

graylog

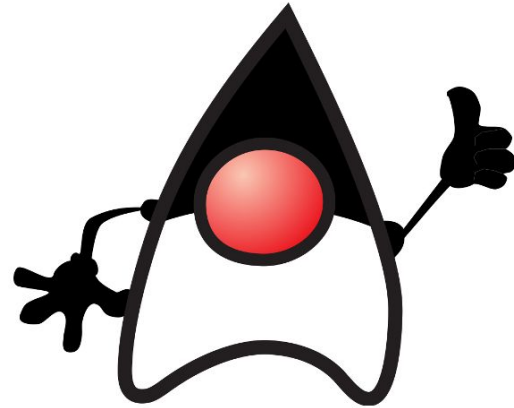
GrayLog for Java developers

Track Monitoring & Cloud

José Manuel Ortega

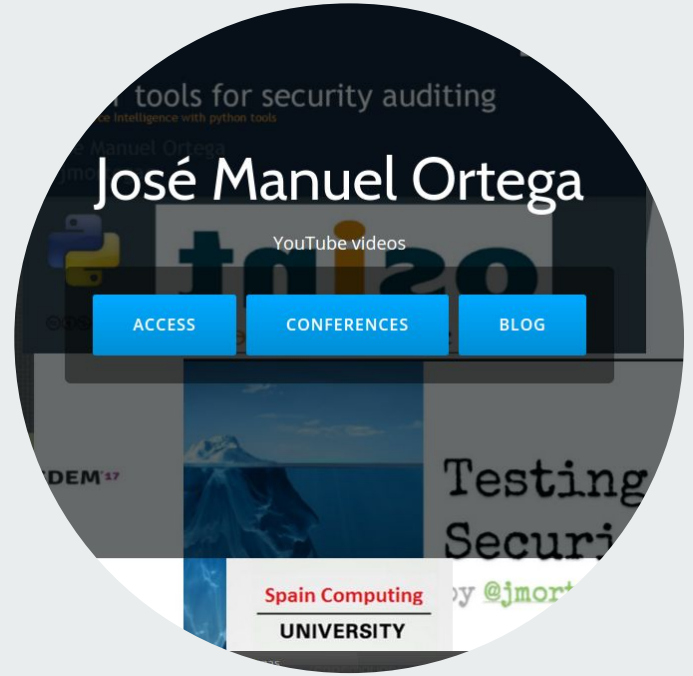


FOSDEM 2018





@jmortegac





Agenda

- **Introduction to graylog**
- **Docker image & compose**
- **Graylog Architecture**
- **Connecting with Java**
- **Connecting with other services**

GrayLog

graylog

Open Source Log Management

<http://www.graylog.org/>

<http://docs.graylog.org/>

Graylog features

- Graylog is an open source logs monitor capable of handling messages from different sources:
- Application servers: **IBM Websphere, Weblogic, Jboss**
- Framework Applications: **JAVA EE, NodeJS, Python, C#**
- Web Servers: **Nginx, Apache**

Install

- Debian / Ubuntu (deb package)
- RedHat / CentOS (RPM package)
- Virtual Machine ([OVA](#) / [Vagrant](#))
- Config management ([Chef](#) / [Puppet](#) / [Ansible](#))
- **[Docker](#) image && docker compose**



