

ANNEXURE - 2

**Oracle Banking Corporate Lending Process
Management**

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Table of Contents

- 1. ANNEXURE - 2 1-1
 - 1.1 INTRODUCTION 1-1
- 2. DOCUMENT TRACING ZIPKIN 2-1
 - 2.1 INSTALLATION OF ZIPKIN..... 2-1
 - 2.1.1 Download and Running 2-1
 - 2.2 ZIPKIN USER INTERFACE..... 2-1
- 3. MONITORING ELK 3-1
 - 3.1 INTRODUCTION 3-1
 - 3.2 ARCHITECTURE..... 3-1
 - 3.3 INSTALLING AND CONFIGURING ELK 3-2
 - 3.3.1 Setup 3-2

1.1 Introduction

This guide is a supporting document for the installation of Zipkin and ELK. You can find the reference in the respective installation guides.

2. Document Tracing Zipkin

2.1 Installation of Zipkin

You can download and run the application to install Zipkin.

2.1.1 Download and Running

Zipkin works as an independent application and it can be downloaded as a runnable jar from the official website of Zipkin <https://zipkin.io/>. The latest version of Zipkin needs a Java version above 8.

The direct download link of jar is as follows:

https://search.maven.org/remote_content?g=io.zipkin&a=zipkin-server&v=LATEST&c=exec

The downloaded jar can be executed using the java -jar JAR_NAME command.

The configuration of Zipkin can be done environment variables. The port of the Zipkin can be set using QUERY_PORT environment variable.

The application starts on the port number assigned for QUERY_PORT environment variable or its default value of 9411. The web UI of Zipkin can be accessed at <http://localhost:PORT>.

2.2 Zipkin User Interface

The basic layout of Zipkin looks as follows:

The screenshot displays the Zipkin web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: 'Investigate system behavior', 'Find a trace', 'View Saved Trace', and 'Dependencies'. To the right of these links are two buttons: 'Try Lens UI' and 'Go to trace', followed by a 'Search' button. Below the navigation bar is a search form with several input fields: 'Service Name' (with a dropdown menu showing 'zipkin'), 'Span Name' (with a dropdown menu showing 'all'), 'Remote Service Name' (with a dropdown menu showing 'all'), and 'Lookback' (with a dropdown menu showing '15 minutes'). Below these fields are three more input fields: 'Annotation Query' (with a placeholder text 'For example: http.path=/foo/bar/ and cluster=foo and cache.miss'), 'Duration (µs) > =' (with a placeholder text 'Ex: 100ms or 5s'), and 'Limit' (with a value of '10'). To the right of the 'Limit' field is a 'Sort' dropdown menu showing 'Longest First'. Below the search form is a blue button labeled 'Find Traces' and a small help icon. At the bottom of the form, there is a light blue message box that says 'Please select the criteria for your trace lookup.'

We can find the traces of required API calls and services using the above search options given in the user interface. The search options given in the user interface are self-explanatory and there is another UI option (Try Lens UI). It is given a different user interface with same functionality.

The screenshot shows the Zipkin search interface with the following filters and results:

- Service Name:** zipkin
- Span Name:** all
- Remote Service Name:** all
- Lookback:** 1 hour
- Annotation Query:** For example: http.path=/foo/bar/ and cluster=foo and cache.miss
- Duration (μs) >=:** Ex: 100ms or 5s
- Limit:** 10
- Sort:** Longest First
- Buttons:** Find Traces, ?
- Showing:** 4 of 4
- Services:** zipkin
- JSON Download:** JSON

The results list shows four traces:

- Trace 1:** 2.163s, 5 spans, zipkin 100%, zipkin x5 2.163s, 18 minutes ago
- Trace 2:** 1.449s, 4 spans, zipkin 100%, zipkin x4 1.449s, 22 minutes ago
- Trace 3:** 1.430s, 4 spans, zipkin 100%
- Trace 4:** 1.430s, 4 spans, zipkin 100%

The list of the traces can be seen like the above screen. Some error API calls are made to showcase how to track errors. The blue listings show the successful API hits and the red listings indicate errors. Each block indicates a single trace in the listings.

