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ANNEXURE-2

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1. ANNEXURE-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

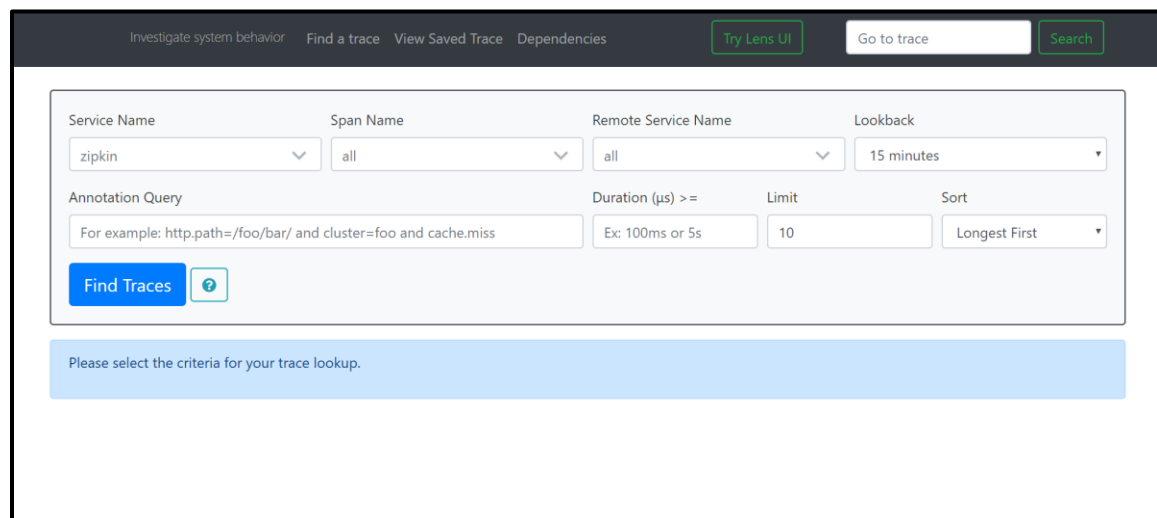
The downloaded jar can be executed using the `java -jar JAR_NAME` command.

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 are navigation links: 'Investigate system behavior', 'Find a trace', 'View Saved Trace', and 'Dependencies'. To the right are buttons for 'Try Lens UI', 'Go to trace', and 'Search'. Below these is a search form with the following fields:

- Service Name:** A dropdown menu with 'zipkin' selected.
- Span Name:** A dropdown menu with 'all' selected.
- Remote Service Name:** A dropdown menu with 'all' selected.
- Lookback:** A dropdown menu with '15 minutes' selected.
- Annotation Query:** A text input field containing the example query: 'For example: http.path=/foo/bar/ and cluster=foo and cache.miss'.
- Duration (µs) >=:** A text input field with the example 'Ex: 100ms or 5s'.
- Limit:** A text input field with the value '10'.
- Sort:** A dropdown menu with 'Longest First' selected.

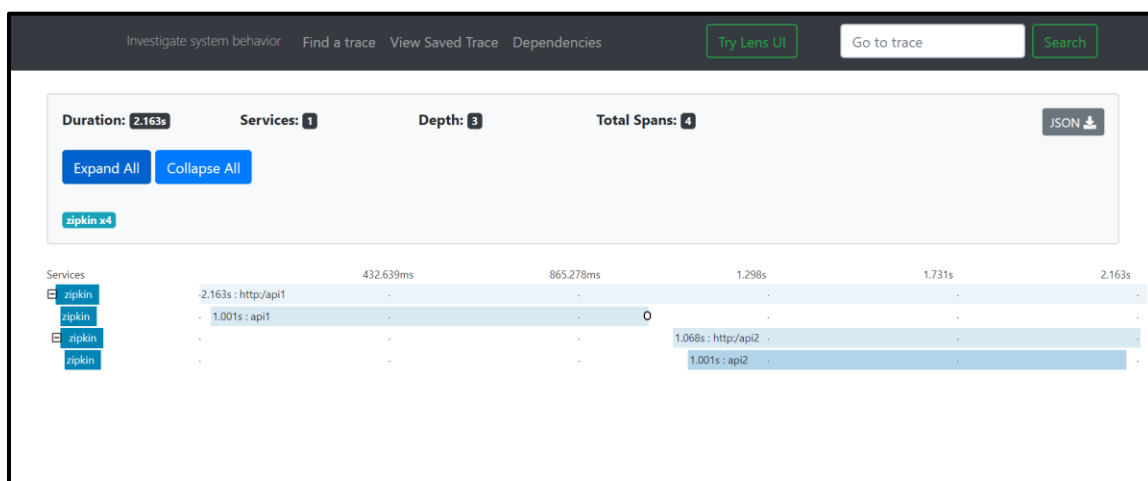
Below the form is a blue button labeled 'Find Traces' and a small help icon. At the bottom of the form area, a light blue message box states: 'Please select the criteria for your trace lookup.'