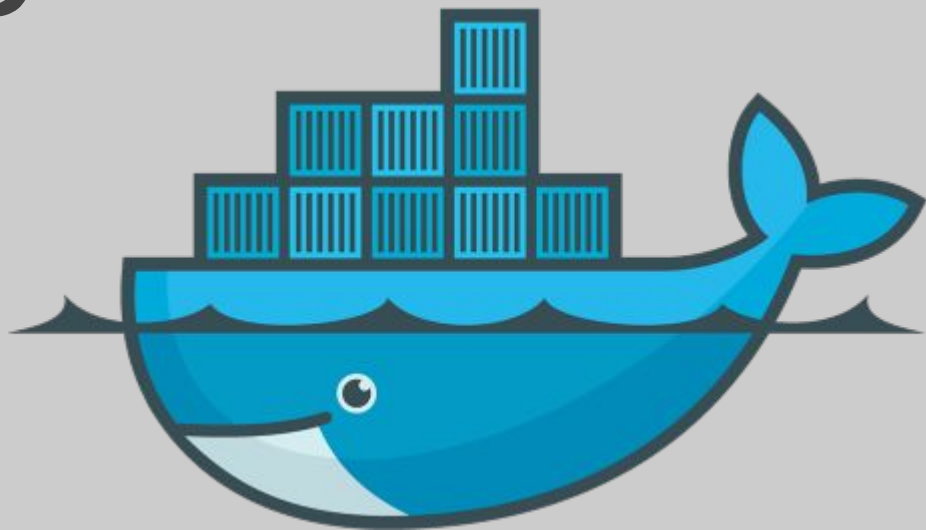
<https://packages.graylog2.org/appliances/ova>

The Graylog operating system package repository. Please read the documentation for installation instructions.

[Documentation >](#)

Name	Size	Modified
↑ Parent Directory		
📁 graylog-1.3.3-2.ova	889.901.056	2016-03-15T14:25:32.000Z
📁 graylog-1.3.4-1.ova	961.707.008	2016-03-16T15:32:09.000Z
📁 graylog-2.0.0-1.ova	1.049.360.896	2016-04-26T14:48:07.000Z
📁 graylog-2.0.0-2.ova	1.051.596.800	2016-04-29T16:20:11.000Z
📁 graylog-2.0.1-1.ova	1.035.497.984	2016-05-11T14:40:03.000Z

Docker images



—

PUBLIC | AUTOMATED BUILD

graylog2/graylog

Last pushed: 6 days ago

[Repo Info](#)

[Tags](#)

[Dockerfile](#)

[Build Details](#)

Short Description

WORK-IN-PROGRESS Official Graylog Docker image (automated build)

Full Description

Graylog Docker Image

docker stars **29**

docker pulls **200k**

Docker Pull Command

```
docker pull graylog2/graylog
```

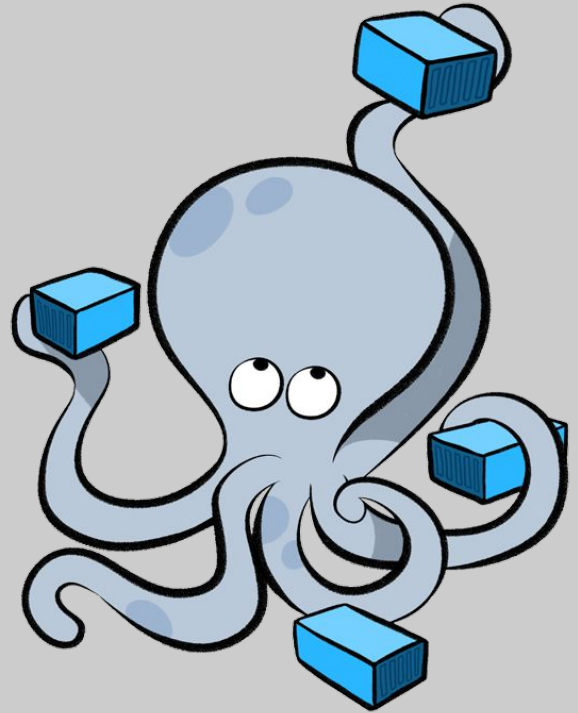
Owner



graylog2

```
$ docker run --name mongo -d mongo:3
$ docker run --name elasticsearch \
  -e "http.host=0.0.0.0" -e "xpack.security.enabled=false" \
  -d docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:5.6.5
$ docker run --link mongo --link elasticsearch \
  -p 9000:9000 -p 12201:12201 -p 514:514 \
  -e GRAYLOG_WEB_ENDPOINT_URI="http://127.0.0.1:9000/api" \
  -d graylog/graylog:2.4.0-1
```

