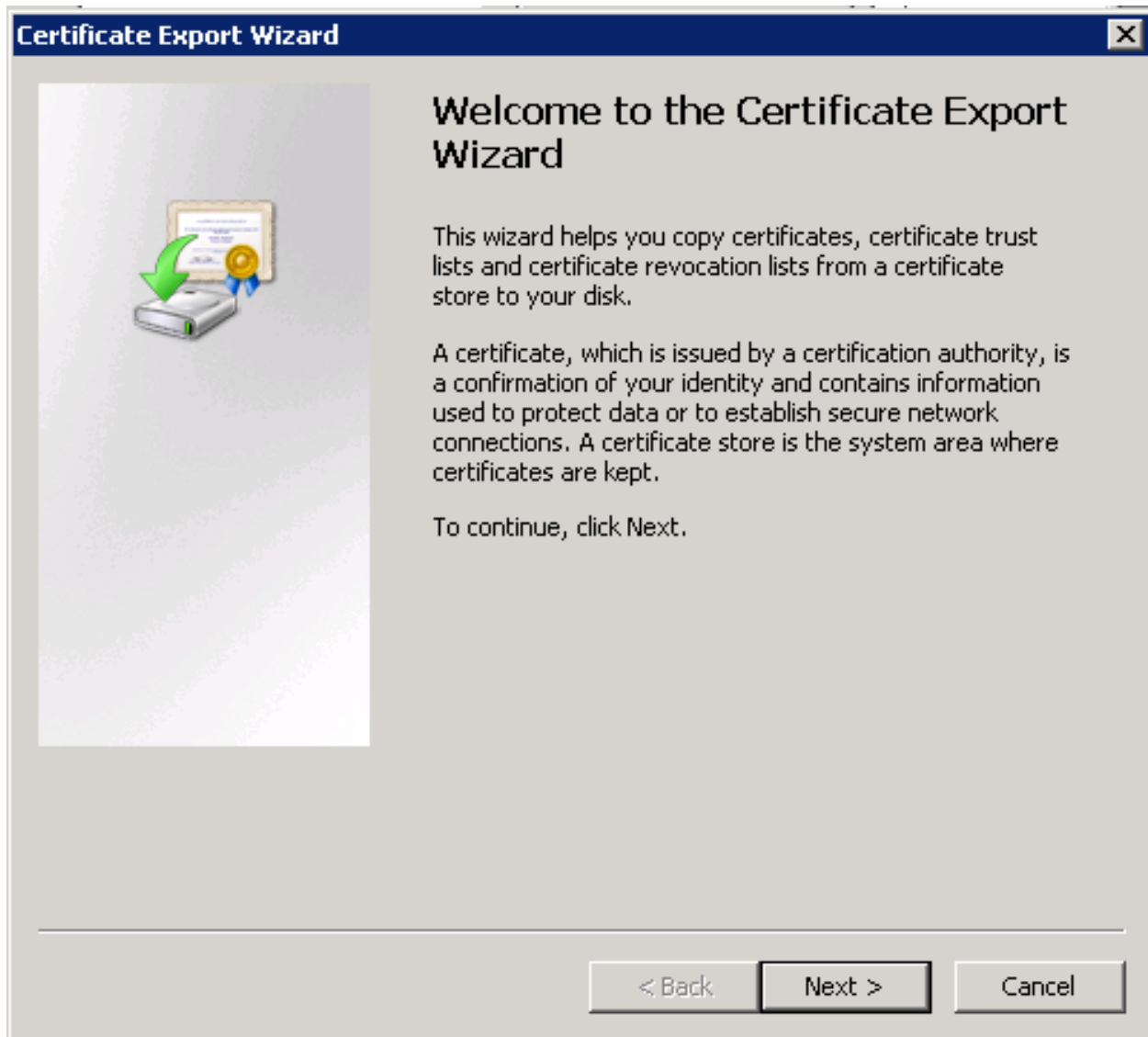
Select the certificate and open it



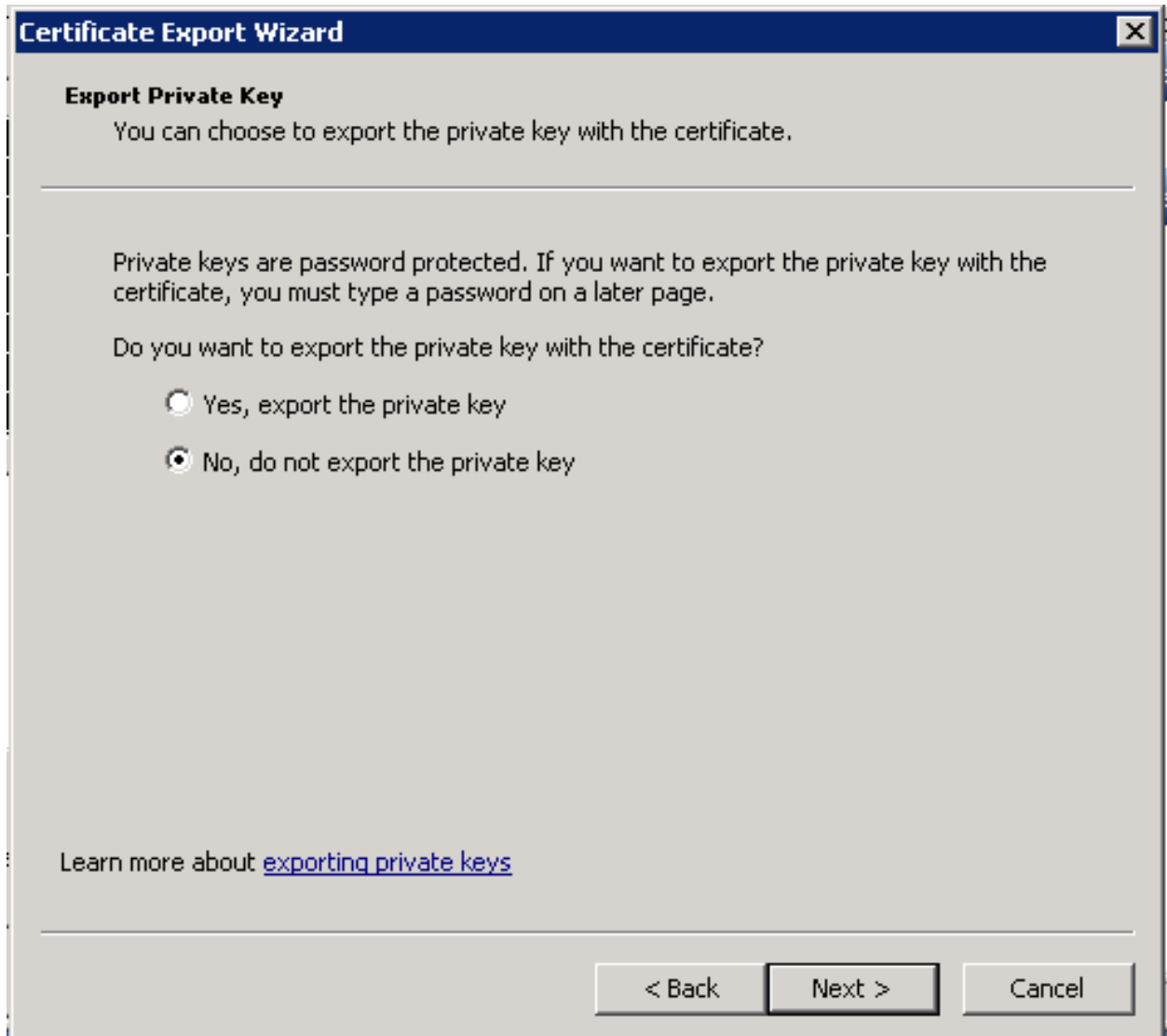
Select the option of copying to a file in the Details tab



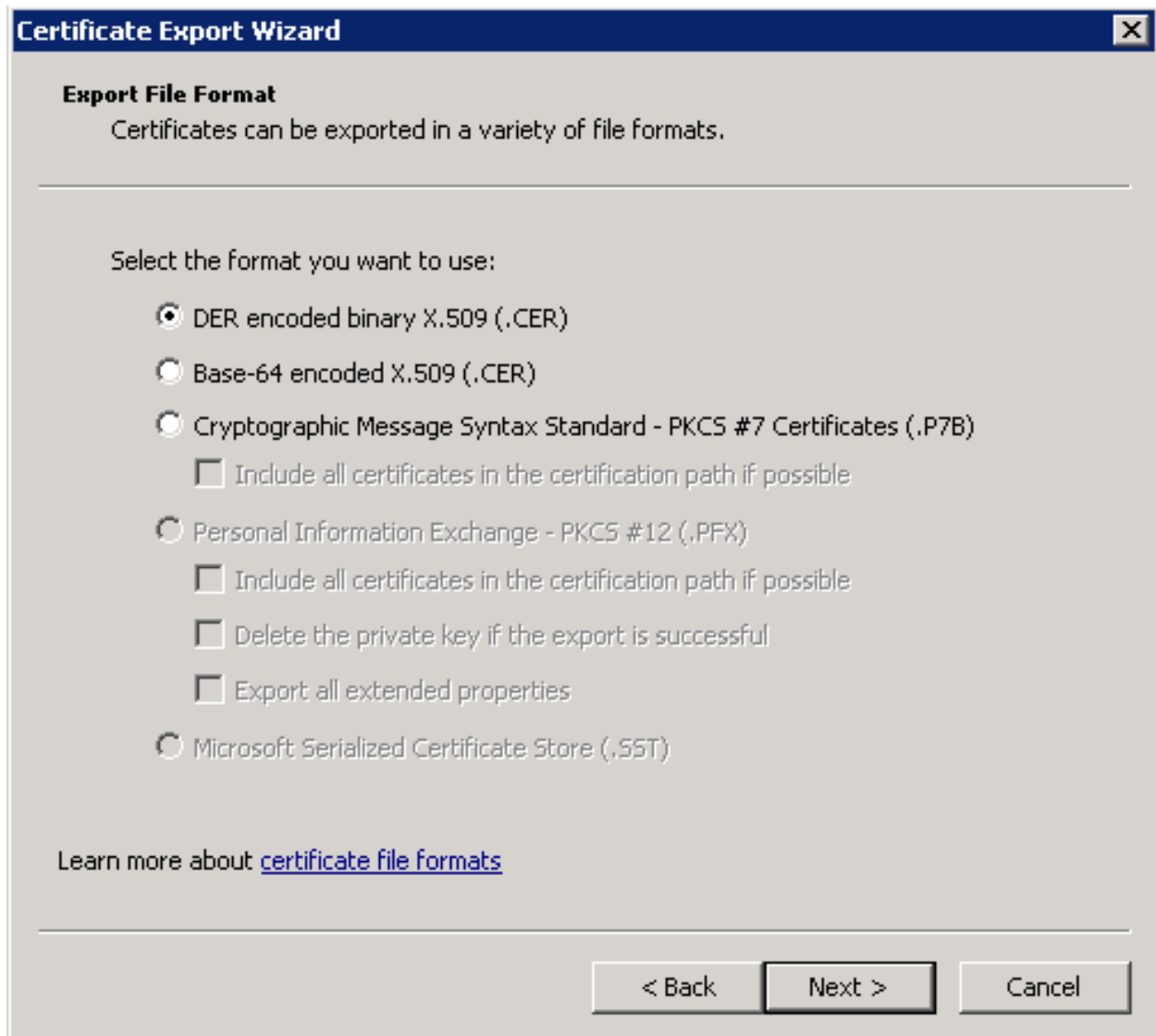
Click the Next button



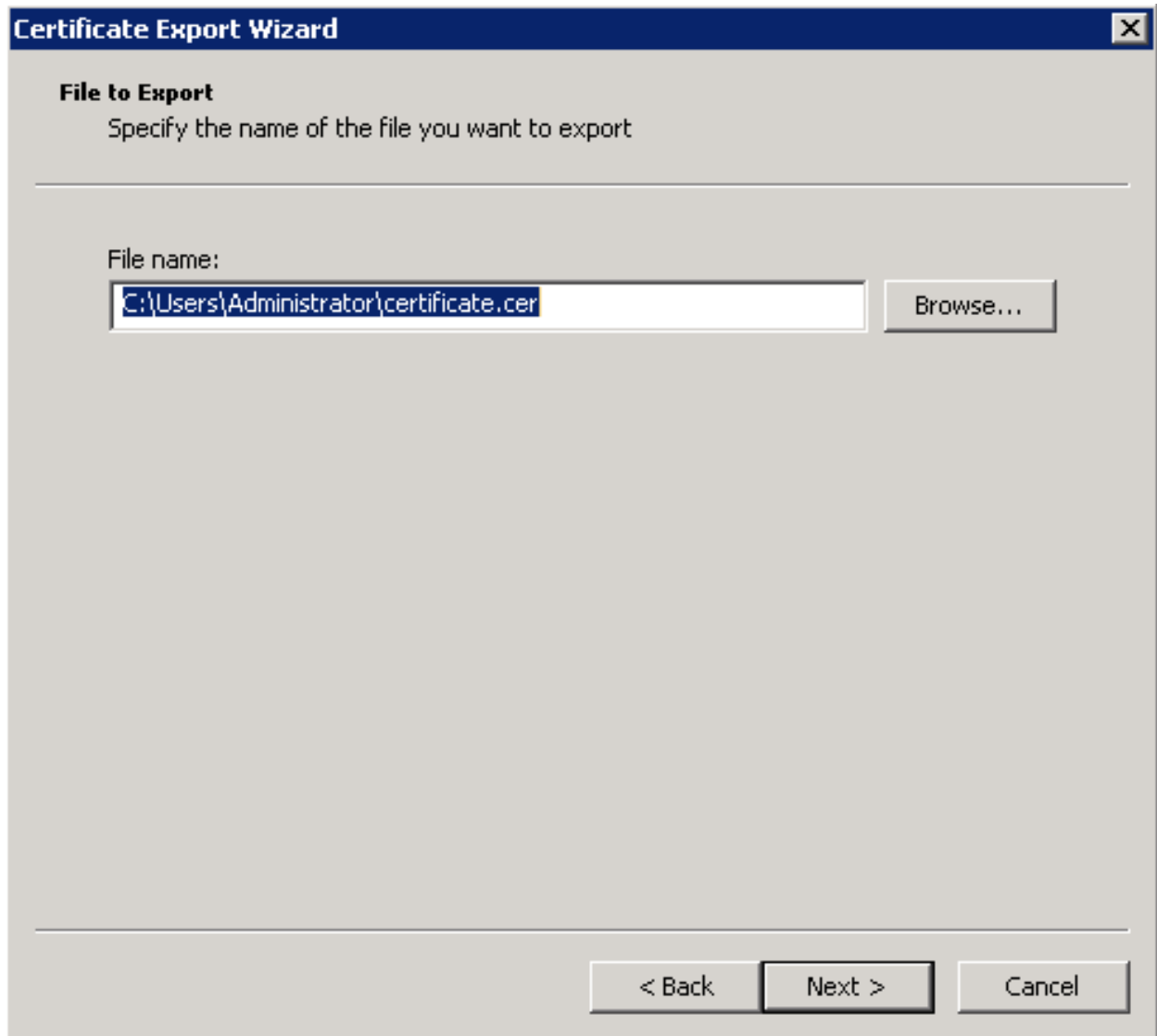
Keep the setting as shown below and click Next



Keep the setting as shown below and click Next.



Give the name a certificate



After the certificate is exported, this certificate should be imported into a trusted certificate file that will be used by the Elasticsearch plugin.

To import a certificate into a trusted certificate file, a tool called „keytool.exe” is located in the JDK installation directory.

Use the following command to import a certificate file:

```
keytool -import -alias adding_certificate_keystore -file certificate.cer -keystore_
↪certificatestore
```

The values for RED should be changed accordingly.

By doing this, he will ask you to set a password for the trusted certificate store. Remember this password, because it must be set in the configuration of the Elasticsearch plugin. The following settings must be set in the `properties.yml` configuration for SSL:

```
ssl.keystore.file: "<path to the trust certificate store>"
ssl.keystore.password: "< password to the trust certificate store>"
```

13.3 Role mapping

In the `/etc/elasticsearch/properties.yml` configuration file you can find a section for configuring role mapping:

```
# LDAP ROLE MAPPING FILE`
# rolemapping.file.path: /etc/elasticsearch/role-mappings.yml
```

This variable points to the file `/etc/elasticsearch/role-mappings.yml` Below is the sample content for this file:

admin:

```
"CN=Admins,OU=lab,DC=dev,DC=it,DC=example,DC=com"
```

bank:

```
"CN=security,OU=lab,DC=dev,DC=it,DC=example,DC=com"
```

How to the mapping mechanism works ? An AD user log in to Energy Logserver. In the application there is a admin role, which through the file `role-mapping .yml` binds to the name of the admin role to which the Admins container from AD is assigned. It is enough for the user from the AD account to log in to the application with the privileges that are assigned to admin role in the Energy Logserver. At the same time, if it is the first login in the Energy Logserver, an account is created with an entry that informs the application administrator that is was created by logging in with AD.

Similar, the mechanism will work if we have a role with an arbitrary name created in Energy Logserver Logistics and connected to the name of the `role-mappings.yml` and existing in AD any container.

Below a screenshot of the console on which are marked accounts that were created by users logging in from AD

Logged in as : logserver

User Management Settings License Info

Create User User List Create Role Role List Objects permission

User List

Username	Roles	Default Role	Actions
alert	admin,		Delete Update
user1@example.com	adrole,	adrole	Delete Update
audit	authsystem,alert,test_role_for_ad,	test_role_for_ad	Delete Update
intelligence	admin,		Delete Update
logserver	admin,		Delete Update
scheduler	admin,		Delete Update
user2@example.com	adrole,	adrole	Delete Update

If you map roles with from several domains, for example `dev.examlol.com`, `dev.example2.com` then in User List we will see which user from which domain with which role logged in Energy Logserver.

13.4 Password encryption

For security reason you can provide the encrypted password for Active Directory integration. To do this use *pass-encrypter.sh* script that is located in the *Utils* directory in installation folder.

1. Installation of *pass-encrypter*

```
cp -pr /instalation_folder/elasticsearch/pass-encrypter /usr/share/elasticsearch/
```

2. Use *pass-encrypter*

```
# /usr/share/elasticsearch/pass-encrypter/pass-encrypter.sh
Enter the string for encryption :
new_password
Encrypted string : MTU1MTewMDcxMzQzMg==1GEG8KUOgyJko0PuT2C4uw==
```

Integration with Radius

To use the Radius protocol, install the latest available version of Energy Logserver.

14.1 Configuration

The default configuration file is located at `/etc/elasticsearch/properties.yml`:

```
# Radius opts
#radius.host: "10.4.3.184"
#radius.secret: "querty1q2ww2q1"
#radius.port: 1812
```

Use appropriate secret based on config file in Radius server. The secret is configured on `clients.conf` in Radius server.