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.

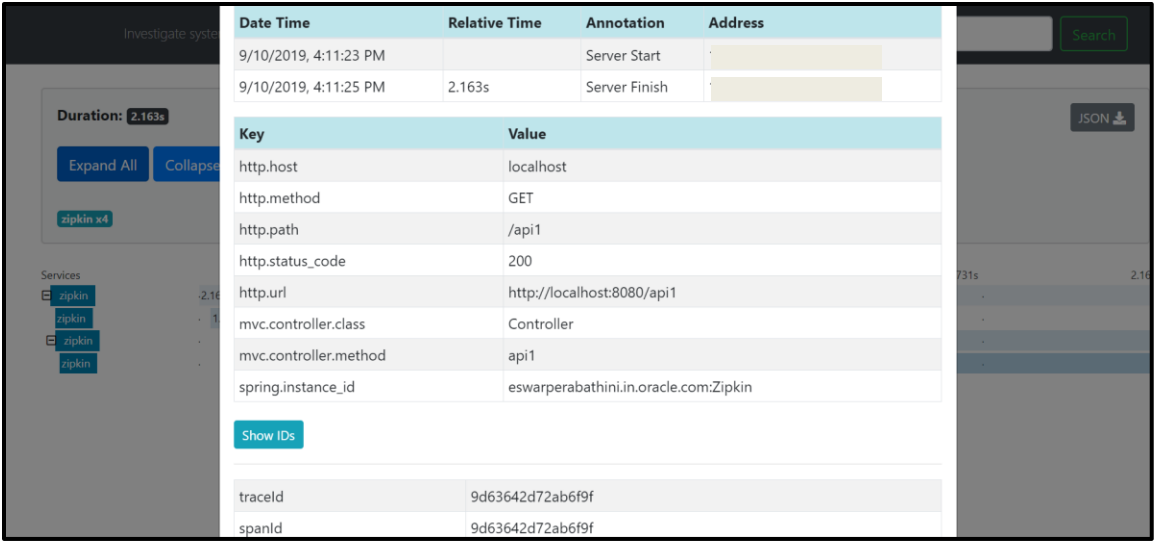
The screenshot shows the Zipkin search interface. At the top, there are four dropdown menus: 'Service Name' (zipkin), 'Span Name' (all), 'Remote Service Name' (all), and 'Lookback' (1 hour). Below these are three input fields: 'Annotation Query' (For example: http.path=/foo/bar/ and cluster=foo and cache.miss), 'Duration (µs) > =' (Ex: 100ms or 5s), 'Limit' (10), and 'Sort' (Longest First). A 'Find Traces' button is present. Below the search bar, it says 'Showing: 4 of 4' and 'Services: zipkin'. A 'JSON' button with a download icon is on the right. The main area displays a list of traces. The first trace is blue, indicating success, with a duration of 2.163s and 5 spans. It is labeled 'zipkin 100%' and 'zipkin x5 2.163s'. The second trace is red, indicating an error, with a duration of 1.449s and 4 spans. It is labeled 'zipkin 100%' and 'zipkin x4 1.449s'. The third trace is also red, with a duration of 1.430s and 4 spans, labeled '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.