Opening an individual trace shows the below shown screen.

The screenshot shows the Zipkin 'Try Lens UI' view for a specific trace. The interface includes the following elements:

- Navigation:** Investigate system behavior, Find a trace, View Saved Trace, Dependencies, Try Lens UI, Go to trace, Search
- Trace Summary:**
 - Duration:** 2.163s
 - Services:** 1
 - Depth:** 3
 - Total Spans:** 4
 - Buttons:** Expand All, Collapse All
 - JSON Download:** JSON
- Trace Details:**
 - Services:** zipkin
 - Spans:**
 - 2.163s : http/api1
 - 1.001s : api1
 - 1.068s : http/api2
 - 1.001s : api2

The above shown image describes the time taken for each block. There are 2 custom spans created inside 2 service calls, so there are total of 4 blocks. The time taken for individual block can be seen above. Clicking an individual block shows the following details.

The screenshot shows the Zipkin UI interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Services' and 'zipkin x4'. The main area displays details for a specific span. At the top, there's a table with columns: Date Time, Relative Time, Annotation, and Address. Below this is a table with columns: Key and Value. At the bottom, there's a 'Show IDs' button and a table with columns: traceId and spanId.

Date Time	Relative Time	Annotation	Address
9/10/2019, 4:11:23 PM		Server Start	
9/10/2019, 4:11:25 PM	2.163s	Server Finish	

Key	Value
http.host	localhost
http.method	GET
http.path	/api1
http.status_code	200
http.url	http://localhost:8080/api1
mvc.controller.class	Controller
mvc.controller.method	api1
spring.instance_id	eswarperabathini.in.oracle.com:Zipkin

traceId: 9d63642d72ab6f9f
spanId: 9d63642d72ab6f9f

The details of the specific span block are shown above and the logging events can also be seen in the Zipkin UI as small circular blocks. An example of error log is shown below:

The screenshot shows the Zipkin UI interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Investigate system behavior', 'Find a trace', 'View Saved Trace', 'Dependencies', 'Try Lens UI', 'Go to trace', and 'Search'. Below this, there's a summary section with 'Duration: 1.026s', 'Services: 1', 'Depth: 2', and 'Total Spans: 3'. The main area displays a trace with multiple spans. The spans are represented as horizontal bars with labels indicating the service and the duration of the span.

Duration: 1.026s Services: 1 Depth: 2 Total Spans: 3

Services: zipkin

Traces:

- zipkin: -1.026s : http/api1
- zipkin: -1.001s : api1

Clicking the **Error** portion gives the clear detail about the error and where the error has arisen. AN example is shown below:

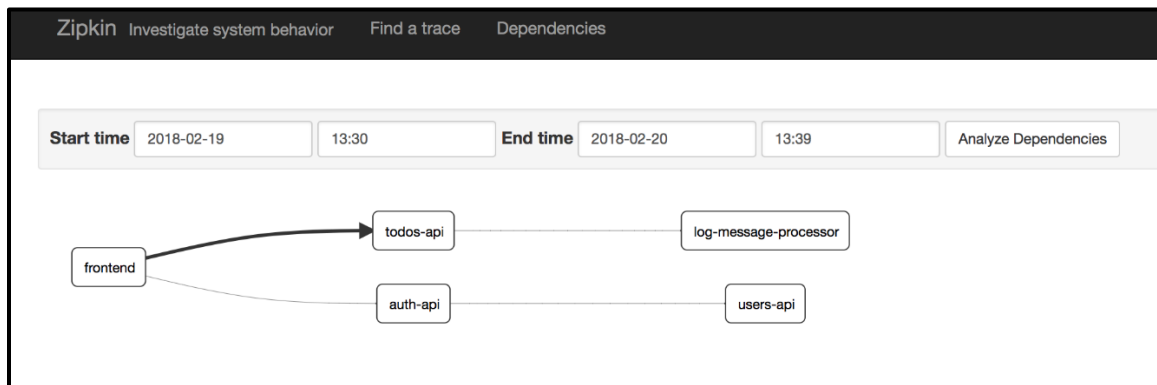
The screenshot shows the Zipkin UI interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Investigate system' and 'Services: zipkin'. The main panel displays a table with columns: Date Time, Relative Time, Annotation, and Address. Below this is a 'Key' and 'Value' table. The 'error' key has a red value: 'Request processing failed; nested exception is org.springframework.web.client.HttpServerErrorException: 500 null'. Other keys include http.host (localhost), http.method (GET), http.path (/api1), http.status_code (500), http.url (http://localhost:8080/api1), mvc.controller.class (BasicErrorController), mvc.controller.method (errorHtml), and spring.instance_id (eswarperabathini.in.oracle.com:Zipkin).