In this case, since the plugin will try to do Radius auth then client IP address should be the IP address where the Elasticsearch is deployed.

Every user by default at present get the admin role.

Configuring Single Sign On (SSO)

In order to configure SSO, the system should be accessible by domain name URL, not IP address nor localhost.

Ok : `https://loggui.com:5601/login`. **Wrong :** `https://localhost:5601/login`, `https://10.0.10.120:5601/login`

In order to enable SSO on your system follow below steps. The configuration is made for AD: `dev.example.com`, GUI URL: `loggui.com`

15.1 Configuration steps

15.1.1 Create an User Account for Elasticsearch auth plugin

In this step, a Kerberos Principal representing Elasticsearch auth plugin is created on the Active Directory. The principal name would be `name@DEV.EXAMPLE.COM`, while the `DEV.EXAMPLE.COM` is the administrative name of the realm. In our case, the principal name will be `esauth@DEV.EXAMPLE.COM`.

Create User in AD. Set “Password never expires” and “Other encryption options” as shown below:

15.1.2 Define Service Principal Name (SPN) and Create a Keytab file for it

Use the following command to create the keytab file and SPN:

```
C:> ktpass -out c:\Users\Administrator\esauth.keytab -princ HTTP/loggui.com@DEV.EXAMPLE.COM
-mapUser esauth -mapOp set -pass 'Sprint$123' -crypto ALL -pType KRB5_NT_PRINCIPAL
```

Values highlighted in bold should be adjusted for your system. The `esauth.keytab` file should be placed on your elasticsearch node - preferably `/etc/elasticsearch/` with read permissions for elasticsearch user: `chmod 640 /etc/elasticsearch/esauth.keytab chown elasticsearch: /etc/elasticsearch/esauth.keytab`

15.1.3 Create a file named `krb5Login.conf`:

```
com.sun.security.jgss.initiate{
  com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required
  principal="esauth@DEV.EXAMPLE.COM" useKeyTab=true
  keyTab=/etc/elasticsearch/esauth.keytab storeKey=true debug=true;
};
com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.accept {
  com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required
  principal="esauth@DEV.EXAMPLE.COM" useKeyTab=true
  keyTab=/etc/elasticsearch/esauth.keytab storeKey=true debug=true;
};
```

Principal user and keyTab location should be changed as per the values created in the step 2. Make sure the domain is in UPPERCASE as shown above. The `krb5Login.conf` file should be placed on your elasticsearch node, for instance `/etc/elasticsearch/` with read permissions for elasticsearch user:

```
sudo chmod 640 /etc/elasticsearch/krb5Login.conf
sudo chown elasticsearch: /etc/elasticsearch/krb5Login.conf
```

15.1.4 Append the following JVM arguments (on Elasticsearch node in `/etc/sysconfig/elasticsearch`):

```
-Dsun.security.krb5.debug=true          -Djava.security.krb5.realm=DEV.EXAMPLE.COM          -
Djava.security.krb5.kdc=AD_HOST_IP_ADDRESS -Djava.security.auth.login.config=/etc/elasticsearch/krb5Login.conf
-Djavax.security.auth.useSubjectCredsOnly=false
```

Change the appropriate values in the bold. This JVM arguments has to be set for Elasticsearch server.

15.1.5 Add the following additional (`sso.domain`, `service_principal_name`, `service_principal_name_password`) settings for ldap in `elasticsearch.yml` or `properties.yml` file wherever the ldap settings are configured:

```
sso.domain: "dev.example.com"
ldaps:
- name: "dev.example.com"
  host: "IP_address"
  port: 389                                # optional, default 389
  ssl_enabled: false                       # optional, default _
  ↪ true
  ssl_trust_all_certs: false               # optional, default _
  ↪ false
  bind_dn: "Administrator@dev.example.com" # optional, skip for _
  ↪ anonymous bind
  bind_password: "administrator_password"  # _
  ↪ optional, skip for anonymous bind
  search_user_base_DN: "OU=lab,DC=dev,DC=it,DC=example,DC=com"
  user_id_attribute: "uid"                 # optional, default "uid"
  ↪ "
  search_groups_base_DN: "OU=lab,DC=dev,DC=it,DC=example,DC=com"
  unique_member_attribute: "uniqueMember"  # optional, default
  ↪ "uniqueMember"
  service_principal_name: "esauth@DEV.EXAMPLE.COM"
  service_principal_name_password : "Sprint$123"
```

Note: At this moment, SSO works for only single domain. So you have to mention for what domain SSO should work in the above property `sso.domain`

15.1.6 To apply the changes restart Elasticsearch service

```
sudo systemctl restart elasticsearch.service
```

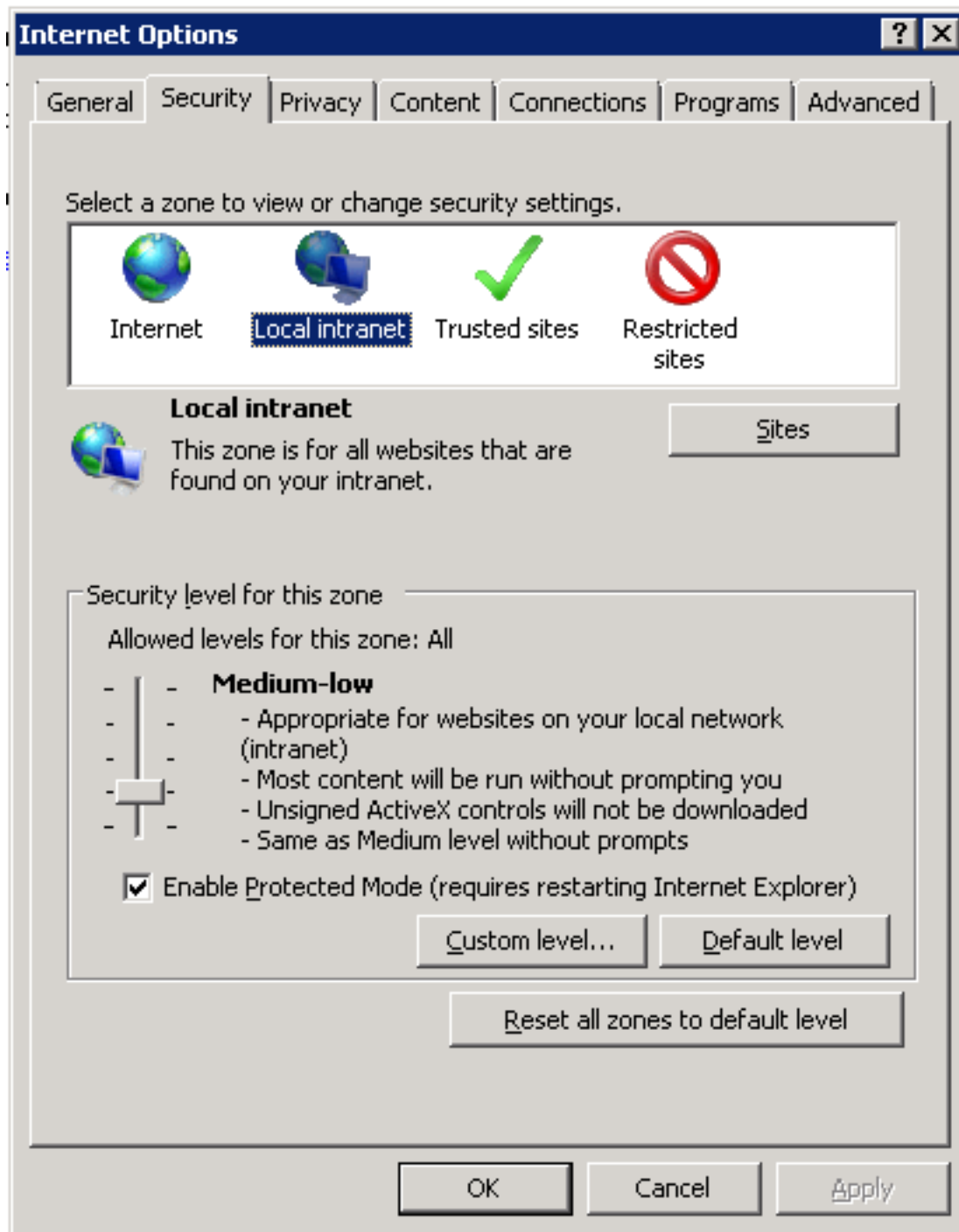
15.1.7 Enable SSO feature in `kibana.yml` file:

```
kibana.sso_enabled: true After that Kibana has to be restarted: sudo systemctl restart kibana.service
```

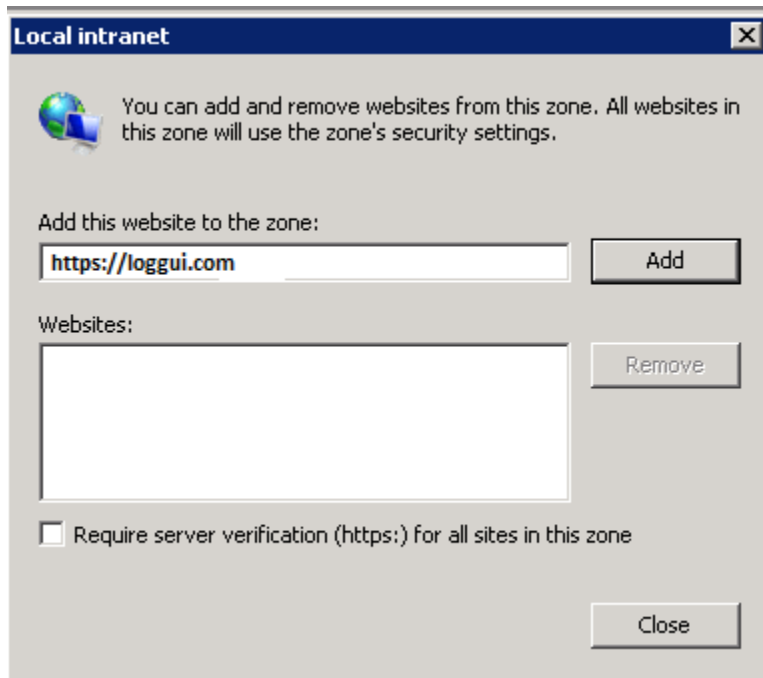
15.2 Client (Browser) Configuration##

15.2.1 Internet Explorer configuration

1. Goto Internet Options from Tools menu and click on Security Tab:

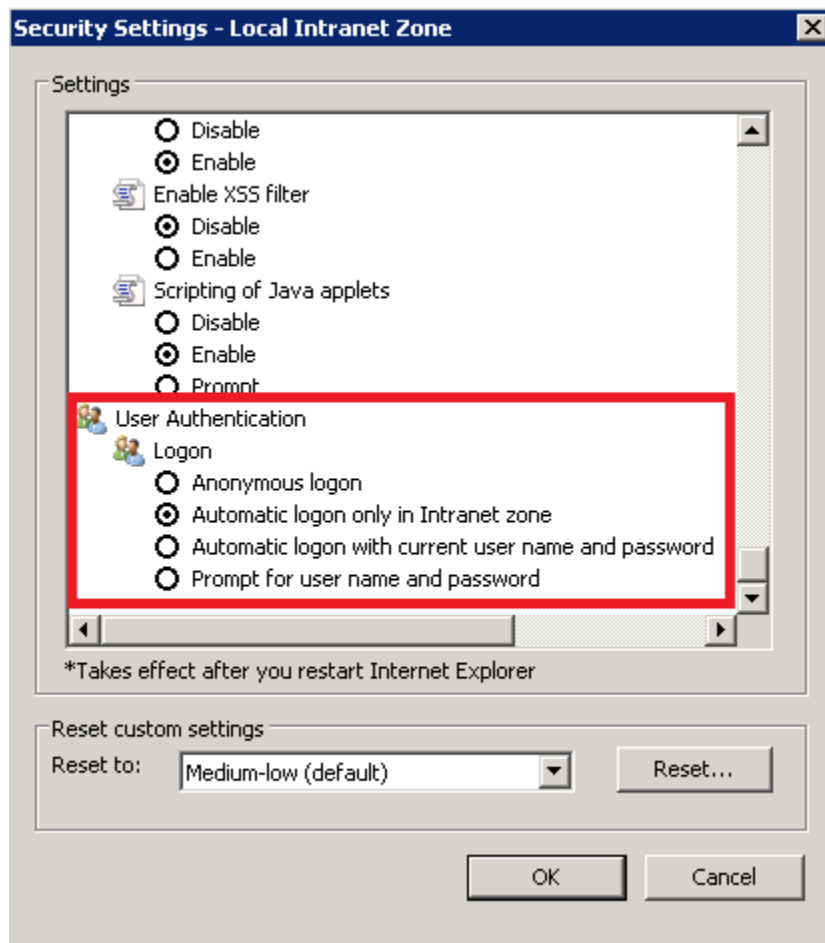


1. Select Local intranet, click on Site -> Advanced -> Add the url:



After adding the site click close.

1. Click on custom level and select the option as shown below:

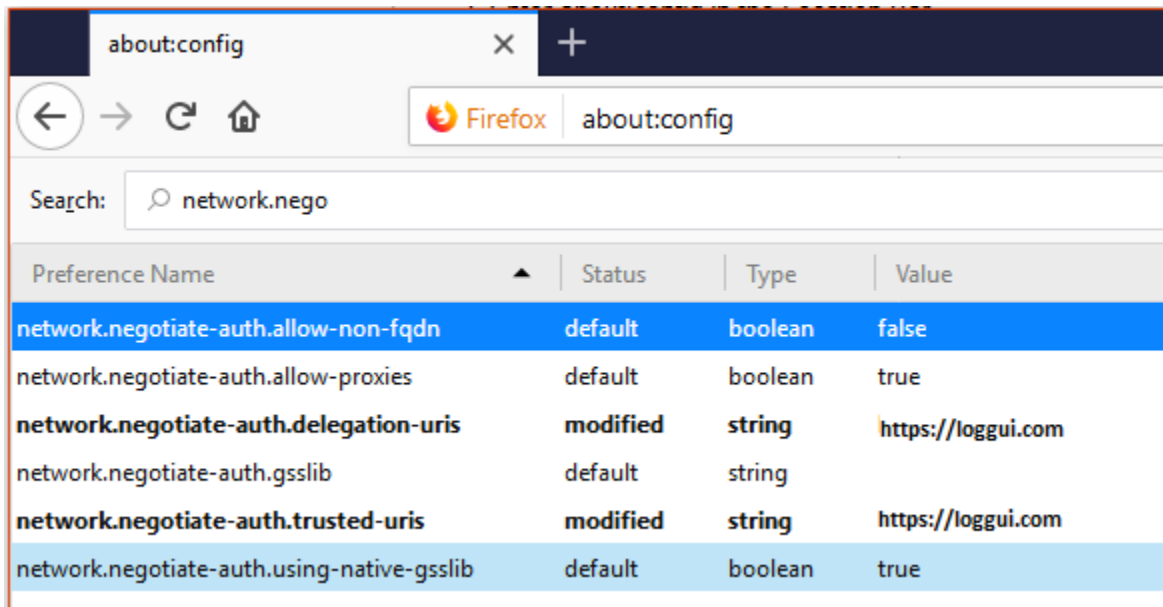


15.2.2 Chrome configuration

For Chrome, the settings are taken from IE browser.

15.2.3 Firefox configuration

Update the following config:



Configure email delivery

16.1 Configure email delivery for sending PDF reports in Scheduler.

The default e-mail client that installs with the Linux CentOS system, which is used by Energy Logserver to send reports (Section 5.3 of the [Reports](#) chapter), is *postfix*.# Configuration file for *postfix* mail client #

The *postfix* configuration directory for CentOS is */etc/postfix*. It contains files:

main.cf - the main configuration file for the program specifying the basics parameters

Some of its directives:

Directive	**Description**
queue_directory	The postfix queue location.
command_directory	The location of Postfix commands.
daemon_directory	Location of Postfix daemons.
mail_owner	The owner of Postfix domain name of the server
myhostname	The fully qualified domain name of the server.
mydomain	Server domain
myorigin	Host or domain to be displayed as origin on email
→leaving the server.	
inet_interfaces	Network interface to be used for incoming email.
mydestination	Domains from which the server accepts mail.
mynetworks	The IP address of trusted networks.
relayhost	Host or other mail server through which mail will
→be sent. This server will act as an outbound gateway.	
alias_maps	Database of aliases used by the local delivery
→agent.	
alias_database	Alias database generated by the new aliases
→command.	
mail_spool_directory	The location where user boxes will be stored.

master.cf - defines the configuration settings for the master daemon and the way it should work with other agents to deliver mail. For each service installed in the master.cf file there are seven columns that define how the service should be used.

Column	Description
service	The name of the service
type	The transport mechanism to be user.
private	Is the service only for user by Postfix.
unpriv	Can the service be run by ordinary users
chroot	Whether the service is to change the main directory (chroot) for the mail. Queue.
wakeup	Wake up interval for the service.
maxproc	The maximum number of processes on which the service can be forked (to divide in branches)
command + args	A command associated with the service plus any argument

access - can be used to control access based on e-mail address, host address, domain or network address.

Examples of entries in the file

Description	Example
To allow access for specific IP address:	192.168.122.20 OK
To allow access for a specific domain:	example.com OK
To deny access from the 192.168.3.0/24 network:	192.168.3 REJECT

After making changes to the access file, you must convert its contents to the access.db database with the postmap command:

```
# postmap /etc/postfix/access
# ll /etc/postfix/access*

-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 20876 Jan 26 2014 /etc/postfix/access
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 12288 Feb 12 07:47 /etc/postfix/access.db
```

canonical - mapping incoming e-mails to local users.

Examples of entries in the file:

To forward emails to user1 to the [[user1@yahoo.com] mailbox:

```
user1 user1\@yahoo.com
```

To forward all emails for example.org to another example.com domain:

```
@example.org @example.com
```

After making changes to the canonical file, you must convert its contents to the canonical.db database with the postmap command:

```
# postmap /etc/postfix/canonical
# ll /etc/postfix/canonical*

-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 11681 2014-06-10 /etc/postfix/canonical
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 12288 07-31 20:56 /etc/postfix/canonical.db
```

generic - mapping of outgoing e-mails to local users. The syntax is the same as a canonical file. After you make change to this file, you must also run the postmap command.

```
# postmap /etc/postfix/generic
# ll /etc/postfix/generic*

-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 9904 2014-06-10 /etc/postfix/generic
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 12288 07-31 21:15 /etc/postfix/generic.db
```

relocated – information about users who have been transferred. The syntax of the file is the same as canonical and generic files.