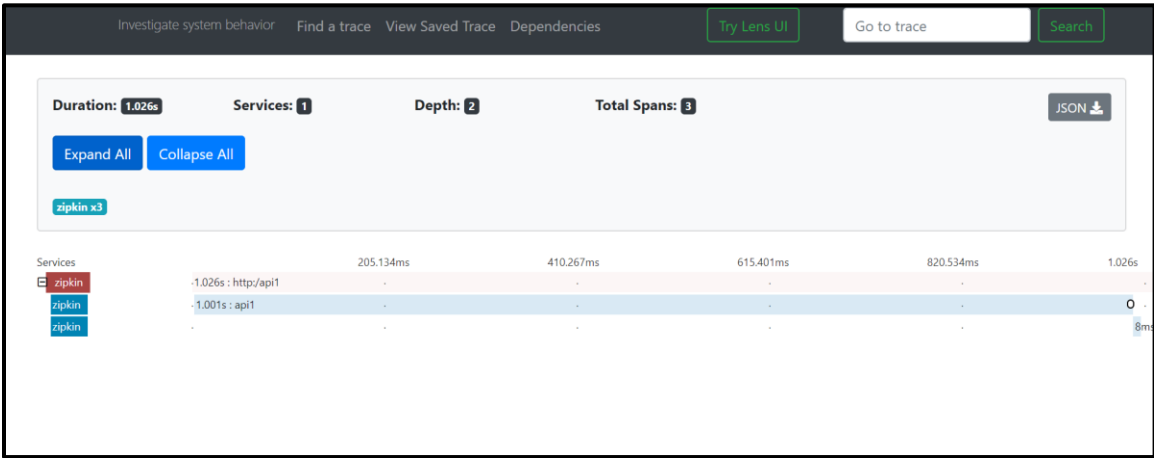
Opening an individual trace shows the below shown screen.



The 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 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:

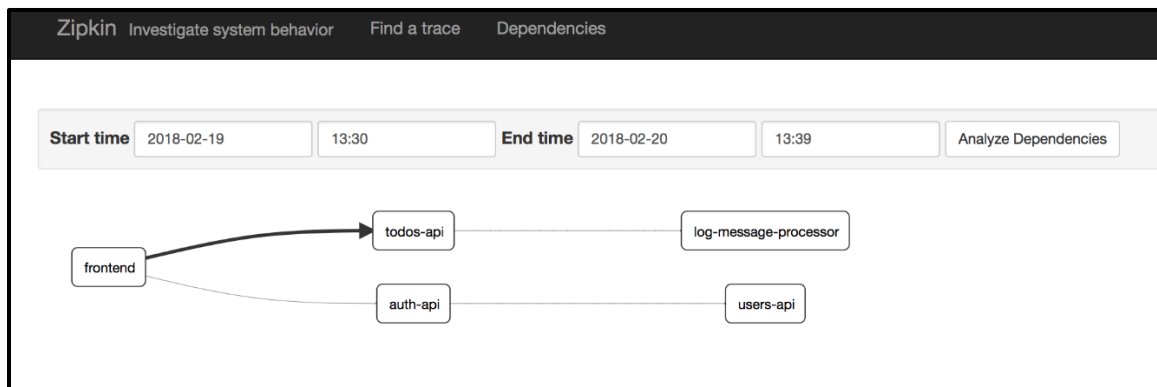


Clicking the **Error** portion gives the clear detail about the error and where the error has arisen. AN example is shown below:

Services: 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:

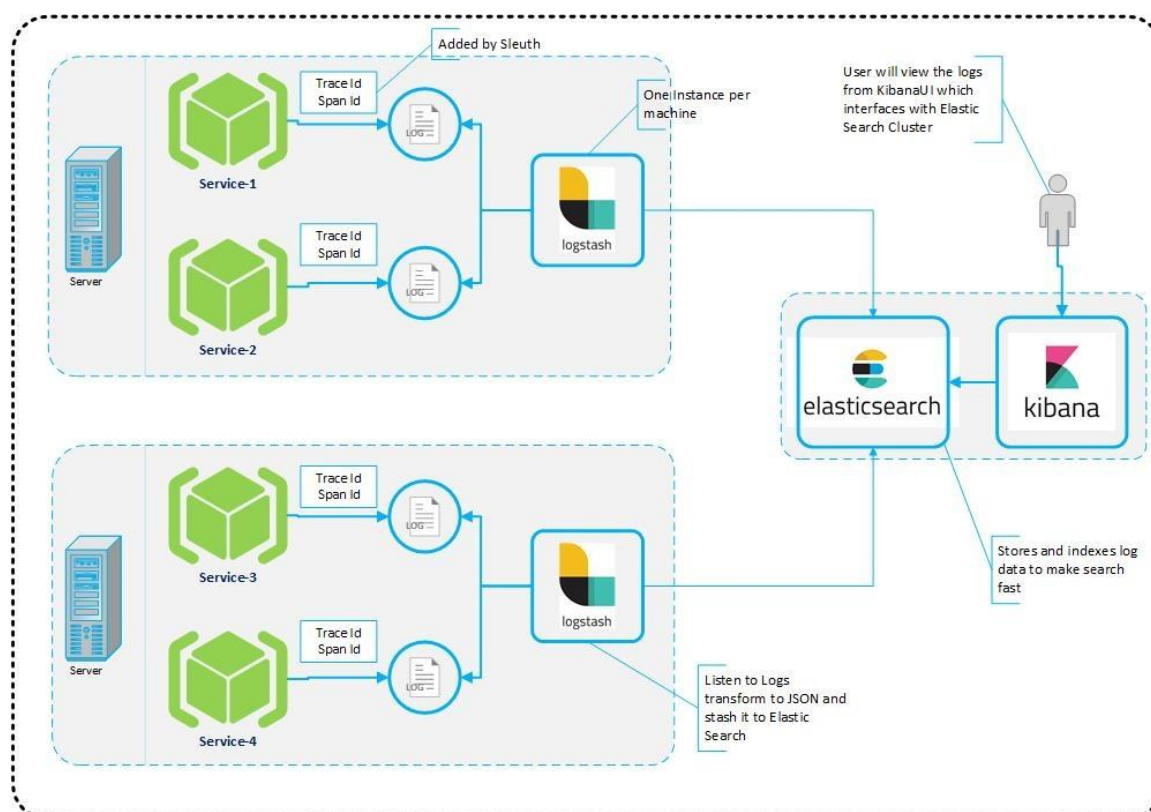
- Elasticsearch
- Logstash
- Kibana

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 => "^%{YEAR}-%{MONTHNUM}-%{MONTHDAY} %{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:se
verity}\s+\[%{DATA:service},%{DATA:trace},%{DATA:span},%{DATA:
exportable}\]\s+\[%{DATA:environment}\]\s+\[%{DATA:tenant}\]\s
+\[%{DATA:user}\]\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"
```

3. 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	b65cfdbc98bcae9	b65cfdbc98bcae9	2018-07-11 13:31:22.017 INFO [book-service,b65cfdbc98bcae9,b65cfdbc98bcae9,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	b65cfdbc98bcae9	b65cfdbc98bcae9	2018-07-11 13:31:22.017 INFO [book-service,b65cfdbc98bcae9,b65cfdbc98bcae9,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	b65cfdbc98bcae9	851c7433a448030f	2018-07-11 13:31:22.014 INFO [rating-service,b65cfdbc98bcae9,851c7433a448030f,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	b65cfdbc98bcae9	b65cfdbc98bcae9	2018-07-11 13:31:22.005 INFO [book-service,b65cfdbc98bcae9,b65cfdbc98bcae9,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	b65cfdbc98bcae9	b65cfdbc98bcae9	2018-07-11 13:31:22.004 INFO [book-service,b65cfdbc98bcae9,b65cfdbc98bcae9,true] [DEV] [CITI] [TestUser] [TestBranch] 21656 --- [10-8083-exec-10] c.s.c.d.b.BookServiceApplication : call to findBook with id:1