Date Time	Relative Time	Annotation	Address
9/11/2019, 6:09:01 PM		Server Start	
9/11/2019, 6:09:02 PM	1.026s	Server Finish	

Key	Value
error	Request processing failed; nested exception is org.springframework.web.client.HttpServerErrorException: 500 null
http.host	localhost
http.method	GET
http.path	/api1
http.status_code	500
http.url	http://localhost:8080/api1
mvc.controller.class	BasicErrorController
mvc.controller.method	errorHtml
spring.instance_id	eswarperabathini.in.oracle.com:Zipkin

If the Lens UI is used in Zipkin, the above screen shots are not applicable, but are relatable to the Lens UI as well.

Traces of the application can be found using Traceld, which can be found in the debug logs of the deployment when spring-cloud-sleuth is included in the dependencies (Included in spring-cloud-starter-zipkin dependency). Clicking the **Dependencies** tab gives the dependency graph info between micro-services. An example dependency graph is shown below:



3. Monitoring ELK

3.1 Introduction

ELK Stack was a collection of the following open-source products:

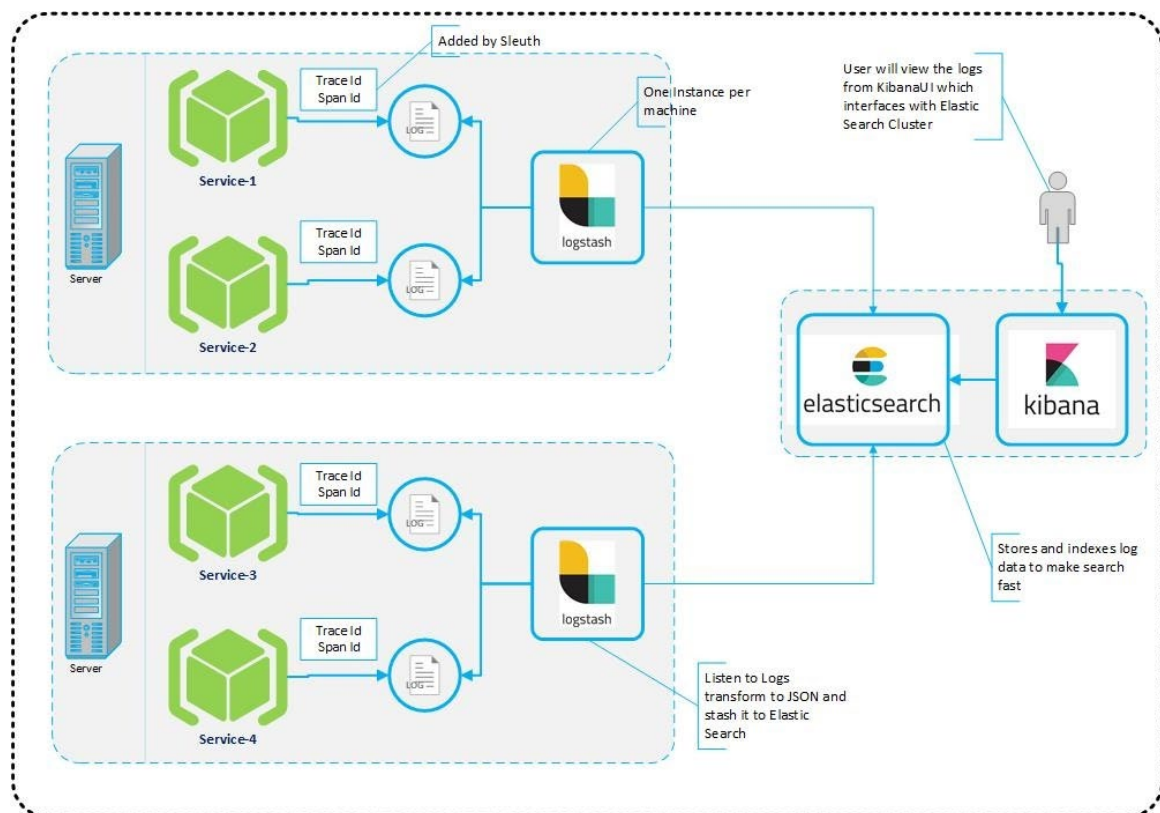
- Elasticsearch
- Logstash
- Kibana

Elasticsearch is an open source, full-text search and analysis engine, based on the Apache Lucene search engine. Logstash is a log aggregator that collects data from various input sources, executes different transformations and enhancements and then ships the data to various supported output destinations. Kibana is a visualization layer that works on top of Elasticsearch, providing users with the ability to analyze and visualize the data.

Together, these different components are most commonly used for monitoring, troubleshooting, and securing IT environments. Logstash take care of data collection and processing, Elasticsearch indexes and stores the data, and Kibana provides a user interface for querying the data and visualizing it.

3.2 Architecture

The below architecture provides a comprehensive solution for handling all the required facets:



Spring cloud Sleuth also provides additional functionality to keep trace of the application calls by providing us a way to create intermediate logging events. Thus, the Spring Cloud Sleuth dependency must be added to applications.

3.3 Installing and Configuring ELK

To install and configure ELK Stack, make sure the versions of the 3 software are same. Download the latest version of the following:

- Logstash
- Elastic Search
- Kibana

The installation guides are given below.