Assuming tha user1 was moved from example.com to example.net, you can forward all emails received on the old address to the new address:

Example of an entry in the file:

```
user1@example.com user1@example.net
```

After you make change to this file, you must also run the postmap command.

```
# postmap /etc/postfix/relocated
# ll /etc/postfix/relocated*

-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 6816 2014-06-10 /etc/postfix/relocated
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 12288 07-31 21:26 /etc/postfix/relocated.d
```

transport – mapping between e-mail addresses and server through which these e-mails are to be sent (next hops) int the transport format: nexthop.

Example of an entry in the file:

```
user1@example.com smtp:host1.example.com
```

After you make changes to this file, you must also run the postmap command.

```
# postmap /etc/postfix/transport
[root@server1 postfix]# ll /etc/postfix/transport*

-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 12549 2014-06-10 /etc/postfix/transport
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 12288 07-31 21:32 /etc/postfix/transport.db
```

virtual - user to redirect e-mails intended for a certain user to the account of another user or multiple users. It can also be used to implement the domain alias mechanism.

Examples of the entry in the file:

Redirecting email for user1, to root users and user3:

```
user1 root, user3
```

Redirecting email for user 1 in the example.com domain to the root user:

```
user1@example.com root
```

After you make change to this file, you must also run the postmap command:

```
# postmap /etc/postfix/virtual
# ll /etc/postfix/virtual
```

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```
-rw-r\--r\--. 1 root root 12494 2014-06-10 /etc/postfix/virtual
-rw-r\--r\--. 1 root root 12288 07-31 21:58 /etc/postfix/virtual.db
```

16.2 Basic *postfix* configuration

Base configuration of *postfix* application you can make in `/etc/postfix/main.cfg` configuration file, which must complete with the following entry:

- section *# RECEIVING MAIL*

```
inet_interfaces = all
inet_protocols = ipv4
```

- section *# INTERNET OR INTRANET*

```
relayhost = [IP mail server]:25 (port number)
```

In the netx step you must complete the canonical file of *postfix*

At the end you should restart the *postfix*:

```
systemctl restart postfix
```

16.3 Example of postfix configuration with SSL encryption enabled

To configure email delivery with SSL encryption you need to make the following changes in the *postfix* configuration files:

- `/etc/postfix/main.cf` - file should contain the following entries in addition to standard (unchecked entries):

```
mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain, localhost
myhostname = example.com
relayhost = [smtp.example.com]:587
smtp_sasl_auth_enable = yes
smtp_sasl_password_maps = hash:/etc/postfix/sasl_passwd
smtp_sasl_security_options = noanonymous
smtp_tls_CAfile = /root/certs/cacert.cer
smtp_use_tls = yes
smtp_sasl_mechanism_filter = plain, login
smtp_sasl_tls_security_options = noanonymous
canonical_maps = hash:/etc/postfix/canonical
smtp_generic_maps = hash:/etc/postfix/generic
smtpd_recipient_restrictions = permit_sasl_authenticated
```

- `/etc/postfix/sasl/passwd` - file should define the data for authorized

```
[smtp.example.com]:587 [[USER@example.com:PASS]] (mailto:USER@example.
↪com:PASS)
```

You need to give appropriate permissions:


```
chmod 400 /etc/postfix/sasl_passwd
```

and map configuration to database:

```
postmap /etc/postfix/sasl_passwd
```

next you need to generate a ca cert file:

```
cat /etc/ssl/certs/Example\_Server\_CA.pem | tee -a etc/postfix/cacert.pem
```

And finally, you need to restart postfix

```
/etc/init.d/postfix restart
```


17.1 Elasticsearch API

The Elasticsearch has a typical REST API and data is received in JSON format after the HTTP protocol. By default the tcp/9200 port is used to communicate with the Elasticsearch API. For purposes of examples, communication with the Elasticsearch API will be carried out using the *curl* application.

Program syntax:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200'
```

Available methods:

- PUT - sends data to the server;
- POST - sends a request to the server for a change;
- DELETE - deletes the index / document;
- GET - gets information about the index /document;
- HEAD - is used to check if the index / document exists.

Avilable APIs by roles:

- Index API - manages indexes;
- Document API - manges documnets;
- Cluster API - manage the cluster;
- Search API - is used to search for data.

17.2 Elasticsearch Index API

The indices APIs are used to manage individual indices, index settings, aliases, mappings, and index templates.

17.2.1 Adding Index

Adding Index - automatic method:

```
# curl -XPUT -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/tweet/1?pretty=true' -d'{
  "user" : "elk01",
  "post_date" : "2017-09-05T10:00:00",
  "message" : "tests auto index generation"
}'
```

You should see the output:

```
{
  "_index" : "twitter",
  "_type" : "tweet",
  "_id" : "1",
  "_version" : 1,
  "_shards" : {
    "total" : 2,
    "successful" : 1,
    "failed" : 0
  },
  "created" : true
}
```

The parameter `action.auto_create_index` must be set on `true`.

Adding Index – manual method:

- settings the number of shards and replicas:

```
# curl -XPUT -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter2?pretty=true' -d'{
  "settings" : {
    "number_of_shards" : 1,
    "number_of_replicas" : 1
  }
}'
```

You should see the output:

```
{
  "acknowledged" : true
}
```

- command for manual index generation:

```
# curl -XPUT -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter2/tweet/1?pretty=true' -d'
↪{
  "user" : "elk01",
  "post_date" : "2017-09-05T10:00:00",
  "message" : "tests manual index generation"
}'
```

You should see the output:

```
{
  "_index" : "twitter2",
  "_type" : "tweet",
```

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```
{
  "_id" : "1",
  "_version" : 1,
  "_shards" : {
    "total" : 2,
    "successful" : 1,
    "failed" : 0
  },
  "created" : true
}
```

17.2.2 Delete Index

Delete Index - to delete *twitter* index you need use the following command:

```
# curl -XDELETE -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter?pretty=true'
```

The delete index API can also be applied to more than one index, by either using a comma separated list, or on all indice by using `_all` or `*` as index:

```
# curl -XDELETE -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter*?pretty=true'
```

To allowing to delete indices via wildcards set `action.destructive_requires_name` setting in the config to `false`.

17.2.3 API useful commands

- get information about Replicas and Shards:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/_settings?pretty=true'
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter2/_settings?pretty=true'
```

- get information about mapping and alias in the index:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/_mappings?pretty=true'
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/_aliases?pretty=true'
```

- get all information about the index:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter?pretty=true'
```

- checking does the index exist:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter?pretty=true'
```

- close the index:

```
# curl -XPOST -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/_close?pretty=true'
```

- open the index:

```
# curl -XPOST -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/_open?pretty=true'
```

- get the status of all indexes:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/indices?v'
```

- get the status of one specific index:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/indices/twitter?v'
```

- display how much memory is used by the indexes:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/indices?v&h=i,tm&s=tm:desc'
```

- display details of the shards:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/shards?v'# Elasticsearch_
↪ Document API #
```

17.3 Elasticsearch Document API

17.3.1 Create Document

- create a document with a specify ID:

```
# curl -XPUT -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/tweet/1?pretty=true' -d'{
    "user" : "lab1",
    "post_date" : "2017-08-25T10:00:00",
    "message" : "testuje Elasticsearch"
}'
```

You should see the output:

```
{
  "_index" : "twitter",
  "_type" : "tweet",
  "_id" : "1",
  "_version" : 1,
  "_shards" : {
    "total" : 2,
    "successful" : 1,
    "failed" : 0
  },
  "created" : true
}
```

- creating a document with an automatically generated ID: (note: PUT-> POST):

```
# curl -XPOST -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/tweet?pretty=true' -d'{
    "user" : "lab1",
    "post_date" : "2017-08-25T10:10:00",
    "message" : "testuje automatyczne generowanie ID"
}'
```

You should see the output:

```
{
  "_index" : "twitter",
```

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```
{
  "_type" : "tweet",
  "_id" : "AV49sTlM8NzerkV9qJfh",
  "_version" : 1,
  "_shards" : {
    "total" : 2,
    "successful" : 1,
    "failed" : 0
  },
  "created" : true
}
```

17.3.2 Delete Document

- delete a document by ID:

```
# curl -XDELETE -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/tweet/1?pretty=true'
# curl -XDELETE -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/tweet/
↪AV49sTlM8NzerkV9qJfh?pretty=true'
```

- delete a document using a wildcard:

```
# curl -XDELETE -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/tweet/1*?pretty=true'
```

(parametr: action.destructive_requires_name must be set to false)

17.3.3 Useful commands

- get information about the document:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/tweet/1?pretty=true'
```

You should see the output:

```
{
  "_index" : "twitter",
  "_type" : "tweet",
  "_id" : "1",
  "_version" : 1,
  "found" : true,
  "_source" : {
    "user" : "lab1",
    "post_date" : "2017-08-25T10:00:00",
    "message" : "testuje Elasticsearch"
  }
}
```

- get the source of the document:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/tweet/1/_source?
↪pretty=true'
```

You should see the output:

```
{
  "user" : "lab1",
  "post_date" : "2017-08-25T10:00:00",
  "message" : "test of Elasticsearch"
}
```

- get information about all documents in the index:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter*/_search?q=*&pretty=true'
```

You should see the output:

```
{
  "took" : 7,
  "timed_out" : false,
  "_shards" : {
    "total" : 10,
    "successful" : 10,
    "failed" : 0
  },
  "hits" : {
    "total" : 3,
    "max_score" : 1.0,
    "hits" : [ {
      "_index" : "twitter",
      "_type" : "tweet",
      "_id" : "AV49sTlM8NzerkV9qJfh",
      "_score" : 1.0,
      "_source" : {
        "user" : "lab1",
        "post_date" : "2017-08-25T10:10:00",
        "message" : "auto generated ID"
      }
    }, {
      "_index" : "twitter",
      "_type" : "tweet",
      "_id" : "1",
      "_score" : 1.0,
      "_source" : {
        "user" : "lab1",
        "post_date" : "2017-08-25T10:00:00",
        "message" : "Elasticsearch test"
      }
    }, {
      "_index" : "twitter2",
      "_type" : "tweet",
      "_id" : "1",
      "_score" : 1.0,
      "_source" : {
        "user" : "elk01",
        "post_date" : "2017-09-05T10:00:00",
        "message" : "manual index created test"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- the sum of all documents in a specified index:


```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/count/twitter?v'
```

You should see the output:

epoch	timestamp	count
1504281400	17:56:40	2

- the sum of all document in Elasticsearch database:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/count?v'
```

You should see the output:

epoch	timestamp	count
1504281518	17:58:38	493658

17.4 Elasticsearch Cluster API

17.4.1 Useful commands

- information about the cluster state:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cluster/health?pretty=true'
```

- information about the role and load of nodes in the cluster:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/nodes?v'
```

- information about the available and used place on the cluster nodes:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/allocation?v'
```

- information which node is currently in the master role:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/master?v'
```

- information about currently performed operations by the cluster:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/pending_tasks?v'
```

- information on recoveries / transferred indices:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/recovery?v'
```

- information about shards in a cluster:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/shards?v'
```

- detailed information about the cluster:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_cluster/stats?human&pretty'
```

- detailed information about the nodes:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_nodes/stats?human&pretty'
```

17.5 Elasticsearch Search API

17.5.1 Useful commands

- searching for documents by the string:

```
# curl -XPOST -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter*/tweet/_search?
→pretty=true' -d '{
    "query": {
        "bool" : {
            "must" : {
                "query_string" : {
                    "query" : "test"
                }
            }
        }
    }
}'
```

- searching for document by the string and filtering:

```
# curl -XPOST -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter*/tweet/_search?
→pretty=true' -d'{
    "query": {
        "bool" : {
            "must" : {
                "query_string" : {
                    "query" : "testuje"
                }
            },
            "filter" : {
                "term" : { "user" : "lab1" }
            }
        }
    }
}'
```

- simple search in a specific field (in this case user) uri query:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter*/_search?
→q=user:lab1&pretty=true'
```

- simple search in a specific field:

```
# curl -XPOST -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter*/_search?pretty=true' -
→d '{
    "query" : {
        "term" : { "user" : "lab1" }
    }
}'
```

17.6 Elasticsearch - Mapping, Fielddata and Templates

Mapping is a collection of fields along with a specific data type Fielddata is the field in which the data is stored (requires a specific type - string, float) Template is a template based on which fielddata will be created in a given index.

17.6.1 Useful commands

- Information on all set mappings:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_mapping?pretty=true'
```

- Information about all mappings set in the index:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/_mapping/*?pretty=true'
```

- Information about the type of a specific field:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter/_mapping/field/message*?pretty=true'
```

- Information on all set templates:

```
# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_template/*?pretty=true'
```

17.6.2 Create - Mapping / Fielddata

- Create - Mapping / Fielddata - It creates index twitter-float and the tweet message field sets to float:

```
# curl -XPUT -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter-float?pretty=true' -d '{
  "mappings": {
    "tweet": {
      "properties": {
        "message": {
          "type": "float"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}'

# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter-float/_mapping/field/
message?pretty=true'
```

17.6.3 Create Template

- Create Template:

```
# curl -XPUT -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_template/template_1' -d '{
  "template" : "twitter4",
  "order" : 0,
  "settings" : {
```

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```
        "number_of_shards" : 2
    }
}'

# curl -XPOST -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter4/tweet?pretty=true' -d'{
"user" : "lab1",
"post_date" : "2017-08-25T10:10:00",
"message" : "test of ID generation"
}'

# curl -XGET -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter4/_settings?pretty=true'
```

- Create Template2 - Sets the mapping template for all new indexes specifying that the tweet data, in the field called message, should be of the “string” type:

```
# curl -XPUT -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_template/template_2' -d'{
  "template" : "*",
  "mappings": {
    "tweet": {
      "properties": {
        "message": {
          "type": "string"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}'
```

17.6.4 Delete Mapping

- Delete Mapping - Deleting a specific index mapping (no possibility to delete - you need to index):

```
# curl -XDELETE -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/twitter2'
```

17.6.5 Delete Template

- Delete Template:

```
# curl -XDELETE -u login:password '127.0.0.1:9200/_template/template_1?
↪pretty=true'
```

17.7 AI Module API

17.7.1 Services

The intelligence module has implemented services that allow you to create, modify, delete, execute and read definitions of AI rules.

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<code>_source.automatic</code>	true/false		
↪	Automatic		
↪			
<code>_source.start_date</code>	YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm or now		
↪	Start date		
↪			
<code>_source.multiply_by_values</code>	Array of string values		
↪	Multiply by values		
↪			
<code>_source.multiply_by_field</code>	None or full field name eg.: system.cpu		
↪	Multiply by field		
↪			
<code>_source.selectedroles</code>	Array of roles name		
↪	Role		
↪			
<code>_source.last_execute_timestamp</code>			
↪	Last execute		
↪			

Not screen fields:

<code>_index</code>		Elasticsearch index name.	
↪			
-----	---	-----	
↪ ---			
<code>_type</code>		Elasticsearch document type .	
↪			
<code>_id</code>		Elasticsearch document id .	
↪			
<code>_source.preparation_date</code>		Document preparation date.	
↪			
<code>_source.machine_state_uid</code>		AI rule machine state uid.	
↪			
<code>_source.path_to_logs</code>		Path to ai machine logs.	
↪			
<code>_source.path_to_machine_state</code>		Path to ai machine state files.	
↪			
<code>_source.searchSourceJSON</code>		Query string.	
↪			
<code>_source.processing_time</code>		Process operation time.	
↪			
<code>_source.last_execute_mili</code>		Last executed time in	
↪ milliseconds.			
<code>_source.pid</code>		Process pid if ai rule is	
↪ running.			
<code>_source.exit_code</code>		Last executed process exit code.	
↪			

17.7.3 Show rules

The show service returns a document of AI rule definition by id.

Method: GET URL: <https://api/ai/show/?pretty>

where:

```
curl -XGET 'https://logserver.test.pl:5601/api/ai/show/  
↪ea9384857de1f493fd84dabb6dfb99ce?pretty' -u <user>:<password> -k
```

Field	Value	Screen field (description)
_source.algorithm_type	GMA, GMAL, LRS, LRST, RFRS, SMAL, SMA, TL Algorithm.	
_source.model_name	Not empty string. AI Rule Name.	
_source.search	Search id. Choose search.	
_source.label_field.field		Feature to analyse.
_source.max_probes	Integer value Max probes	
_source.time_frame	1 minute, 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 1 day, 1 week, 30 day, 365 day	Time frame
_source.value_type	min, max, avg, count Value type	
_source.max_predictions	Integer value Max predictions	
_source.threshold	Integer value Threshold	
_source.automatic_cron	Cron format string Automatic cycle	
_source.automatic_enable	true/false Enable	
_source.automatic	true/false Automatic	
_source.start_date	YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm or now Start date	

153

(continued from previous page)

_source.multiply_by_values	Array of string values	└
└	Multiply by values	└
└		
_source.multiply_by_field	None or full field name eg.: system.cpu	└
└	Multiply by field	└
└		
_source.selectedroles	Array of roles name	└
└	Role	└
└		
_source.last_execute_timestamp		└
└	Last execute	└
└		

Not screen fields

_index		Elasticsearch index name.	└
└			
-----	---	-----	
└ ----			
_type		Elasticsearch document type .	└
└			
_id		Elasticsearch document id .	└
└			
_source.preparation_date		Document preparation date.	└
└			
_source.machine_state_uid		AI rule machine state uid.	└
└			
_source.path_to_logs		Path to ai machine logs.	└
└			
_source.path_to_machine_state		Path to ai machine state files.	└
└			
_source.searchSourceJSON		Query string.	└
└			
_source.processing_time		Process operation time.	└
└			
_source.last_execute_mili		Last executed time in └	
└ milliseconds.			
_source.pid		Process pid if ai rule is └	
└ running.			
_source.exit_code		Last executed process exit code.	└
└			

17.7.4 Create rules

The create service adds a new document with the AI rule definition.

Method: PUT

URL:

https://<host>:<port>/api/ai/create

where:

host	-	kibana host address
port	-	kibana port
body	-	JSON with definition of ai rule

Curl:

```
curl -XPUT 'https://logserver.test.pl:5601/api/ai/create' -u <user>:<password> -k -H
→ "kbn-version: 6.2.4" -H 'Content-type: application/json' -d' {"algorithm_type": "TL",
→ "model_name": "test", "search": "search:6c226420-3b26-11e9-alc0-4175602ff5d0", "label_
→ field": {"field": "system.cpu.idle.pct"}, "max_probes": 100, "time_frame": "1 day", "value_
→ type": "avg", "max_predictions": 10, "threshold": -1, "automatic_cron": "* / 5 * * * *",
→ "automatic_enable": true, "automatic_flag": true, "start_date": "now", "multiply_by_values
→ ": [], "multiply_by_field": "none", "selectedroles": ["test"]}'
```

Validation:

Field	Values
algorithm_type	GMA, GMAL, LRS, LRST, RFRS, SMAL, SMA, TL
value_type	min, max, avg, count
time_frame	1 minute, 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 1 day, 1 week, 30 day, 365 day

Body JSON description:

Field	Mandatory	Value
		Screen field
algorithm_type	Yes	GMA, GMAL, LRS, LRST, RFRS, SMAL, SMA, TL Algorithm.
model_name	Yes	Not empty string. AI Rule Name.
search	Yes	Search id. Choose search.
label_field.field	Yes	Feature to analyse.
max_probes	Yes	Integer value Max probes
time_frame	Yes	1 minute, 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 1 day, 1 week, 30 day, 365 day Time frame
value_type	Yes	min, max, avg, count Value type
max_predictions	Yes	Integer value Max predictions

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threshold	No (default -1)	Integer value	
↪		Threshold	↪
↪			↪
automatic_cron	Yes	Cron format string	
↪		Automatic cycle	↪
↪			↪
Automatic_enable	Yes	true/false	
↪		Enable	↪
↪			↪
automatic	Yes	true/false	
↪		Automatic	↪
↪			↪
start_date	No (default now)	YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm or now	
↪		Start date	↪
↪			↪
multiply_by_values	Yes	Array of string values	
↪		Multiply by	↪
↪values			↪
multiply_by_field	Yes	None or full field name eg.	
↪: system.cpu		Multiply by	↪
↪field			↪
selectedroles	No	Array of roles name	
↪		Role	↪
↪			↪

Result:

JSON document with fields:

status	-	true if ok
id	-	id of changed document
message	-	error message

17.7.5 Update rules

The update service changes the document with the AI rule definition.

Method:POST

URL:

https://<host>:<port>/api/ai/update/<id>

where:

host	-	kibana host address
port	-	kibana port
id	-	ai rule document id
body	-	JSON with definition of ai rule

Curl:

```
curl -XPOST 'https://logserver.test.pl:5601/api/ai/update/
↪ea9384857delf493fd84dabb6dfb99ce' -u <user>:<password> -k -H "kbn-version: 6.2.4" -
↪H 'Content-type: application/json' -d'
{"algorithm_type":"TL", "search": "search:6c226420-3b26-11e9-a1c0-4175602ff5d0", "label_
↪field": {"field": "system.cpu.idle.pct"}, "max_probes": 100, "time_frame": "1 day", "value
↪type": "avg", "max_predictions": 100, "threshold": -1, "automatic_cron": "* / 5 * * * *",
↪"automatic_enable": true, "automatic_flag": true, "start_date": "now", "multiply_by values
156: [], "multiply_by_field": "none", "selectedroles": ["test"]}
```

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Validation:

Field	Values
-----	-----
algorithm_type	GMA, GMAL, LRS, LRST, RFRS, SMAL, SMA, TL
value_type	min, max, avg, count
time_frame	1 minute, 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 1 day, 1 week, 30 day, 365 day

Body JSON description:

Field	Mandatory	Value	Screen field
-----	-----	-----	-----
algorithm_type	Yes	GMA, GMAL, LRS, LRST, RFRS, SMAL, SMA, TL	Algorithm.
model_name	Yes	Not empty string.	AI Rule Name.
search	Yes	Search id.	Choose search.
label_field.field	Yes		Feature to analyse.
max_probes	Yes	Integer value	Max probes
time_frame	Yes	1 minute, 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 1 day, 1 week, 30 day, 365 day	Time frame
value_type	Yes	min, max, avg, count	Value type
max_predictions	Yes	Integer value	Max predictions
threshold	No (default -1)	Integer value	Threshold
automatic_cron	Yes	Cron format string	Automatic cycle
Automatic_enable	Yes	true/false	Enable
automatic	Yes	true/false	Automatic

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start_date	No (default now)	YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm or now	└
↪		Start date	└
↪			
multiply_by_values	Yes	Array of string values	└
↪		Multiply by	└
↪ values			
multiply_by_field	Yes	None or full field name eg.	
↪: system.cpu		Multiply by	└
↪ field			
selectedroles	No	Array of roles name	└
↪		Role	└
↪			

Result:

JSON document with fields:

```

status      -      true if ok
id          -      id of changed document
message     -      error message

```

Run:

The run service executes a document of AI rule definition by id.

Method: GET

URL:

```
https://<host>:<port>/api/ai/run/<id>
```

where:

```

host      -      kibana host address
port      -      kibana port
id        -      ai rule document id

```

Curl:

```

curl -XGET 'https://logserver.test.pl:5601/api/ai/run/
↪ea9384857delf493fd84dabb6dfb99ce' -u <user>:<password> -k

```

Result:

JSON document with fields:

```

status      -      true if ok
id          -      id of executed document
message     -      message

```

17.7.6 Delete rules

The delete service removes a document of AI rule definition by id.

Method: DELETE

URL:

```
https://<host>:<port>/api/ai/delete/<id>
```

where:

host	-	kibana host address
port	-	kibana port
id	-	ai rule document id

Curl:

```
curl -XDELETE 'https://logserver.test.pl:5601/api/ai/delete/
→ea9384857delf493fd84dabb6dfb99ce' -u <user>:<password> -k -H "kbn-version: 6.2.4"
```

Result:

JSON document with fields:

status	-	true if ok
id	-	id of executed document
message	-	message

17.8 Alert module API

17.8.1 Create Alert Rule

Method: POST

URL: /api/admin/alertrules

Body:

In the body of call, you must pass the JSON object with the full definition of the rule document:

Name	Description
id	Document ID in Elasticsearch
alertrulename	Rule name (the Name field from the Create Alert tab the name must be the same as the alert name)
alertruleindexpattern	Index pattern (Index pattern field from the Create Alert tab)
selectedroles	Array of roles that have rights to this rule (Roles field from the Create Alert tab)
alertruletype	Alert rule type (Type field from the Create Alert tab)
alertrulemethod	Type of alert method (Alert method field from the Create Alert tab)

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```

| alertrulemethoddata | Data for the type of alert (field Email address if
↳alertrulemethod is email Path to script / command if alertrulemethod is command
↳and empty value if alertrulemethod is none) |
| alertrule_any | Alert script (the Any field from the Create Alert tab)
↳
↳
| alertruleimportance | Importance of the rule (Rule importance box from the Create
↳Alert tab)
↳
| alertruleriskkey | Field for risk calculation (field from the index indicated
↳by alertruleindexpattern according to which the risk will be counted Risk key
↳field from the Create Alert tab) |
| alertruleplaybooks | Playbook table (document IDs) attached to the alert
↳(Playbooks field from the Create Alert tab)
↳
| enable | Value Y or N depending on whether we enable or disable the
↳rule
↳
| authenticator | Constant value index
↳
↳

```

Result OK:

```
"Successfully created rule!!"
```

or if fault, error message.

Example:

```

curl -XPOST 'https://localhost:5601/api/admin/alertrules' -u logserver:logserver -k -
↳H "kbn-version: 6.2.4" -H 'Content-type: application/json' -d'
{
  "id":"test_enable_rest",
  "alertrulename":"test enable rest",
  "alertruleindexpattern":"m*",
  "selectedroles":"",
  "alertruletype":"frequency",
  "alertrulemethod":"email",
  "alertrulemethoddata":"ala@local",
  "alertrule_any":"# (Required, frequency specific)\n# Alert when this many
↳documents matching the query occur within a timeframe\nnum_events: 5\n\n# (Required,
↳ frequency specific)\n# num_events must occur within this amount of time to trigger
↳an alert\ntimeframe:\n minutes: 2\n\n# (Required)\n# A list of Elasticsearch
↳filters used for find events\n# These filters are joined with AND and nested in a
↳filtered query\n# For more info: http://www.elasticsearch.org/guide/en/
↳elasticsearch/reference/current/query-dsl.html\nfilter:\n- term:\n some_field: \
↳"some_value"\n\n# (Optional, change specific)\n# If true, Alert will poll
↳Elasticsearch using the count api, and not download all of the matching documents.
↳This is useful is you care only about numbers and not the actual data. It should
↳also be used if you expect a large number of query hits, in the order of tens of
↳thousands or more. doc_type must be set to use this.\n#use_count_query:\n\n#
↳(Optional, change specific)\n# Specify the _type of document to search for. This
↳must be present if use_count_query or use_terms_query is set.\n#doc_type:\n\n#
↳(Optional, change specific)\n# If true, Alert will make an aggregation query
↳against Elasticsearch to get counts of documents matching each unique value of
↳query_key. This must be used with query_key and doc_type. This will only return a
↳maximum of terms_size, default 50, unique terms.\n#use_terms_query:\n\n# (Optional, change
↳change specific)\n# When used with use_terms_query, this is the maximum number of
↳terms returned per query. Default is 50.\n#terms_size:\n\n# (Optional, change
↳specific)\n# Counts of documents will be stored independently for each

```

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160Chapter 17. API

```

↳query_key. Only num_events documents, all with the same value of query_key, will
↳trigger an alert.\n#query_key:\n\n# (Optional, change specific)\n# Will attach all
↳the related events to the event that triggered the frequency alert. For example in
↳an alert triggered with num_events: 3, the 3rd event will trigger the alert on

```

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```

    "alertruleplaybooks":[],
    "alertruleimportance":50,
    "alertruleriskkey":"beat.hostname",
    "enable":"Y",
    "authenticator":"index"
  }

```

17.8.2 Save Alert Rules

Method: POST

URL:

```
/api/admin/saverules
```

Body:

In the body of call, you must pass the JSON object:

```
'authenticator'
```

Constant value index

Result:

```
"Files created"
```

or if fault, error message.

Example:

```

curl -XPOST 'https://localhost:5601/api/admin/saverules' -u logserver:logserver -k -H
↪-H 'kbn-version: 6.2.4' -H 'Content-type: application/json' -d'
    {
        "authenticator":"index"
    }
'

```

17.9 Reports module API

17.9.1 Create new task

CURL query to create a new csv report:

```

curl -k "https://localhost:5601/api/taskmanagement/export" -XPOST -H 'kbn-xsrf: true'
↪-H 'Content-Type: application/json;charset=utf-8' -u USER:PASSWORD -d '{
  "indexpath": "audit",
  "query": "*",
  "fields": [
    "@timestamp",
    "method",
    "operation",

```

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```

    "request",
    "username"
  ],
  "initiatedUser": "logserver ",
  "fromDate": "2019-09-18T00:00:00",
  "toDate": "2019-09-19T00:00:00",
  "timeCriteriaField": "@timestamp",
  "export_type": "csv",
  "export_format": "csv",
  "role": ""
}'

```

Answer:

```
{ "taskId": "1568890625355-cbbe16e1-12ac-b53c-158e-e0919338953c" }
```

17.9.2 Checking the status of the task

```
curl -k -XGET -u USER:PASSWORD https://localhost:5601/api/taskmanagement/export/
↪1568890625355-cbbe16e1-12ac-b53c-158e-e0919338953
```

Answer:

- In progress:

```
{ "taskId": "1568890766279-56667dc8-6bd4-3f42-1773-08722b623ec1", "status":
↪ "Processing" }
```

- Done:

```
{ "taskId": "1568890625355-cbbe16e1-12ac-b53c-158e-e0919338953c", "status": "Complete
↪ ", "download": "http://localhost:5601/api/taskmanagement/export/1568890625355-
↪ cbbe16e1-12ac-b53c-158e-e0919338953c/download" }
```

- Error during execution:

```
{ "taskId": "1568890794564-120f0549-921f-4459-3114-3ea3f6e861b8", "status": "Error_
↪ Occured" }
```

17.9.3 Downloading results

```

curl -k -XGET -u USER:PASSWORD https://localhost:5601/api/taskmanagement/
↪export/1568890625355-cbbe16e1-12ac-b53c-158e-e0919338953c/download > /tmp/audit_
↪report.csv

```

17.10 Licence module API

You can check the status of the Energy Logserver license via the API

Method: GET

Curl:


```
curl -u $USER:$PASSWORD -X GET http://localhost:9200/license
```

Result:

```
{"status":200,"nodes":"10","indices":["*"],"customerName":"example","issuedOn":"2019-  
→05-27T12:16:16.174326700","validity":"100","documents":"","version":"6.1.6"}
```


The Energy Logserver use Logstash service to dynamically unify data from disparate sources and normalize the data into destination of your choose. A Logstash pipeline has two required elements, *input* and *output*, and one optional element *filter*. The input plugins consume data from a source, the filter plugins modify the data as you specify, and the output plugins write the data to a destination. The default location of the Logstash plugin files is: `/etc/logstash/conf.d/`. This location contain following Energy Logserver

Energy Logserver default plugins:

- `01-input-beats.conf`
- `01-input-syslog.conf`
- `01-input-snmp.conf`
- `01-input-http.conf`
- `01-input-file.conf`
- `01-input-database.conf`
- `020-filter-beats-syslog.conf`
- `020-filter-network.conf`
- `099-filter-geoip.conf`
- `100-output-elasticsearch.conf`
- `naemon_beat.example`
- `perflogs.example`

18.1 Logstash - Input “beats”

This plugin wait for receiving data from remote beats services. It use tcp /5044 port for communication:

```
input {
  beats {
    port => 5044
  }
}
```

18.1.1 Getting data from share folder

Using beats, you can reading data from FTP, SFTP, SMB share. Connection to remote resources should be done as follows:

Input - FTP server

- Installation

```
yum install curlftpfs
```

- Create mount ftp directory

```
mkdir /mnt/my_ftp
```

- Use curlftpfs to mount your remote ftp site. Suppose my access credentials are as follows:

```
urlftpfs ftp-user:ftp-pass@my-ftp-location.local /mnt/my_ftp/
```

Input - SFTP server

- Install the required packages

```
yum install sshfs
```

- Add user

```
sudo adduser yourusername fuse
```

- Create local folder

```
mkdir ~/Desktop/sftp
```

- Mount remote folder to local:

```
sshfs HOSTuser@remote.host.or.ip:/host/dir/to/mount ~/Desktop/sftp
```

Input - SMB/CIFS server

- Create local folder

```
mkdir ~/Desktop/smb
```

- Mount remote folder to local:

```
mount -t smbfs //remoate.host.or.ip/freigabe /mnt -o username=testuser
```

or `mount -t cifs //remoate.host.or.ip/freigabe /mnt -o username=testuser`

18.2 Logstash - Input “network”

This plugin read events over a TCP or UDP socket assigns the appropriate tags:

```
input {
  tcp {
    port => 5514
    type => "network"

    tags => [ "LAN", "TCP" ]
  }

  udp {
    port => 5514
    type => "network"

    tags => [ "LAN", "UDP" ]
  }
}
```

18.3 Logstash - Input SNMP

The SNMP input polls network devices using Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) to gather information related to the current state of the devices operation:

```
input {
  snmp {
    get => ["1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0"]
    hosts => [{host => "udp:127.0.0.1/161" community => "public" version =>
    ↪ "2c" retries => 2 timeout => 1000}]
  }
}
```

18.4 Logstash - Input HTTP / HTTPS

Using this input you can receive single or multiline events over http(s). Applications can send an HTTP request to the endpoint started by this input and Logstash will convert it into an event for subsequent processing. Sample definition:

```
input {
  http {
    host => "0.0.0.0"
    port => "8080"
  }
}
```

Events are by default sent in plain text. You can enable encryption by setting `ssl` to true and configuring the `ssl_certificate` and `ssl_key` options:

```
input {
  http {
    host => "0.0.0.0"
    port => "8080"
    ssl => "true"
    ssl_certificate => "path_to_certificate_file"
    ssl_key => "path_to_key_file"
  }
}
```

18.5 Logstash - Input File

This plugin stream events from files, normally by tailing them in a manner similar to `tail -0F` but optionally reading them from the beginning. Sample definition:

```
file {
  path => "/tmp/access_log"
  start_position => "beginning"
}
```

18.6 Logstash - Input database

This plugin can read data in any database with a JDBC interface into Logstash. You can periodically schedule ingestion using a cron syntax (see schedule setting) or run the query one time to load data into Logstash. Each row in the resultset becomes a single event. Columns in the resultset are converted into fields in the event.

18.6.1 Logasth input - MySQL

Download jdbc driver: <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/>

Sample definition:

```
input {
  jdbc {
    jdbc_driver_library => "mysql-connector-java-5.1.36-bin.jar"
    jdbc_driver_class => "com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"
    jdbc_connection_string => "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mydb"
    jdbc_user => "mysql"
    jdbc_password => "mysql"
    parameters => { "favorite_artist" => "Beethoven" }
    schedule => "* * * * *"
    statement => "SELECT * from songs where artist = :favorite_artist"
  }
}
```

18.6.2 Logasth input - MSSQL

Download jdbc driver: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/connect/jdbc/download-microsoft-jdbc-driver-for-sql-server?view=sql-server-ver15>

Sample definition:

```

input {
  jdbc {
    jdbc_driver_library => "./mssql-jdbc-6.2.2.jre8.jar"
    jdbc_driver_class => "com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver"
    jdbc_connection_string => "jdbc:sqlserver://VB201001000;databaseName=Database;"
    jdbc_user => "mssql"
    jdbc_password => "mssql"
    jdbc_default_timezone => "UTC"
    statement_filepath => "/usr/share/logstash/plugin/query"
    schedule => "*/5 * * * *"
    sql_log_level => "warn"
    record_last_run => "false"
    clean_run => "true"
  }
}

```

18.6.3 Logstash input - Oracle

Download jdbc driver: <https://www.oracle.com/database/technologies/appdev/jdbc-downloads.html>

Sample definition:

```

input {
  jdbc {
    jdbc_driver_library => "./ojdbc8.jar"
    jdbc_driver_class => "oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver"
    jdbc_connection_string => "jdbc:oracle:thin:@hostname:PORT/SERVICE"
    jdbc_user => "oracle"
    jdbc_password => "oracle"
    parameters => { "favorite_artist" => "Beethoven" }
    schedule => "* * * * *"
    statement => "SELECT * from songs where artist = :favorite_artist"
  }
}

```

18.6.4 Logstash input - PostgreSQL

Download jdbc driver: <https://jdbc.postgresql.org/download.html>

Sample definition:

```

input {
  jdbc {
    jdbc_driver_library => "D:/postgresql-42.2.5.jar"
    jdbc_driver_class => "org.postgresql.Driver"
    jdbc_connection_string => "jdbc:postgresql://127.0.0.1:57610/mydb"
    jdbc_user => "myuser"
    jdbc_password => "mypw"
    statement => "select * from mytable"
  }
}

```

18.7 Logstash - Filter “beats syslog”

This filter processing an event data with syslog type:

```

filter {

  if [type] == "syslog" {
    grok {
      match => {
        "message" => [
          # auth: ssh/sudo/su

          "%
→{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
→sshd(?:\[?[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\])?: %{DATA:[system][auth][ssh][event]} %
→{DATA:[system][auth][ssh][method]} for (invalid user )?%{DATA:[system][auth][user]}
→from %{IPORHOST:[system][auth][ssh][ip]} port %{NUMBER:[system][auth][ssh][port]}
→ssh2(: %{GREEDYDATA:[system][auth][ssh][signature]})?" ,

          "%
→{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
→sshd(?:\[?[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\])?: %{DATA:[system][auth][ssh][event]} user
→%{DATA:[system][auth][user]} from %{IPORHOST:[system][auth][ssh][ip]}",

          "%
→{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
→sshd(?:\[?[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\])?: Did not receive identification string
→from %{IPORHOST:[system][auth][ssh][dropped_ip]}",

          "%
→{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
→sudo(?:\[?[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\])?: \s*%{DATA:[system][auth][user]} :( %
→{DATA:[system][auth][sudo][error]} ;)? TTY=%{DATA:[system][auth][sudo][tty]} ; PWD=%
→{DATA:[system][auth][sudo][pwd]} ; USER=%{DATA:[system][auth][sudo][user]} ;
→COMMAND=%{GREEDYDATA:[system][auth][sudo][command]}" ,

          "%
→{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]} %
→{DATA:[system][auth][program]}(?:\[?[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\])?: %
→{GREEDYMULTILINE:[system][auth][message]}" ,

          # add/remove user or group

          "%
→{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
→groupadd(?:\[?[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\])?: new group: name=%{DATA:system.auth.
→groupadd.name}, GID=%{NUMBER:system.auth.groupadd.gid}" ,

          "%
→{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
→userdel(?:\[?[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\])?: removed group '%
→{DATA:[system][auth][groupdel][name]}' owned by '%
→{DATA:[system][auth][group][owner]}'" ,

          "%
→{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}
→useradd(?:\[?[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\])?: new user: name=%
→{DATA:[system][auth][user][add][name]}, UID=%{NUMBER:[system][auth][user][add][uid]}
→, GID=%{NUMBER:[system][auth][user][add][gid]}, home=%
→{DATA:[system][auth][user][add][home]}, shell=%
→{DATA:[system][auth][user][add][shell]}$" ,

```

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```

                                "%
↪{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}_
↪userdel(?:\[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\])?: delete user '%
↪{WORD:[system][auth][user][del][name]} '$",

                                "%
↪{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{SYSLOGHOST:[system][auth][hostname]}_
↪usermod(?:\[%{POSINT:[system][auth][pid]}\])?: add '%
↪{WORD:[system][auth][user][name]}' to group '%{WORD:[system][auth][user][memberof]}'
↪",

                                # yum install/erase/update package
                                "%
↪{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:[system][auth][timestamp]} %{DATA:[system][package][action]}: %
↪{NOTSPACE:[system][package][name]}"
                                ]
                                }

                                pattern_definitions => {
                                    "GREEDYMULTILINE"=> "(.|\n)*"
                                }

                                }

                                date {
                                    match => [ "[system][auth][timestamp]"
↪",

                                    "MMM d HH:mm:ss",
                                    "MMM dd HH:mm:ss"
                                    ]
                                    target => "[system][auth][timestamp]"
                                }

                                mutate {
                                    convert => { "[system][auth][pid]" => "integer" }
                                    convert => { "[system][auth][groupadd][gid]" =>
↪"integer" }

                                    convert => { "[system][auth][user][add][uid]" =>
↪"integer" }

                                    convert => { "[system][auth][user][add][gid]" =>
↪"integer" }

                                    }
                                }

```

18.8 Logstash - Filter “network”

This filter processing an event data with network type:

```

filter {
  if [type] == "network" {
    grok {
      named_captures_only => true

```

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```

        match => {
            "message" => [

                # Cisco Firewall
                "%{SYSLOG5424PRI}%{NUMBER:log_sequence#}:%{SPACE}%"
                ↳{IPORHOST:device_ip}: (?..)?%{CISCOTIMESTAMP:log_data} CET: %%{CISCO_
                ↳REASON:facility}-%{INT:severity_level}-%{CISCO_REASON:facility_mnemonic}:%{SPACE}%"
                ↳{GREEDYDATA:event_message}",

                # Cisco Routers
                "%{SYSLOG5424PRI}%{NUMBER:log_sequence#}:%{SPACE}%"
                ↳{IPORHOST:device_ip}: (?..)?%{CISCOTIMESTAMP:log_data} CET: %%{CISCO_
                ↳REASON:facility}-%{INT:severity_level}-%{CISCO_REASON:facility_mnemonic}:%{SPACE}%"
                ↳{GREEDYDATA:event_message}",

                # Cisco Switches
                "%{SYSLOG5424PRI}%{NUMBER:log_sequence#}:%{SPACE}%"
                ↳{IPORHOST:device_ip}: (?..)?%{CISCOTIMESTAMP:log_data} CET: %%{CISCO_
                ↳REASON:facility}-%{INT:severity_level}-%{CISCO_REASON:facility_mnemonic}:%{SPACE}%"
                ↳{GREEDYDATA:event_message}",
                "%{SYSLOG5424PRI}%{NUMBER:log_sequence#}:%{SPACE} (?..)?%"
                ↳{CISCOTIMESTAMP:log_data} CET: %%{CISCO_REASON:facility}-%{INT:severity_level}-%
                ↳{CISCO_REASON:facility_mnemonic}:%{SPACE}%"↳{GREEDYDATA:event_message}",

                # HP switches
                "%{SYSLOG5424PRI}%{SPACE}%{CISCOTIMESTAMP:log_data} %"
                ↳{IPORHOST:device_ip} %{CISCO_REASON:facility}:%{SPACE}%"↳{GREEDYDATA:event_message}"
            ]

        }

    }

    syslog_pri { }

    if [severity_level] {

        translate {
            dictionary_path => "/etc/logstash/dictionaries/cisco_syslog_severity.yml"
            field => "severity_level"
            destination => "severity_level_descr"
        }

    }

    if [facility] {

        translate {
            dictionary_path => "/etc/logstash/dictionaries/cisco_syslog_facility.yml"
            field => "facility"
            destination => "facility_full_descr"
        }

    }

    #ACL
    if [event_message] =~ /\d+\.\d+\.\d+\.\d+/ {
        grok {

```

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```

        match => {
            "event_message" => [
                "list {%NOTSPACE:[acl][name]} {%WORD:[acl][action]} %
↪{WORD:[acl][proto]} {%IP:[src][ip]}.*{%IP:[dst][ip]}",
                "list {%NOTSPACE:[acl][name]} {%WORD:[acl][action]} %
↪{IP:[src][ip]}",
                "^list {%NOTSPACE:[acl][name]} {%WORD:[acl][action]} %
↪{WORD:[acl][proto]} {%IP:[src][ip]}.*{%IP:[dst][ip]}"
            ]
        }
    }
}

if [src][ip] {
    cidr {
        address => [ "%{[src][ip]}" ]
        network => [ "0.0.0.0/32", "10.0.0.0/8", "172.16.0.0/12", "192.168.
↪0.0/16", "fc00::/7", "127.0.0.0/8", "::1/128", "169.254.0.0/16", "fe80::/10", "224.0.
↪0.0/4", "ff00::/8", "255.255.255.255/32" ]
        add_field => { "[src][locality]" => "private" }
    }

    if ![src][locality] {
        mutate {
            add_field => { "[src][locality]" => "public" }
        }
    }
}

if [dst][ip] {
    cidr {
        address => [ "%{[dst][ip]}" ]
        network => [ "0.0.0.0/32", "10.0.0.0/8", "172.16.0.0/12", "192.168.
↪0.0/16", "fc00::/7", "127.0.0.0/8", "::1/128",
↪"169.254.0.0/16", "fe80::/10", "224.0.0.0/4", "ff00::/8
↪", "255.255.255.255/32" ]
        add_field => { "[dst][locality]" => "private" }
    }

    if ![dst][locality] {
        mutate {
            add_field => { "[dst][locality]" => "public" }
        }
    }
}

# date format
date {
    match => [ "log_data",
        "MMM dd HH:mm:ss",
        "MMM dd HH:mm:ss",
        "MMM dd HH:mm:ss.SSS",
        "MMM dd HH:mm:ss.SSS",
        "ISO8601"
    ]
}

```

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```
        target => "log_data"
    }

}

}
```

18.9 Logstash - Filter “geoip”

This filter processing an events data with IP address and check localization:

```
filter {
  if [src][locality] == "public" {

    geoip {
      source => "[src][ip]"
      target => "[src][geoip]"
      database => "/etc/logstash/geoipdb/GeoLite2-City.mmdb"
      fields => [ "city_name", "country_name", "continent_code",
↪ "country_code2", "location" ]
      remove_field => [ "[src][geoip][ip]" ]
    }

    geoip {
      source => "[src][ip]"
      target => "[src][geoip]"
      database => "/etc/logstash/geoipdb/GeoLite2-ASN.mmdb"
      remove_field => [ "[src][geoip][ip]" ]
    }

  }

  if [dst][locality] == "public" {

    geoip {
      source => "[dst][ip]"
      target => "[dst][geoip]"
      database => "/etc/logstash/geoipdb/GeoLite2-City.mmdb"
      fields => [ "city_name", "country_name", "continent_code",
↪ "country_code2", "location" ]
      remove_field => [ "[dst][geoip][ip]" ]
    }

    geoip {
      source => "[dst][ip]"
      target => "[dst][geoip]"
      database => "/etc/logstash/geoipdb/GeoLite2-ASN.mmdb"
      remove_field => [ "[dst][geoip][ip]" ]
    }

  }

}
```

18.10 Logstash - Output to Elasticsearch

This output plugin sends all data to the local Elasticsearch instance and create indexes:

```
output {
  elasticsearch {
    hosts => [ "127.0.0.1:9200" ]

    index => "%{type}-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"

    user => "logstash"
    password => "logstash"
  }
}
```

18.11 Logstash plugin for “naemon beat”

This Logstash plugin has example of complete configuration for integration with *naemon* application:

```
input {
  beats {
    port => FILEBEAT_PORT
    type => "naemon"
  }
}

filter {
  if [type] == "naemon" {
    grok {
      patterns_dir => [ "/etc/logstash/patterns" ]
      match => { "message" => "%{NAEMONLOGLINE}" }
      remove_field => [ "message" ]
    }
    date {
      match => [ "naemon_epoch", "UNIX" ]
      target => "@timestamp"
      remove_field => [ "naemon_epoch" ]
    }
  }
}

output {
  # Single index
  # if [type] == "naemon" {
  #   elasticsearch {
  #     hosts => ["ELASTICSEARCH_HOST:ES_PORT"]
  #     index => "naemon-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
  #   }
  # }

  # Separate indexes
  if [type] == "naemon" {
    if "_grokparsefailure" in [tags] {
      elasticsearch {
        hosts => ["ELASTICSEARCH_HOST:ES_PORT"]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

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```

        index => "naemongrokfailure"
    }
}
else {
    elasticsearch {
        hosts => ["ELASTICSEARCH_HOST:ES_PORT"]
        index => "naemon-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
    }
}
}
}

```

18.12 Logstash plugin for “perflog”

This Logstash plugin has example of complete configuration for integration with perflog:

```

input {
    tcp {
        port => 6868
        host => "0.0.0.0"
        type => "perflogs"
    }
}

filter {
    if [type] == "perflogs" {
        grok {
            break_on_match => "true"
            match => {
                "message" => [
                    "DATATYPE::%{WORD:datatype}\tTIMET::%{NUMBER:timestamp}\tHOSTNAME::%
→{DATA:hostname}\tSERVICEDESC::%{DATA:servicedescription}\tSERVICEPERFDATA::%
→{DATA:performance}\tSERVICECHECKCOMMAND::.*?HOSTSTATE::%{WORD:hoststate}
→\tHOSTSTATETYPE::.*?SERVICESTATE::%{WORD:servicestate}\tSERVICESTATETYPE::%
→{WORD:servicestatetype}",
                    "DATATYPE::%{WORD:datatype}\tTIMET::%{NUMBER:timestamp}\tHOSTNAME::%
→{DATA:hostname}\tHOSTPERFDATA::%{DATA:performance}\tHOSTCHECKCOMMAND::.*?HOSTSTATE::
→%{WORD:hoststate}\tHOSTSTATETYPE::%{WORD:hoststatetype}"
                ]
            }
            remove_field => [ "message" ]
        }
        kv {
            source => "performance"
            field_split => "\t"
            remove_char_key => "\.\'"
            trim_key => " "
            target => "perf_data"
            remove_field => [ "performance" ]
            allow_duplicate_values => "false"
            transform_key => "lowercase"
        }
        date {
            match => [ "timestamp", "UNIX" ]

```

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```

        target => "@timestamp"
        remove_field => [ "timestamp" ]
    }
}

output {
  if [type] == "perflogs" {
    elasticsearch {
      hosts => ["127.0.0.1:9200"]
      index => "perflogs-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
    }
  }
}

```

18.13 Single password in all Logstash outputs

You can set passwords and other Logstash pipeline settings as environment variables. This can be useful if the password was changed for the `logstash` user and it must be to update in the configuration files.

Configuration steps:

1. Create the service file:

```
mkdir -p /etc/systemd/system/logstash.service.d vi /etc/systemd/system/logstash.service.d/logstash.conf
```

```

[Service]
Environment="ELASTICSEARCH_ES_USER=logserver"
Environment="ELASTICSEARCH_ES_PASSWD=logserver"

```

2. Reload systemctl daemon:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

3. Sample definition of Logstash output pipeline section:

```

output {
  elasticsearch {
    index => "test-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
    user => "${ELASTICSEARCH_ES_USER:elastic}"
    password => "${ELASTICSEARCH_ES_PASSWD:changeme}"
  }
}

```

18.14 Secrets keystore for secure settings

When you configure Logstash, you can use the Logstash keystore to securely store secret values for use in configuration settings (passwords, usernames, other settings).

Configuration steps:

1. Set the keystore password

```
vi /etc/sysconfi/logstash
LOGSTASH_KEYSTORE_PASS=keystorepass
```

2. Create the new keystore:

```
/usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash-keystore create --path.settings /etc/logstash
```

During creation keystore you can provide the keystore password

3. Add new entry to keystore:

```
usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash-keystore add ES_PWD --path.settings /etc/logstash
```

When adding an entry to the keystore, set the value of the entry.

4. Listing added entries:

```
/usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash-keystore list --path.settings /etc/logstash
```

5. Removing entries:

```
/usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash-keystore remove ES_PWD --path.settings /etc/
↪logstash
```

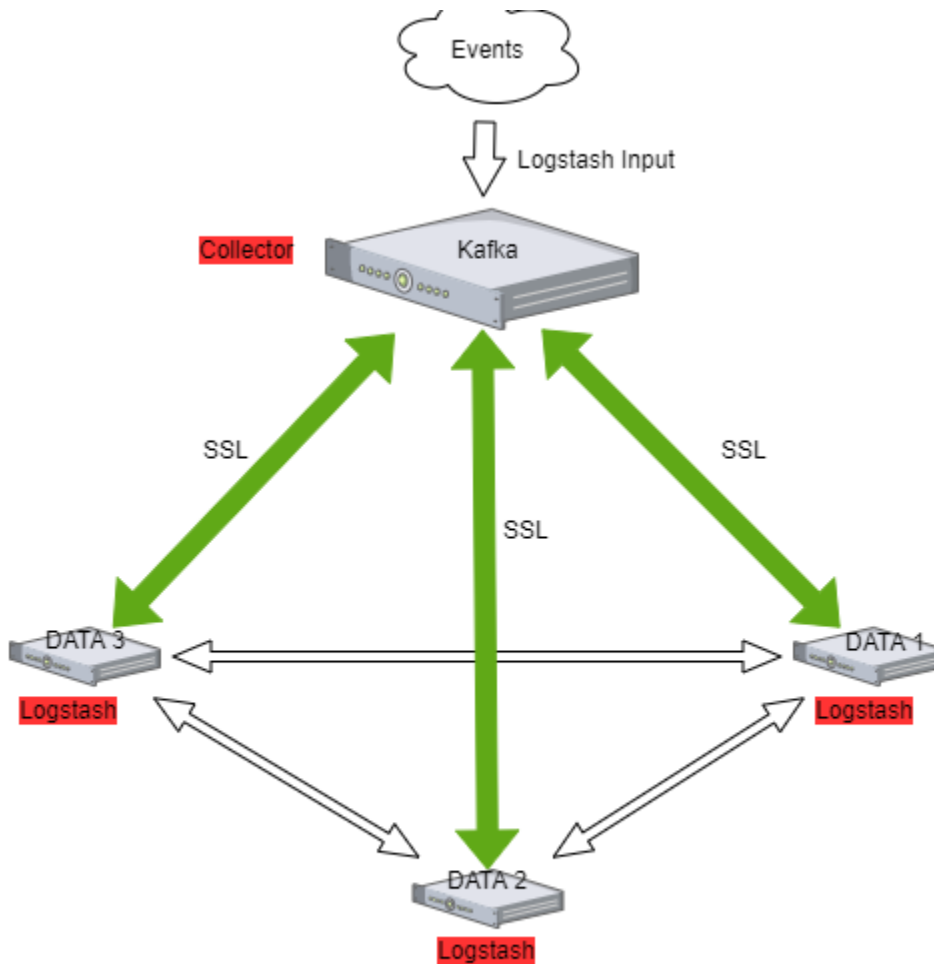
Sample definition of Logstash output pipeline section:

```
output {
  elasticsearch {
    index => "test-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
    user => "${ES_PWD}"
    password => "${ES_PWD}"
  }
}
```

18.15 Enabling encryption for Apache Kafka clients

Kafka allows you to distribute the load between nodes receiving data and encrypts communication.

Architecture example:



18.15.1 The Kafka installation

Documentation during creation.

18.15.2 Enabling encryption in Kafka

Generate SSL key and certificate for each Kafka broker

```
keytool -keystore server.keystore.jks -alias localhost -validity {validity} -genkey -
↪keyalg RSA
```

Configuring Host Name In Certificates

```
keytool -keystore server.keystore.jks -alias localhost -validity {validity} -genkey -
↪keyalg RSA -ext SAN=DNS:{FQDN}
```

Verify content of the generated certificate:

```
keytool -list -v -keystore server.keystore.jks
```

Creating your own CA

```
openssl req -new -x509 -keyout ca-key -out ca-cert -days 365
keytool -keystore client.truststore.jks -alias CARoot -import -file ca-cert
keytool -keystore server.truststore.jks -alias CARoot -import -file ca-cert
```

Signing the certificate