- Logstash : <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/current/installing-logstash.html>
- Elastic Search : <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/install-elasticsearch.html>
- Kibana : <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/kibana/current/install.html>

Follow the process as given in the following sub-sections, after completing the download process of ELK.

3.3.1 Setup

The setup includes the following steps:

- Start Elastic Search
- Setup Logstash and Start
- Setup Kibana and Start

3.3.1.1 Start ElasticSearch

1. Go to Elasticsearch root folder and use nohup to start the Elasticsearch process as below:

```
> nohup ./bin/elasticsearch
```

3.3.1.2 Setup Logstash and Start

1. Create a new **logstash.conf** file that provides the required file parsing and integration to Elasticsearch.

logstatsh.conf:

```
#Point to the application logs
input {
  file {
    type => "java"
    path => "/scratch/app/work_area/app_Logs/*.log"
    codec => multiline {
      pattern => "^[Y]{YEAR}-[M]{MONTHNUM}-[M]{MONTHDAY} [T]{TIME}.*"
      negate => "true"
      what => "previous"
    }
  }
}

#Provide the parsing logic to transform logs into JSON
filter {
```

```

#If log line contains tab character followed by 'at' then we
will tag that entry as stacktrace
if [message] =~ "\tat" {
  grok {
    match => ["message", "^(\\tat)"]
    add_tag => ["stacktrace"]
  }
}

#Grokking Spring Boot's default Log format
grok {
  match => [ "message",
    "(?<timestamp>%{YEAR}-%{MONTHNUM}-%{MONTHDAY}
    %{TIME}) %{LOGLEVEL:level} %{NUMBER:pid} --- \[(?<thread>[A-Za-
    z0-9-]+)\] [A-Za-z0-9.]*\\.(?<class>[A-Za-z0-
    9#_]+)\\s*:\\s+(?<Logmessage>.*)",
    "message",
    "(?<timestamp>%{YEAR}-%{MONTHNUM}-%{MONTHDAY}
    %{TIME}) %{LOGLEVEL:level} %{NUMBER:pid} --- .+?
    :\\s+(?<Logmessage>.*)"
  ]
}

# pattern matching logback pattern
grok {
  match =>
{ "message" => "%{TIMESTAMP_ISO8601:timestamp}\\s+%{LOGLEVEL:seve
rity}\\s+\\[%{DATA:service},%{DATA:trace},%{DATA:span},%{DATA:expo
rtable}\\]\\s+\\[%{DATA:environment}\\]\\s+\\[%{DATA:tenant}\\]\\s+\\[%{D
ATA:user}\\]\\s+\\[%{DATA:branch}\\]\\s+%{DATA:pid}\\s+---
\\s+\\[%{DATA:thread}\\]\\s+%{DATA:class}\\s+:\\s+%{GREEDYDATA:rest}"
}
}

#Parsing out timestamps which are in timestamp field thanks to
previous grok section
date {
  match => [ "timestamp" , "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS" ]
}
}

#Ingest logs to Elasticsearch
output {
  elasticsearch { hosts => ["localhost:9200"] }
  stdout { codec => rubydebug }
}