```
keytool -keystore server.keystore.jks -alias localhost -certreq -file cert-file
openssl x509 -req -CA ca-cert -CAkey ca-key -in cert-file -out cert-signed -days
↳{validity} -CAcreateserial -passin pass:{ca-password}
```

Import both the certificate of the CA and the signed certificate into the keystore

```
keytool -keystore server.keystore.jks -alias CARoot -import -file ca-cert
keytool -keystore server.keystore.jks -alias localhost -import -file cert-signed
```

18.15.3 Configuring Kafka Brokers

In `/etc/kafka/server.properties` file set the following options:

```
listeners=PLAINTEXT://host.name:port,SSL://host.name:port

ssl.keystore.location=/var/private/ssl/server.keystore.jks
ssl.keystore.password=test1234
ssl.key.password=test1234
ssl.truststore.location=/var/private/ssl/server.truststore.jks
ssl.truststore.password=test1234
```

and restart the Kafka service

```
systemctl restart kafka
```

18.15.4 Configuring Kafka Clients

Logstash

Configure the output section in Logstash based on the following example:

```
output {
  kafka {
    bootstrap_servers => "host.name:port"
    security_protocol => "SSL"
    ssl_truststore_type => "JKS"
    ssl_truststore_location => "/var/private/ssl/client.truststore.jks"
    ssl_truststore_password => "test1234"
    client_id => "host.name"
    topic_id => "Topic-1"
    codec => json
  }
}
```

Configure the input section in Logstash based on the following example:

```
input {
  kafka {
    bootstrap_servers => "host.name:port"
    security_protocol => "SSL"
    ssl_truststore_type => "JKS"
    ssl_truststore_location => "/var/private/ssl/client.truststore.jks"
    ssl_truststore_password => "test1234"
    consumer_threads => 4
    topics => [ "Topic-1" ]
    codec => json
    tags => ["kafka"]
  }
}
```


19.1 OP5 - Naemon logs

19.1.1 Logstash

1. In `Energy Logservernaemon_beat.conf` set up `ELASTICSEARCH_HOST`, `ES_PORT`, `FILEBEAT_PORT`
2. Copy `Energy Logservernaemon_beat.conf` to `/etc/logstash/conf.d`
3. Based on “`FILEBEAT_PORT`” if firewall is running:

```
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=FILEBEAT_PORT/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

1. Based on amount of data that elasticsearch will receive you can also choose whether you want index creation to be based on months or days:

```
index => "Energy Logserver-naemon-%{+YYYY.MM} "
or
index => "Energy Logserver-naemon-%{+YYYY.MM.dd} "
```

1. Copy `naemon` file to `/etc/logstash/patterns` and make sure it is readable by `logstash` process
2. Restart `logstash` configuration e.g.:

```
sudo systemctl restart logstash
```

19.1.2 Elasticsearch

1. Connect to Elasticsearch node via SSH and Install index pattern for naemon logs. Note that if you have a default pattern covering `settings` section you should delete/modify that in `naemon_template.sh`:

```
"settings": {
  "number_of_shards": 5,
  "auto_expand_replicas": "0-1"
},
```

1. Install template by running: `./naemon_template.sh`

19.1.3 Energy Logserver Monitor

1. On Energy Logserver Monitor host install filebeat (for instance via rpm <https://www.elastic.co/downloads/beats/filebeat>)
2. In `/etc/filebeat/filebeat.yml` add:

```
===== Filebeat inputs =====
filebeat.config.inputs:
  enabled: true
  path: configs/*.yml
```

3. You also will have to configure the output section in `filebeat.yml`. You should have one logstash output:

```
#----- Logstash output -----
output.logstash:
  # The Logstash hosts
  hosts: ["LOGSTASH_IP:FILEBEAT_PORT"]
```

If you have few logstash instances - Logstash section has to be repeated on every node and `hosts:` should point to all of them:

```
hosts: ["LOGSTASH_IP:FILEBEAT_PORT", "LOGSTASH_IP:FILEBEAT_PORT", "LOGSTASH_
↪IP:FILEBEAT_PORT" ]
```

4. Create `/etc/filebeat/configs` catalog.
5. Copy `naemon_logs.yml` to a newly created catalog.
6. Check the newly added configuration and connection to logstash. Location of executable might vary based on os:

```
/usr/share/filebeat/bin/filebeat --path.config /etc/filebeat/ test config
/usr/share/filebeat/bin/filebeat --path.config /etc/filebeat/ test output
```

7. Restart filebeat:

```
sudo systemctl restart filebeat # RHEL/CentOS 7
sudo service filebeat restart # RHEL/CentOS 6
```

19.1.4 Elasticsearch

At this moment there should be a new index on the Elasticsearch node:

```
curl -XGET '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/indices?v'
```

Example output:

	health	status	index		uuid		pri	rep	docs.count	
↪docs.deleted			store.size	pri.store.size						
↪0	green	open	Energy	Logserver-naemon-2018.11		g08XRshITNm63nI_RVCy8w	1			
	23176		0	8.3mb		8.3mb				

If the index has been created, in order to browse and visualise the data, “index pattern” needs to be added in Kibana.

19.2 OP5 - Performance data

Below instruction requires that between Energy Logserver node and Elasticsearch node is working Logstash instance.

19.2.1 Elasticsearch

1. First, settings section in *Energy Logservertemplate.sh* should be adjusted, either:

- there is a default template present on Elasticsearch that already covers shards and replicas then settings sections should be removed from the *Energy Logservertemplate.sh* before executing
- there is no default template - shards and replicas should be adjusted for you environment (keep in mind replicas can be added later, while changing shards count on existing index requires reindexing it)

```
"settings": {
  "number_of_shards": 5,
  "number_of_replicas": 0
}
```

2. In URL *Energy Logserverperfdata* is a name for the template - later it can be search for or modify with it.
3. The “*template*” is an index pattern. New indices matching it will have the settings and mapping applied automatically (change it if you index name for *Energy Logserver perfdata* is different).
4. Mapping name should match documents type:

```
"mappings": {
  "Energy Logserverperflogs"
```

5. Running *Energy Logservertemplate.sh* will create a template (not index) for Energy Logserver perf data documents.

19.2.2 Logstash

1. The *Energy Logserverperflogs.conf* contains example of *input/filter/output* configuration. It has to be copied to */etc/logstash/conf.d/*. Make sure that the *logstash* has permissions to read the configuration files:

```
chmod 664 /etc/logstash/conf.d/Energy Logserverperflogs.conf
```

2. In the input section comment/uncomment “*beats*” or “*tcp*” depending on preference (beats if *Filebeat* will be used and *tcp* if *NetCat*). The port and the type has to be adjusted as well:

```
port => PORT_NUMBER
type => "Energy Logserverperflogs"
```

3. In a filter section type has to be changed if needed to match the input section and Elasticsearch mapping.

- In an output section type should match with the rest of a *config*. host should point to your elasticsearch node. index name should correspond with what has been set in elasticsearch template to allow mapping application. The date for index rotation in its name is recommended and depending on the amount of data expecting to be transferred should be set to daily (+YYYY.MM.dd) or monthly (+YYYY.MM) rotation:

```
hosts => ["127.0.0.1:9200"]
index => "Energy Logserver-perflogs-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
```

- Port has to be opened on a firewall:

```
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=PORT_NUMBER/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

- Logstash has to be reloaded:

```
sudo systemctl restart logstash
```

or

```
sudo kill -1 LOGSTASH_PID
```

19.2.3 Energy Logserver Monitor

- You have to decide whether FileBeat or NetCat will be used. In case of Filebeat - skip to the second step. Otherwise:

- Comment line:

```
54   open(my $logFileHandler, '>>', $hostPerfLogs) or die "Could not open
↪$hostPerfLogs"; #FileBeat
•       Uncomment lines:
55 #   open(my $logFileHandler, '>', $hostPerfLogs) or die "Could not open
↪$hostPerfLogs"; #NetCat
...
88 #   my $logstashIP = "LOGSTASH_IP";
89 #   my $logstashPORT = "LOGSTASH_PORT";
90 #   if (-e $hostPerfLogs) {
91 #       my $pidl = fork();
92 #       if ($pidl == 0) {
93 #           exec("/bin/cat $hostPerfLogs | /usr/bin/nc -w 30
↪$logstashIP $logstashPORT");
94 #       }
95 #   }
```

- In process-service-perfdata-log.pl and process-host-perfdata-log.pl: change logstash IP and port:

```
92 my $logstashIP = "LOGSTASH_IP";
93 my $logstashPORT = "LOGSTASH_PORT";
```

- In case of running single Energy Logserver node, there is no problem with the setup. In case of a peered environment *\$do_on_host* variable has to be set up and the script *process-service-perfdata-log.pl/process-host-perfdata-log.pl* has to be propagated on all of Energy Logserver nodes:

```
16 $do_on_host = "EXAMPLE_HOSTNAME"; # Energy Logserver node name to run the
↪script on
17 $hostName = hostname; # will read hostname of a node running the script
```


3. Example of command definition (*/opt/monitor/etc/checkcommands.cfg*) if scripts have been copied to */opt/plugins/custom/*:

```
# command 'process-service-perfdata-log'
define command{
    command_name          process-service-perfdata-log
    command_line          /opt/plugins/custom/process-service-perfdata-
↪ log.pl $TIMET$
}
# command 'process-host-perfdata-log'
define command{
    command_name          process-host-perfdata-log
    command_line          /opt/plugins/custom/process-host-perfdata-log.
↪ pl $TIMET$
}
```

4. In */opt/monitor/etc/naemon.cfg* *service_perfdata_file_processing_command* and *host_perfdata_file_processing_command* has to be changed to run those custom scripts:

```
service_perfdata_file_processing_command=process-service-perfdata-log
host_perfdata_file_processing_command=process-host-perfdata-log
```

5. In addition *service_perfdata_file_template* and *host_perfdata_file_template* can be changed to support sending more data to Elasticsearch. For instance, by adding *\$HOSTGROUPNAME\$* and *\$SERVICEGROUPNAME\$* macros logs can be separated better (it requires changes to Logstash filter config as well)

6. Restart naemon service:

```
sudo systemctl restart naemon # CentOS/RHEL 7.x
sudo service naemon restart # CentOS/RHEL 6.x
```

7. If *FileBeat* has been chosen, append below to *filebeat.conf* (adjust IP and PORT):

```
filebeat.inputs:
- type: log
  enabled: true
  paths:
    - /opt/monitor/var/service_performance.log
    - /opt/monitor/var/host_performance.log

    tags: ["Energy Logserverperflogs"]

output.logstash:
  # The Logstash hosts
  hosts: ["LOGSTASH_IP:LOGSTASH_PORT"]
```

- Restart FileBeat service:

```
sudo systemctl restart filebeat # CentOS/RHEL 7.x
sudo service filebeat restart # CentOS/RHEL 6.x
```

19.2.4 Kibana

At this moment there should be new index on the Elasticsearch node with performance data documents from Energy Logserver Monitor. Login to an Elasticsearch node and run: `curl -XGET '127.0.0.1:9200/_cat/indices?v'` Example output:

health	status	index		pri	rep	docs.count	docs.deleted	store.size	
↪	pri	store.size							
green	open	auth		5	0	7	6230	1.8mb	↪
↪		1.8mb							
green	open	Energy Logserver-perflogs-2018.09.14		5	0	72109		0	↪
↪		24.7mb	24.7mb						

After a while, if there is no new index make sure that:

- Naemon is running on Energy Logserver node
- Logstash service is running and there are no errors in: `/var/log/logstash/logstash-plain.log`
- Elasticsearch service is running and there are no errors in: `/var/log/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.log`

If the index has been created, in order to browse and visualize the data “*index pattern*” needs to be added to Kibana.

1. After logging in to Kibana GUI go to *Settings* tab and add *Energy Logserver-perflogs-** pattern. Chose *@times-tamp* time field and click *Create*.
2. Performance data logs should be now accessible from Kibana GUI Discovery tab ready to be visualize.

19.3 The Grafana instalation

1. To install the Grafana application you should:

- add necessary repository to operating system:

```
[root@logserver-6 ~]# cat /etc/yum.repos.d/grafana.repo
[grafana]
name=grafana
baseurl=https://packagecloud.io/grafana/stable/el/7/$basearch
repo_gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=https://packagecloud.io/gpg.key https://grafanarel.s3.amazonaws.com/
↪RPM-GPG-KEY-grafana
sslverify=1
sslcacert=/etc/pki/tls/certs/ca-bundle.crt
[root@logserver-6 ~]#
```

- install the Grafana with following commands:

```
[root@logserver-6 ~]# yum search grafana
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: ftp.man.szczecin.pl
* extras: centos.slaskdatacenter.com
* updates: centos.slaskdatacenter.com
↪
↪=====
↪N/S matched: grafana↪
↪=====
grafana.x86_64 : Grafana
pcp-webapp-grafana.noarch : Grafana web application for Performance Co-
↪Pilot (PCP)
```

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Name **and** summary matches only, use "search all" **for** everything.

```
[root@logserver-6 ~]# yum install grafana
```

- to run application use following commands:

```
[root@logserver-6 ~]# systemctl enable grafana-server
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/grafana-
server.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/grafana-server.service.
[root@logserver-6 ~]#
[root@logserver-6 ~]# systemctl start grafana-server
[root@logserver-6 ~]# systemctl status grafana-server
grafana-server.service - Grafana instance
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/grafana-server.service; enabled;
   vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2018-10-18 10:41:48 CEST; 5s ago
     Docs: http://docs.grafana.org
    Main PID: 1757 (grafana-server)
      CGroup: /system.slice/grafana-server.service
              └─1757 /usr/sbin/grafana-server --config=/etc/grafana/grafana.
ini --pidfile=/var/run/grafana/grafana-server.pid cfg:default.paths.logs=/
var/log/grafana cfg:default.paths.data=/var/lib/grafana cfg:default.paths.
plugins=/var...

[root@logserver-6 ~]#
```

2. To connect the Grafana application you should:

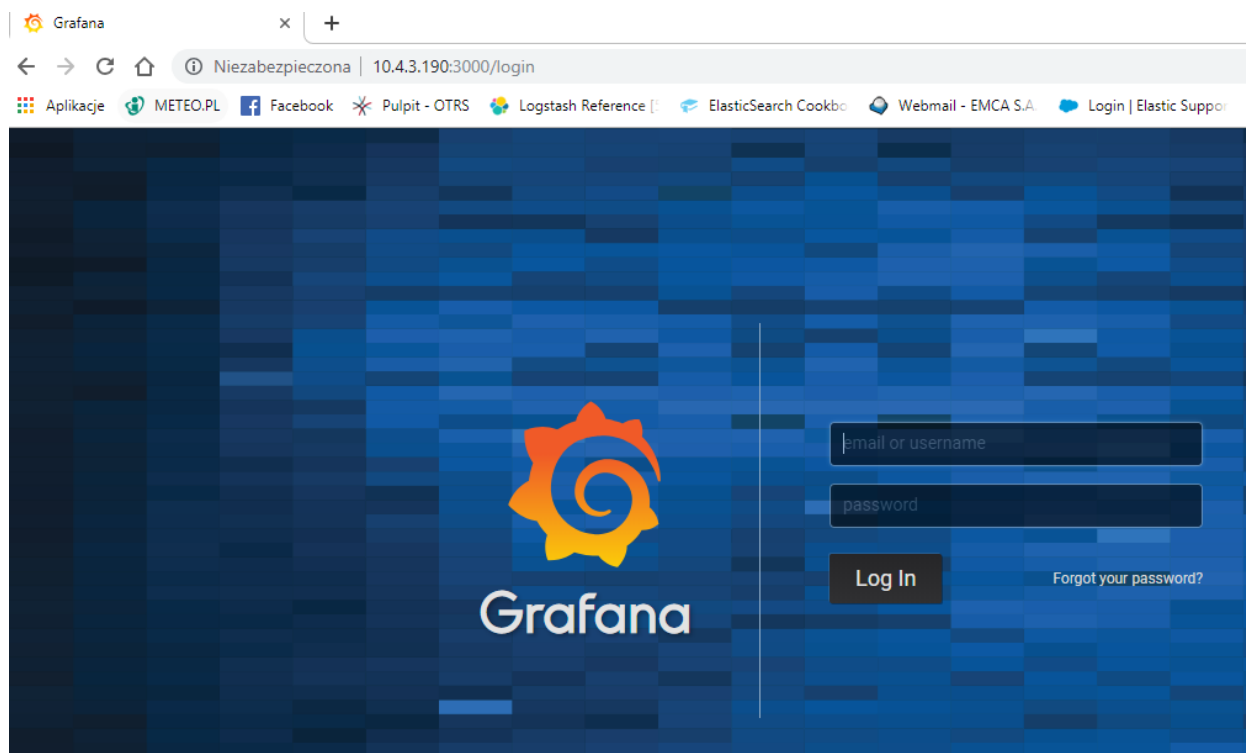
- define the default login/password (line 151;154 in config file)

```
[root@logserver-6 ~]# cat /etc/grafana/grafana.ini
....
148 ##### Security #####
↪#####
149 [security]
150 # default admin user, created on startup
151 admin_user = admin
152
153 # default admin password, can be changed before first start of grafana,
↪or in profile settings
154 admin_password = admin
155
```

.... - restart *grafana-server* service:

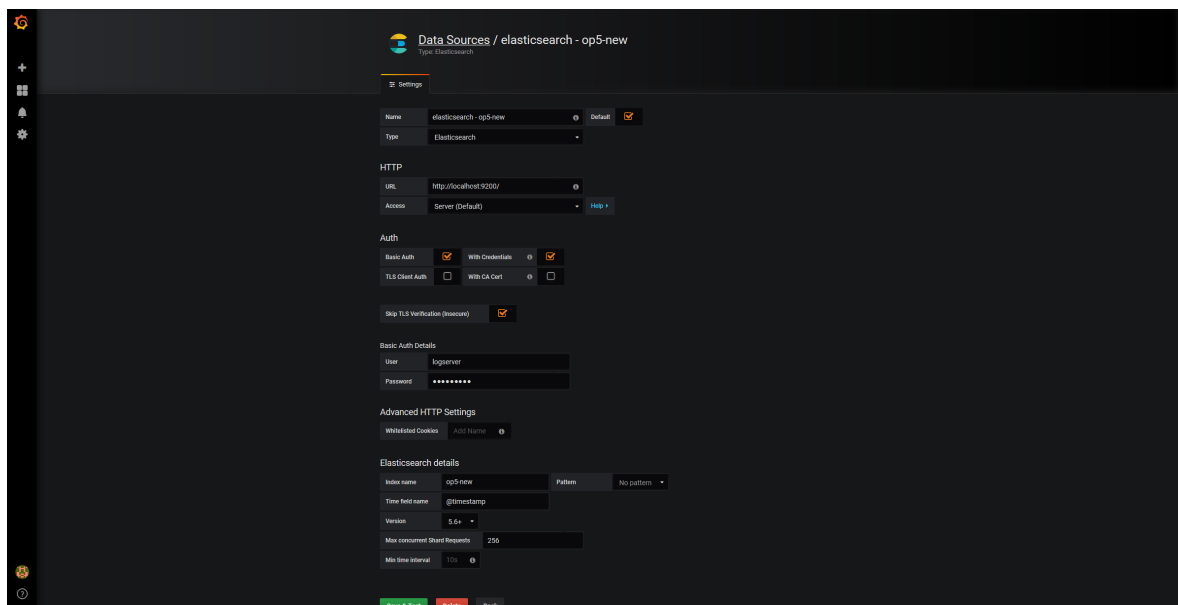
```
[root@logserver-6 ~]# systemctl restart grafana-server
```

- Login to Grafana user interface using web browser: `*http://ip:3000*`



– use login **and** password that you **set in** the config file.

1. Use below example to set connection to Elasticsearch server:



19.4 The Beats configuration

19.4.1 Kibana API

Reference link: <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/kibana/master/api.html>

After installing any of beats package you can use ready to use dashboard related to this beat package. For instance dashboard and index pattern are available in `/usr/share/filebeat/kibana/6/` directory on Linux.

Before uploading index-pattern or dashboard you have to authorize yourself:

1. Set up `login/password/kibana_ip` variables, e.g.:

```
login=logserver
password=my_password
kibana_ip=10.4.11.243
```

2. Execute command which will save authorization cookie:

```
curl -c authorization.txt -XPOST -k "https://${kibana_ip}:5601/login" -d
↪ "username=${username}&password=${password}&version=6.2.3&location=https%3A%2F%2F
↪ ${kibana_ip}%3A5601%2Flogin"
```

3. Upload index-pattern and dashboard to *Kibana*, e.g.:

```
curl -b authorization.txt -XPOST -k "https://${kibana_ip}:5601/api/kibana/
↪ dashboards/import" -H 'kbn-xsrf: true' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d@/
↪ usr/share/filebeat/kibana/6/index-pattern/filebeat.json
curl -b authorization.txt -XPOST -k "https://${kibana_ip}:5601/api/kibana/
↪ dashboards/import" -H 'kbn-xsrf: true' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d@/
↪ usr/share/filebeat/kibana/6/dashboard/Filebeat-mysql.json
```

4. When you want to upload beats index template to Elasticsearch you have to recover it first (usually you do not send logs directly to Es rather than to Logstash first):

```
/usr/bin/filebeat export template --es.version 6.2.3 >> /path/to/beats_template.
↪ json
```

5. After that you can upload it as any other template (Access Es node with SSH):

```
curl -XPUT "localhost:9200/_template/Energy_Logserverperfdata" -H'Content-Type:
↪ application/json' -d@beats_template.json
```

19.5 Wazuh integration

ITRS Log Analytics can integrate with the Wazuh, which is lightweight agent is designed to perform a number of tasks with the objective of detecting threats and, when necessary, trigger automatic responses. The agent core capabilities are:

- Log and events data collection
- File and registry keys integrity monitoring
- Inventory of running processes and installed applications
- Monitoring of open ports and network configuration

- Detection of rootkits or malware artifacts
- Configuration assessment and policy monitoring
- Execution of active responses

The Wazuh agents run on many different platforms, including Windows, Linux, Mac OS X, AIX, Solaris and HP-UX. They can be configured and managed from the Wazuh server.

19.5.1 Deploying Wazuh Server

<https://documentation.wazuh.com/current/installation-guide/installing-wazuh-server/index.html#>

19.5.2 Deploying Wazuh Agent

<https://documentation.wazuh.com/current/installation-guide/installing-wazuh-agent/index.html>

19.5.3 Filebeat configuration

19.6 BRO integration

19.7 2FA authorization with Google Auth Provider (example)

19.7.1 Software used (tested versions):

- NGiNX (1.16.1 - from CentOS base repository)
- oauth2_proxy (https://github.com/pusher/oauth2_proxy/releases - 4.0.0)

19.7.2 The NGiNX configuration:

1. Copy the `ng_oauth2_proxy.conf` to `/etc/nginx/conf.d/`;
2. Set `ssl_certificate` and `ssl_certificate_key` path in `ng_oauth2_proxy.conf`

When SSL is set using nginx proxy, Kibana can be started with http. However, if it is to be run with encryption, you also need to change `proxy_pass` to the appropriate one.

19.7.3 The oauth2_proxy configuration:

1. Create a directory in which the program will be located and its configuration:

```
bash
mkdir -p /usr/share/oauth2_proxy/
mkdir -p /etc/oauth2_proxy/
```

2. Copy files to directories:

```
bash
cp oauth2_proxy /usr/share/oauth2_proxy/
cp oauth2_proxy.cfg /etc/oauth2_proxy/
```

3. Set directives according to OAuth configuration in Google Cloud project

```
cfg
client_id =
client_secret =
# the following limits domains for authorization (* - all)
email_domains = [
    "*"
]
```

4. Set the following according to the public hostname:

cookie_domain = "kibana-host.org"

1. In case of restrictions for a specific group defined on the Google side:

- Create administrative account: <https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/OAuth2ServiceAccount> ;
- Get configuration to JSON file and copy Client ID;
- On the dashboard of the Google Cloud select "APIs & Auth" -> "APIs";
- Click on "Admin SDK" and "Enable API";
- Follow the instruction at https://developers.google.com/admin-sdk/directory/v1/guides/delegation#delegate_domain-wide_authority_to_your_service_account and give the service account the following permissions:

```
https://www.googleapis.com/auth/admin.directory.group.readonly
https://www.googleapis.com/auth/admin.directory.user.readonly
```

- Follow the instructions to grant access to the Admin API <https://support.google.com/a/answer/60757>
- Create or select an existing administrative email in the Gmail domain to flag it google-admin-email
- Create or select an existing group to flag it google-group
- Copy the previously downloaded JSON file to /etc/oauth2_proxy/.
- In file `oauth2_proxy` set the appropriate path:

```
google_service_account_json =
```

19.7.4 Service start up

- Start the NGiNX service
- Start the `oauth2_proxy` service

```
bash
/usr/share/oauth2_proxy/oauth2_proxy -config="/etc/oauth2_proxy/oauth2_proxy.cfg
↪ "
```

In the browser enter the address pointing to the server with the Logserver installation

19.8 Cerebro - Elasticsearch web admin tool

19.8.1 Software Requirements

1. Cerebro v0.8.4

```
bash
wget 'https://github.com/lmenezes/cerebro/releases/download/v0.8.4/cerebro-0.8.4.
→tgz'
```

2. Java 11+ [for basic-auth setup]

```
bash
yum install java-11-openjdk-headless.x86_64
```

3. Java 1.8.0 [without authorization]

```
bash
yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless
```

19.8.2 Firewall Configuration

```
bash
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=5602/tcp
firewall-cmd --reload
```

19.8.3 Cerebro Configuration

1. Extract archive & move directory

```
bash
tar -xvf cerebro-0.8.4.tgz -C /opt/
mv /opt/cerebro-0.8.4/ /opt/cerebro
```

2. Add Cerebro service user

```
bash
useradd -M -d /opt/cerebro -s /sbin/nologin cerebro
```

3. Change Cerbero permissions

```
bash
chown -R cerebro:cerebro /opt/cerebro && chmod -R 700 /opt/cerebro
```

4. Install Cerbero service (`cerebro.service`):

```
[Unit]
Description=Cerebro

[Service]
Type=simple
User=cerebro
Group=cerebro
ExecStart=/opt/cerebro/bin/cerebro "-Dconfig.file=/opt/cerebro/conf/application.
→conf"
Restart=always
WorkingDirectory=/opt/cerebro

[Install]
```

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```
WantedBy=multi-user.target

bash
cp cerebro.service /usr/lib/systemd/system/
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl enable cerebro
```

5. Customize configuration file: /opt/cerebro/conf/application.conf

- Authentication

```
auth = {
  type: basic
  settings: {
    username = "logserver"
    password = "logserver"
  }
}
```

- A list of known Elasticsearch hosts

```
hosts = [
  {
    host = "http://localhost:9200"
    name = "energy-logserver"
    auth = {
      username = "username"
      password = "password"
    }
  }
]
```

If needed uses secure connection (SSL) with Elasticsearch, set the following section that contains path to certificate. And change the host definition from http to https:

```
play.ws.ssl {
  trustManager = {
    stores = [
      { type = "PEM", path = "/etc/elasticsearch/ssl/rootCA.crt" }
    ]
  }
}
play.ws.ssl.loose.acceptAnyCertificate=true
```

- SSL access to cerebro

```
http = {
  port = "disabled"
}
https = {
  port = "5602"
}

# SSL access to cerebro - no self signed certificates
#play.server.https {
#  keyStore = {
```

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```
#   path = "keystore.jks",
#   password = "SuperSecretKeystorePassword"
# }
#}

#play.ws.ssl {
#   trustManager = {
#     stores = [
#       { type = "JKS", path = "truststore.jks", password =
↪ "SuperSecretTruststorePassword" }
#     ]
#   }
# }
```

6. Start the service

```
bash
systemctl start cerebro
goto: https://127.0.0.1:5602
```

19.8.4 Optional configuration

1. Register backup/snapshot repository for Elasticsearch

```
bash
curl -k -XPUT "https://127.0.0.1:9200/_snapshot/backup?pretty" -H 'Content-Type: ↪
↪application/json' -d'
{
  "type": "fs",
  "settings": {
    "location": "/var/lib/elasticsearch/backup/"
  }
}' -u logserver:logserver
```

2. Login using curl/kibana

```
bash
curl -k -XPOST 'https://127.0.0.1:5602/auth/login' -H 'mimeType: application/x-
↪www-form-urlencoded' -d 'user=logserver&password=logserver' -c cookie.txt
curl -k -XGET 'https://127.0.0.1:5602' -b cookie.txt
```

20.1 Recovery default base indexes

Only applies to versions 6.1.5 and older. From version 6.1.6 and later, default indexes are created automatically

If you lost or damage following index:

Index name	Index ID
.security	Pfq6nNXOSSmGhq2fcxFNg
.taskmanagement	E2Pwp4xxTkSc0gDhsE-vvQ
alert_status	fkqks4JlQnuqiqYmOFLpsQ
audit	cSQkDUdiSACo9WlTpc1zrw
alert_error	9jGh2ZNDRunU0NsB3jtDhA
alert_past	lUyTN1CPTpqm8eDgG9AYnw
.trustedhost	AKKfcpsATj6M4B_4VD5vIA
.kibana	cmN5W7ovQpW5kfaQ1xqf2g
.scheduler_job	9G6EEX9CSEWYfoekNcOEMQ
.authconfig	2M01Phg2T-q-rEb2rbfoVg
.auth	ypPGuDrFRu-_ep-iYkgepQ
.reportscheduler	mGroDs-bQyaucfY3-smDpg
.authuser	zXotLpfeRnuzOYkTJpsTaw
alert_silence	ARTo7ZwdRL67KhW_HAIkmw
.elastfilter	TtpZrPnrRGWQlWGkTOETzw
alert	RE6EM4FfR2WTn-JsZlvm5Q
.alertrules	SzV22qrORHyY9E4kGPQOtg

You may to recover it from default installation folder with following steps:

1. Stop Logstash instances which load data into cluster

```
systemctl stop logstash
```

2. Disable shard allocation

```
PUT _cluster/settings
{
  "persistent": {
    "cluster.routing.allocation.enable": "none"
  }
}
```

3. Stop indexing and perform a synced flush

```
POST _flush/synced
```

4. Shutdown all nodes:

```
systemctl stop elasticsearch.service
```

5. Copy appropriate index folder from installation folder to Elasticsearch cluster data node folder (example of .auth folder)

```
cp -rf ypPGuDrFRu-_ep-iYkgepQ /var/lib/elasticsearch/nodes/0/indices/
```

6. Set appropriate permission

```
chown -R elasticsearch:elasticsearch /var/lib/elasticsearch/
```

7. Start all Elasticsearch instance

```
systemctl start elasticsearch
```

8. Wait for yellow state of Elasticsearch cluster and then enable shard allocation

```
PUT _cluster/settings
{
  "persistent": {
    "cluster.routing.allocation.enable": "all"
  }
}
```

9. Wait for green state of Elasticsearch cluster and then start the Logstash instances

```
systemctl start logstash
```

20.2 To many open files

If you have a problem with too many open files by the Elasticsearch process, modify the values in the following configuration files:

- /etc/sysconfig/elasticsearch
- /etc/security/limits.d/30-elasticsearch.conf
- /usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service

Check these three files for:

- LimitNOFILE=65536
- elasticsearch nofile 65537

- MAX_OPEN_FILES=65537

Changes to service file require:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

And changes to limits.d require:

```
sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.d/90-elasticsearch.conf
```

20.3 The Kibana status code 500

If the login page is displayed in Kibana, but after the attempt to login, the browser displays “error: 500”, and the logs will show entries:

```
Error: Failed to encode cookie (sid-auth) value: Password string too short (min 32_
↳characters required).
```

Generate a new server.ironsecret with the following command:

```
echo "server.ironsecret: \"$(</dev/urandom tr -dc _A-Z-a-z-0-9 | head -c32)\\"" >> /
↳etc/kibana/kibana.yml
```


21.1 Updating from 6.1.6

1. Client Node

```
bash
yum install energy-logserver-client-node-6.1.7-1.x86_64.rpm
```

In case of an error:

```
Transaction check error:
  file /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/urllib3/packages/ssl_match_hostname from
↪ install of python-urllib3-1.10.2-7.el7.noarch conflicts with file from package
↪ energy-logserver-client-node-6.1.6-1.x86_64
```

Remove below directories (this files will be replaced by packages from CentOS base and EPEL repositories):

```
bash
rm -rf /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/urllib3 /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↪ urllib3-1.22.dist-info/
```

2. Data Node

```
bash
yum install energy-logserver-data-node-6.1.7-1.x86_64.rpm
```

3. Review *.rpmnew files (with vimdiff for example):

```
vimdiff /etc/kibana/kibana.yml /etc/kibana/kibana.yml.rpmnew
vimdiff /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.
↪ yml.rpmnew
```

4. Upload new default template (if you have been using old one already):

```
curl -k -XPUT -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -u logserver:logserver 'http://
↪127.0.0.1:9200/_template/default-base-template-0' -d@/usr/share/elasticsearch/
↪default-base-template-0.json
```

5. Upload default windows Alert rules:

```
/usr/share/kibana/elasticdump/elasticdump --input=/usr/share/kibana/kibana_
↪objects/SIEM_Windows_RulesAlerts.json --type=data --output="http://
↪logserver:logserver@127.0.0.1:9200/"
```

6. Restart services:(Elasticsearch may take long time to start after restart due to great number of shards)

- Client node

```
systemctl restart kibana alert
systemctl restart elasticsearch
```

- Data node (if you run single node setup this can be omitted)

```
systemctl restart elasticsearch
```

Elasticsearch may take long time to start after restart due to great number of shards

21.2 Updating from 6.1.5

21.2.1 Changes to alert indices (pre-update)

There were changes to alert* indices in the newest version and this index have to be remade. Before the update you need to do:

1. Stop alert service:

```
sudo systemctl stop alert
```

2. Run this only if you want to keep alert* data:

- PUT Temporary template:

```
curl -u logserver:***** "elasticsearch_data_node:9200/_template/alert_old
↪" -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d '{"order":10,"index_patterns":[
↪"alert*-old"],"settings":{"index":{"number_of_shards":1,"auto_expand_
↪replicas":"0-2","number_of_replicas":"0"}},"mappings":{"_default_":{
↪"properties":{"match_body":{"type":"object","enabled":false}}}}' -X PUT
```

- Reindex alert* indices:

```
for idx_name in alert alert_error alert_past alert_silence alert_status; do echo $
↪{idx_name}; curl -u logserver:***** -X POST "elasticsearch_data_node:9200/_
↪reindex" -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d"
{
  "source": {
    "index": "${idx_name}"
  },
  "dest": {
    "index": "${idx_name}-old"
  }
}
```

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```
}
}"; echo; done
```

- Delete temporary template:

```
curl -u logserver:***** "elasticsearch_data_node:9200/_template/
↪alert_old" -XDELETE
```

- Delete default template **if** you have one installed (you can recover it after ↪installation):

```
curl -u logserver:***** "elasticsearch_data_node:9200/_template/
↪default-system-indices" -XDELETE
```

1. Delete old alert* indices:

```
curl -u logserver:***** "elasticsearch_data_node:9200/alert,alert_
↪error,alert_past,alert_silence,alert_status" -XDELETE
```

2. Proceed with the update. We will come back to alert* indices later.

21.2.2 Data node update:

1. First, you need to remove an older version from rpm database:

```
rpm -e --justdb energy-logserver-data-node-6.1.5-1.x86_64
```

2. Now install it with yum:

```
yum install energy-logserver-data-node-6.1.6-1.x86_64.rpm`
```

3. After the successful installation restart Elasticsearch service (depending on the amount of data you have on the node it might take some time):

```
sudo systemctl restart elasticsearch
```

4. Wait for Elasticsearch status to return at least yellow status:

```
curl -sS -XGET --insecure --user logserver:***** "elasticsearch_data_
↪node:9200/_cluster/health?wait_for_status=yellow&pretty"`
```

Example output:

```
{
  "cluster_name" : "logserver_node",
  "status" : "green",
  "timed_out" : false,
  "number_of_nodes" : 2,
  "number_of_data_nodes" : 2,
  "active_primary_shards" : 96,
  "active_shards" : 176,
  "relocating_shards" : 0,
  "initializing_shards" : 0,
  "unassigned_shards" : 0,
```

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```

    "delayed_unassigned_shards" : 0,
    "number_of_pending_tasks" : 0,
    "number_of_in_flight_fetch" : 0,
    "task_max_waiting_in_queue_millis" : 0,
    "active_shards_percent_as_number" : 100.0
  }

```

21.2.3 Client node update:

1. For the client node part, all you should do is run:

```
yum update energy-logserver-client-node-6.1.6-1.x86_64.rpm
```

2. Make sure Kibana bundles are removed before the service restart:

```
/bin/rm -rf /usr/share/kibana/optimize/bundles/*
```

3. Restart the service:

```
sudo systemctl restart kibana
```

4. You can access to Kibana again after 5-10 minutes.

21.2.4 Changes to alert indices (post-update)

1. After a successful update you should have newly created (during Elasticsearch restart) alert indices:

```

curl -u logserver:***** "elasticsearch_data_node:9200/_cat/indices/alert*"

green open alert_error      1CAsfsk4R0-rRuCu_05O_g 1 1    0 0    460b    230b
green open alert_past      _310XBMwTNmvISKrjAKFDw 1 1    0 0    460b    230b
green open alert           ddILkZRkQKCxjeMWNeRXCQ 1 1    0 0    460b    230b
green open alert_status    XRvTBQN7QPmXdPhcjugQzQ 1 1    0 0    460b    230b
green open alert_silence   1bCdy2NaSYe5Ctc52cWD9A 1 1    0 0    460b    230b

```

2. If you decided to keep old data you can now reindex them from indices you have created earlier:

```

for idx_name in alert alert_error alert_past alert_silence alert_status; do echo $
↪{idx_name}; curl -u logserver:***** -X POST "elasticsearch_data_node:9200/_
↪reindex" -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d"
{
  "source": {
    "index": "${idx_name}-old"
  },
  "dest": {
    "index": "${idx_name}"
  }
}"; echo; done

```

- If you are sure that recovery was successful you can delete alert*-old:

```

curl -u logserver:***** "elasticsearch_data_node:9200/alert-old,
↪alert_silence-old,alert_status-old,alert_error-old" -XDELETE

```

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```
- Now you can recover the default template as well

      curl -XPUT -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -u logserver:*****
↪ "elasticsearch_data_node:9200/_template/default-base-template-0" -d@usr/share/
↪ elasticsearch/default-base-template-0.json
```

21.3 Updating from 6.1.3 and older

In this case, you should run the same instruction as to when updating from 6.1.5 and above that, you should also run:

21.3.1 Changes to audit index (pre-update)

1. There have been changes to audit index and before the update, you should turn of audit logging:
 - Login to Kibana app with an administrator account.
 - Go to Config tab.
 - Go to Settings tab.
 - In “Update Audit Setting” deselect all options and click the Update button.
2. Remove the “audit” index:

```
curl -u logserver:***** "elasticsearch_data_node:9200/audit" -XDELETE
```

21.3.2 Data node update

1. You should run everything as described in “Updating from 6.1.5” but **before** running `yum update: bash`
2. Make a copy of elasticsearch-auth plugin:

```
/bin/cp -rf /usr/share/elasticsearch/plugins/elasticsearch-auth/ ~/elasticsearch-
↪ auth_copy
```

3. Remove content of elasticsearch-auth directory:

```
rm -f /usr/share/elasticsearch/plugins/elasticsearch-auth/*
```


CHAPTER 22

The Agents module.