```

2. Start Logstash process

```
>nohup ./bin/logstash -f logstash.conf
```

3.3.1.3 Setup Kibana and start

1. Navigate to the **kibana.yml** available under <kibana_setup_folder>/config and modify the file to include the below:

```
#Uncomment the below line and update the IP address to your
host machine IP.
server.host: "xx.xxx.xxx.xx"
#Provide the elasticsearch url. If this is running on the same
machine then you can use the below config as is
elasticsearch.url: "http://localhost:9200"
```

2. Start Kibana process using the below command:

```
>nohup ./bin/kibana
```

A view of the Kibana dashboard is given below:

	Time -	service	environment	tenant	user	branch	trace	span	message
	July 11th 2018, 13:31:22	book-service	DEV	CITI	Testuser	TestBranch	b65cf8dc98bcae9	b65cf8dc98bcae9	2018-07-11 13:31:22.017 INFO [book-service,b65cf8dc98bcae9,b65cf8dc98bcae9,true] [DEV] [CITI] [Testuser] [TestBranch] 21656 --- [10-8083-exec-10] c.s.c.d.b.BookServiceApplication : Ratings found, set ratings for the given book
	July 11th 2018, 13:31:22.017	book-service	DEV	CITI	Testuser	TestBranch	b65cf8dc98bcae9	b65cf8dc98bcae9	2018-07-11 13:31:22.017 INFO [book-service,b65cf8dc98bcae9,b65cf8dc98bcae9,true] [DEV] [CITI] [Testuser] [TestBranch] 21656 --- [10-8083-exec-10] c.s.c.d.b.BookServiceApplication : Returning book details
	July 11th 2018, 13:31:22.014	rating-service	DEV	CITI	Testuser	TestBranch	b65cf8dc98bcae9	851c7433a448b30f	2018-07-11 13:31:22.014 INFO [rating-service,b65cf8dc98bcae9,851c7433a448b30f,true] [DEV] [CITI] [Testuser] [TestBranch] 15224 --- [nio-8084-exec-7] c.s.c.d.r.RatingServiceApplication : Finding ratings for book id:1
	July 11th 2018, 13:31:22.005	book-service	DEV	CITI	Testuser	TestBranch	b65cf8dc98bcae9	b65cf8dc98bcae9	2018-07-11 13:31:22.005 INFO [book-service,b65cf8dc98bcae9,b65cf8dc98bcae9,true] [DEV] [CITI] [Testuser] [TestBranch] 21656 --- [10-8083-exec-10] c.s.c.d.b.BookServiceApplication : Fetching ratings for the book
	July 11th 2018, 13:31:22.004	book-service	DEV	CITI	Testuser	TestBranch	b65cf8dc98bcae9	b65cf8dc98bcae9	2018-07-11 13:31:22.004 INFO [book-service,b65cf8dc98bcae9,b65cf8dc98bcae9,true] [DEV] [CITI] [Testuser] [TestBranch] 21656 --- [10-8083-exec-10] c.s.c.d.b.BookServiceApplication : Call to findBook with id:1



ANNEXURE - 2

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