The Agents module is used for the central management of agents used in Energy Logserver such as Filebeat, Winlogbeat, Packetbeat, Metricbeat. # Agent installation # All necessary components can be found in the installation folder `${installation_folder}/utils/agents_bin`.

22.1 Component modules

The software consists of two modules:

- Plugin Agents - installation just like any standard Kibana plugin. Before you run the module for the first time, you must add the mapping for the `.agents` index with the `create_template.sh` script
- MasterAgent software - installed on host with agent (like beats);

22.2 Table of configuration parameter for Agent software

Parameter	Work type	Required	Default value
Description			
port	Agent	No	40000
The port on which the agent is listening			
host	Agent	No	Read from system
The address on which the agent is listening			
hostname	Agent	No	Read from system
Host name (hostname)			
autoregister	Agent	No	24
How often the agent's self-registration should take place. Time in hours			
metricbeat_path	Agent	No	./
Catalog for meatricbeat			
filebeat_path	Agent	No	./
Directory for filebeat			

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winlogbeat_path	Agent	No	./	↵
↪ Catalog for winlogbeat				
packetbeat_path	Agent	No	./	↵
↪ Catalog for packetbeat				
custom_list	Agent	No	Not defiend	↵
↪ List of files and directories to scan. If a directory is specified, files with				
↪ the yml extension are registered with it. The file / directory separator is the				
↪ character ";"				
createfile_folder	Agent	No	Not defiend	↵
↪ List of directories where files can be created. The catalogs are separated by the				
↪ symbol ";". These directories are not scanned for file registration.				
logstash	Agent	No	https://	
↪ localhost:8080 Logstash address for agents				
https_keystore	Agent and Masteragent	No	./lig.keystore	↵
↪ Path to the SSL certificate file.				
https_keystore_pass	Agent and Masteragent	No	admin	↵
↪ The password for the certificate file				
connection_timeout	Agent and Masteragent	No	5	↵
↪ Timeout for https calls given in seconds.				
connection_reconnect	Agent and Masteragent	No	5	↵
↪ Time in seconds that the agent should try to connect to the Logstash if error				
↪ occur				

22.3 Installing the agent software

The Agent's software requires the correct installation of a Java Runtime Environment. The software has been tested on Oracle Java 8. It is recommended to run the Agent as a service in a given operating system.

1. Generating the certificate

The Logstash, Agent and Masteragent use the same certificate file. To generate a file, use the command:

```
keytool -genkey -alias aka -keypass simulator -keystore lig.keystore -
storepass simulator -keyalg RSA
```

2. Linux host configuration

- To install the MasterAgent on Linux RH / Centos, the net-tools package must be installed:

```
yum install net-tools
```

- Add an exception to the firewall to listen on TCP 8081:

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone public --add-port 8081/tcp
```

- Download MasterBeatAgent.jar and agent.conf files to any desired location;
- Upload a file with certificates generated by the keytool tool to any desired location;
- Update entries in the agent.conf file (the path to the key file, paths to files and directories to be managed, the Logstash address, etc.);
- The agent should always be run with an indication of the working directory in which the agent.conf file is located;
- The Agent is started by the java -jar MasterBeatAgent.jar command.

- Configuration of the `/etc/systemd/system/masteragent.service` file:

```
[Unit]
Description=Manage MasterAgent service
Wants=network-online.target
After=network-online.target

[Service]
WorkingDirectory=/opt/agent
ExecStart=/bin/java -jar MasterBeatAgent.jar
User=root
Type=simple
Restart=on-failure
RestartSec=10

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

- After creating the file, run the following commands:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl enable masteragent
systemctl start masteragent
```

3. Windows host configuration

- Installation in Windows is analogous to installing on a Linux system;
- To install the agent as a service, you can use the wrapper `${installation_folder}/utils/agents_bin/wrapper`;
- The sample of `agents.exe` and `agents.xml` files are in the `agents_bin/wrapper` directory;
- To install the service, start the PowerShell console as an administrator and execute the following commands:














```
New-Service -name masteragent -displayName masteragent -binaryPathName
↪ "C:\Program Files\MasterAgent\agents.exe"
```

- As a working directory, set the directory where the agent configuration file is located.

22.4 The agent management

The GUI console is used to manage agents. In the **Agetns** tab, you can find a list of connected agents. There are typical information about agents such as:

- Host name;
- OS name;
- IP Address;
- TCP port;
- Last revision;

Agents						
Agents List Reindex 						
<input type="text" value="Search a hostname"/> <input type="text" value="Search a IP"/>						
Host name ▲	OS	IP	Port	Last revision	Actions agent	Actions files
host01-test	Linux	10.0.6.7	8081	2019-04-25 14:28:10	 Drop	 Create  Show
host02-test	Windows 10	192.168.3.52	8081	2019-04-25 12:36:16	 Drop	 Create  Show
host03-test	Linux	192.168.3.193	8081	2019-05-15 11:11:01	 Drop	 Create  Show
host04-test	Linux	10.0.6.5	8081	2019-05-15 11:25:06	 Drop	 Create  Show

Additionally, for each connected agent, you can find action buttons such as:

- Drop - to remove the agent configuration from the GUI;
- Create - to create new configuration files;
- Show - it is used to display the list of created configuration files;

22.4.1 Creating a new configuration file

host04-test	Linux	10.0.6.5	8081	2019-05-15 11:25:06	Drop	+ Create
<div> Show </div>						
Folders <input type="text" value="/etc/filebeat"/>						
File name <input type="text" value="new_file"/>						
Content <div> <input type="text" value="New content"/> </div>						
<div>Submit</div>						

To add a new configuration file press the **Create** button, add a new file **name**, add a new **path** where the file should be saved and the context of the new configuration file. The new file will be saved with the extension *.yaml.

22.4.2 Editing configuration file

To display a list of configuration files available for a given host, press the Show button.

A list of configuration files will be displayed, and the following options for each of them:

- Show - displays the contents of the file;
- Edit - edit the contents of the file;
- Delete - deletes the file.

To edit the file, select the Edit button, then enter the changes in the content window, after finishing select the Submit button.

23.1 Skimmer

Energy Logserver uses a monitoring module called Skimmer to monitor the performance of its hosts. Metrics and conditions of services are retrieved using the API.

The services that are supported are:

- Elasticsearch;
- Logstash;
- Kibana;
- Metricbeat;
- Pacemaker;
- Zabbix;
- Zookeeper;
- Kafka;
- Httpbeat;
- Elastalert;
- Filebeat

and other.

23.2 Skimmer Installation

The RPM package `skimmer-x86_64.rpm` is delivered with the system installer in the “utils” directory:

```
cd $install_directoty/utils
yum install skimmer-x86_64.rpm -y
```

23.3 Skimmer service configuration

The Skimmer configuration is located in the `/usr/share/skimmer/skimmer.conf` file.

```
# index name in elasticsearch
index_name = skimmer
index_daily = true
# type in elasticsearch index
index_type = _doc
# user and password to elasticsearch api
elasticsearch_auth = logserver:logserver
# available outputs
elasticsearch_address = 127.0.0.1:9200
# logstash_address = 127.0.0.1:6110
# retrieve from api
elasticsearch_api = 127.0.0.1:9200
# logstash_api = 127.0.0.1:9600
# path to log file
log_file = /tmp/skimmer.log
# daemonize
daemonize = true
# comma separated OS statistics selected from the list [zombie,vm,fs,swap,net,cpu]
os_stats = zombie,vm,fs,swap,net,cpu
# comma separated process names to print their pid
processes = /usr/sbin/sshd,/usr/sbin/rsyslogd
# comma separated systemd services to print their status
systemd_services = elasticsearch,logstash,kibana
# comma separated port numbers to print if address is in use
port_numbers = 9200,9300,9600,5601
# path to directory containing files needed to be csv validated
csv_path = /tmp/csv_dir
```

After the changes in the configuration file, restart the service.

```
systemctl restart skimmer
```

23.3.1 Skimmer GUI configuration

To view the collected data by the skimmer in the GUI, you need to add an index pattern.

Go to the “**Management**” -> “**Index Patterns**” tab and press the “**Create Index Pattern**” button. In the “**Index Name**” field, enter the formula `skimmer- *`, and select the “**Next step**” button. In the “**Time Filter**” field, select `@timestamp` and then press “**Create index pattern**”

In the “**Discovery**” tab, select the `skimmer- *` index from the list of indexes. A list of collected documents with statistics and statuses will be displayed.

24.1 Version 6.1.8

24.1.1 CHANGED

bugfix: CSV Export not working due to wrong binary definition

24.2 Version 6.1.7

24.2.1 Added

- Elasticsearch nodes encryption using transport layer
- DevTools Support
- Wazuh support
- Non Root deployment support
- Auditing provide more detailed information on user activities
- Comprehensive Windows AD Reporting
- SIEM security rules - Windows
- Netflow support and reporting
- Syslog support and reporting
- Windows Remote Management [winrm] support
- Improved query support in CSV export
- Cookie session TTL options can be set in kibana.yml. Default TTL: 10 min, Keep Alive: true:
 - login.cookiettl

- login.cookieKeepAlive
- GeoLite2 database used by the geoip plugin in logstash updated
- Hostname visible in Kibana Config tab
- Index.translog.durability set to async as default in default-base-template
- New alert rules:
 - ConsecutiveGrowth - Rule matches when there are values of compare_key in each checked timeframe.
 - Difference - Rule matches for value difference between two aggregations calculated for different periods in time.
 - FindMatch - Rule matches when in defined period of time, two correlated documents match certain strings.
 - Recovery - This rule works generically and can cancel any previously triggered alarm.
 - UniqueLongTerm - Rule matches when there are values of compare_key in each checked timeframe.

24.2.2 CHANGED

- bugfix: Issue #113 - Intelligence multiply fix
- bugfix: Broken Access Control in config tab
- bugfix: Token expires after user logout
- bugfix: Lack of security enhancements HTTP headers.
- bugfix: ANTI-CSRF mechanism
- bugfix: Unnecessary API call for users list when accessing Report plugin
- bugfix: Duplicated requests made by Kibana Alerts plugin
- bugfix: Disable export of empty CSV files

24.3 Version 6.1.6

24.3.1 Added

- **BREAKING CHANGE:** Support of simple upgrade procedure *alert* indices have to be reindexed
- Alerting module upgraded
- System indices created automatically during install
- Improved settings for system indices (priority, shard count, automatic replicas)
- Validate playbooks button when updating alert rule
- Order of plugins is no longer random
- Reports plugin now takes roles into consideration when creating and browsing generated reports
- Object permission lists are now sorted
- Improved CSV export field list (sorting and bigger size)
- DevTools enabled/disabled directive added to default kibana.yml
- Timelion enabled/disabled directive added to default kibana.yml

24.3.2 CHANGED

- bugfix: CVE-2019-7608
- bugfix: CVE-2019-7609
- bugfix: CVE-2018-3830
- bugfix: filtering logo extension during upload and report generation
- bugfix: improved verification for Create User
- bugfix: report scheduling for AD users
- bugfix: downloading jpeg exports now returns correct response header
- bugfix: could not set risk category to zero
- bugfix: IE11 compability fix when creating new alert
- bugfix: Admin users see all alerts
- bugfix: Error message if you try create new alert but it already exists

24.4 Version 6.1.5

- **BREAKING CHANGE:** audit index is from now on created with type “doc” and date field “@timestamp”. Old index is not compatible and should be deleted before update:
- Turn of audit logging. In Kibana -> Settings and unmark all in “Update Audit Setting” section.
 - Delete the audit index
 - Update elasticsearch-auth
 - Turn on audit logging.
- Risk Management for Alerts - User can create custo categories for field attributes like Hostname, Hostip, User-name. Once the alert is triggred, the result get score amplification calculated from object categories.
- Alert rule importance - introduction of new value for each alerts that is correlated with objedct category and helps identify
- When creating alerts now we have the ability Test the rule before scheduling this
- Playbook introduction - ability to create simple editable instructions(-scripts) that system oerator should follow when Alert is triggered
- Verify IP on blacklists - if the Alerrt is triggred for IP, Verify button let us check its reputaion
- When creating alerts operatos get ability to validate the alert and find most suitable playbook for it. Playbook list is automaticly sorted.
- User get email notification when Incident is attached to them. New email field in user tab.
- IP's are correlated towards Bad IP reputation list
- Introduction of Incidents. Alerts are now turned into Incidents, with assigned operator and its status
- Regular user can configure own Alerts
- Netflow, jflow, sflow support
- Provided interface for running custom, external, AI jobs created in own programming language
- Audit index is from now created with type “doc” and date field “@timestamp”

- Better Radius authentication support
- System auditing corrections

24.4.1 CHANGED

- bugfix: in intelligence module api
- bugfix: fixes in sorting alerts

24.5 Version 6.1.3

24.5.1 Added

- Securing all the endpoints of elasticsearch APIs
- New configuration option: `elastfilter.proxytimeout`
- Cleaning unnecessary objects in kibana indices
- Upgrade default logstash to 6.6.2
- Mobile App for Energy Logserver that works with : Log Analytics, Energy Logserver, pure ELK. x-pack is extra paid. Available for Android and ios. <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.logserver.mobile>

24.5.2 CHANGED

- bugfix: problem with creating scheduled reports
- bugfix: SSO login not working due to more secure java.policy
- bugfix: Performance issue while using non admin account
- bugfix: Java exception while using elasticsearch-plugin (ES_JAVA_OPTS moved to `jvm.options`)
- bugfix: default encoding for es2csv changed to utf-8 (csv export with polish characters)

24.6 Version 6.1.2

24.6.1 Added

- Intelligence API
- Kibana API update
- Caching for index list and roles for user to handle the high CPU usage on master node
- Export task as HTML
- Dashboard report as JPEG
- Additional logging in debug mode in elasticsearch-auth plugin
- GC1 used as default Garbage Collector
- NioFS as default Store Type

- Compression for http & transport enabled
- Product Version tab in Config module
- New Agents feature for central beats/agents management

24.6.2 CHANGED

- bugfix: user session timeouts
- bugfix: problem with reports generation using 5601->443 port redirection
- bugfix: problem with removing a large number of objects from Kibana
- bugfix: timepicker on export to csv reports
- bugfix: special chars in passwords
- bugfix: java.policy - binding elasticsearch to 0.0.0.0
- bugfix: service_principal_name - is no longer required directive when configuring work with AD/LDAP

24.7 Version 6.1.1

24.7.1 Added

- Default template with compression only [elasticsearch]
- Secured LDAP/AD password in configuration files [elasticsearch]

24.7.2 CHANGED

- bugfix: filter config - linux-geoip [logstash]
- bugfix: intelligence template

24.8 Version 6.1.0

- Upgrade core to 6.2.4 [elasticsearch,kibana,logstash]
- Support for all beats agents in filters and dashboards
- Providing default Audit and Alert dashboard
- Change in Intelligence Spark data provide - 1:20 speed improvement
- Intelligence not sensitive on data types
- Better Intelligence preview capabilities
- Intelligence Count & Trend improvement
- Technology specific dashboards : Windows, Linux, Network
- Technology specific alerts : Windows, Linux, Network
- Energy Logserver Monitor perf data support with filtering and dashboard
- UTF-8 support in custom PDF reports

24.8.1 CHANGED

- bugfix: logo/title/comment in reports module now as optional
- bugfix: java.policy·
- bugfix: Alert Status in Alert module
- bugfix: Percentagematch and Metricaggregation rules fix in Alert module
- bugfix: Deleting Alert rule cause Alert Disable

24.9 Version 6.0.2

24.9.1 Added

- SSO onboarded to 6.x stack
- Custom Logo on PDF Reports including title and comment
- Data Table Head - new visualization type·
- Controls Plus - new vizualization type·
- “Count in Time” as type in Intelligence module
- Nasted.fields support in Intelligence module
- GUI for Scheduler module
- support for all beats agents in filters and dashboards
- providing default audit dashboard

24.9.2 CHANGED

- bugfix: Removed ‘:’ from escaped characters - “Boo” message
- bugfix: Missing directories for reports
- bugfix: Removed unessesary files from deps

24.10 Version 6.0.1

24.10.1 Added

- Functional indexess with dots .kibana, .security, .auth
- Login module onboarded to 6.x stack
- License module onboarded to 6.x stack
- Default roles: alert, intelligence, kibana·
- Export to CSV [Task Management] onboarded to 6.x stack
- Export do PDF [Reports] onboarded to 6.x stack
- PDF Scheduler onboarded to 6.x stack

- AD integrations onboarded to 6.x stack