Docker compose



```
1 version: '2'
2 services:
3   mongo:
4     image: "mongo:3"
5   elasticsearch:
6     image: "elasticsearch:2"
7     command: "elasticsearch -Des.cluster.name='graylog'"
8   graylog:
9     image: graylog2/server:2.2.2-1
10    environment:
11      GRAYLOG_PASSWORD_SECRET: somepasswordpepper
12    GRAYLOG_ROOT_PASSWORD_SHA2:
13      8c6976e5b5410415bde908bd4dee15dfb167a9c873fc4bb8a81f6f2ab448a918
14      GRAYLOG_WEB_ENDPOINT_URI: http://127.0.0.1:9000/api
15    depends_on:
16      - mongo
17      - elasticsearch
18    ports:
19      - "9000:9000"
20      - "12201/udp:12201/udp"
21      - "1514/udp:1514/udp"
```

```
# Volumes for persisting data,  
# see https://docs.docker.com/engine/admin/volumes/volumes/  
volumes:  
  mongo_data:  
    driver: local  
  es_data:  
    driver: local  
  graylog_journal:  
    driver: local
```

```

"Mounts": [
  {
    "Type": "volume",
    "Name": "escritorio_mongo_data",
    "Source": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/escritorio_mongo_data/_data",
    "Destination": "/data/db",
    "Driver": "local",
    "Mode": "rw",
    "RW": true,
    "Propagation": ""
  },
  {
    "Type": "volume",
    "Name": "cab6d5d95d92e79466618afedd84219ea8899aed38e5f8716f5591a045838394",
    "Source": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/cab6d5d95d92e79466618afedd84219ea8899aed38e5f8716f5591a045838394/_data",
    "Destination": "/data/configdb",
    "Driver": "local",
    "Mode": "",
    "RW": true,
    "Propagation": ""
  }
],

```

```

[3400] password for jmc:

```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS
69cc81e202d9	graylog/graylog:2.4.0-1	"/docker-entrypoint.s..."	24 minutes ago	Up 24 minutes	0.0.0.0:514->514/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9000->9000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:514->514/udp, 0.0.0.0:12201->12201/tcp, 0.0.0.0:12201->12201/udp
c74d4edd9670	docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:5.6.3	"/bin/bash bin/es-do..."	25 minutes ago	Up 24 minutes	9200/tcp, 9300/tcp
13fa2e9ea03b	mongo:3	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	25 minutes ago	Up 24 minutes	27017/tcp

Graylog features

- Receives messages from multiple input protocols GELF via **HTTP/UDP/TCP, Syslog, Apache Kafka,**
- Assigns messages to streams
- Triggers user-defined alerts per stream
- Routes messages to different outputs based on **streams**
- Stores messages in **ElasticSearch** for graphing
- Uses **MongoDB** to store metadata and alerts
- Provides search and graphing capabilities for stored messages

Graylog features

- **Streams:** They are message routing mechanisms in categories.
- **Alerts:** Graylog allows to define alerts that are launched when match with configured conditions.
- **Dashboards:** Control panel where you can visualize everything that happens in the monitored systems.
- **Searches:** Graylog provides a search system on the historical from where to locate the messages that help to react before problems.
- **Security:** Allows you to set permissions to users to restrict the access, display and search for messages.

Various Input & Output

The screenshot shows the 'Inputs in Cluster' page in Graylog. A dropdown menu is open, listing various input types such as GELF UDP, GELF AMQP, GELF HTTP, GELF Kafka, GELF TCP, GELF TCP, Syslog AMQP, Syslog Kafka, Syslog TCP, and Syslog UDP. The 'GELF TCP' option is currently selected. Other buttons like 'Launch new input' and 'Find more inputs' are visible.

Alert & Trigger

The screenshot displays the 'Alerts configuration for stream' page. It includes sections for 'Add new alert condition', 'Configured alert conditions', and 'Callbacks'. The 'Add new alert condition' section shows a form for defining a message count condition. The 'Configured alert conditions' section shows a list of existing conditions with 'Field value condition' selected. The 'Callbacks' section shows a list of configured callbacks.

Visualize metric

The screenshot shows the 'Field Statistics' page. It features a 'Search result' section at the top, followed by a 'Field Statistics' table and a 'Quick Values for http_status' section with a pie chart. The 'Field Statistics' table has the following data:

Field	Total	Min	Maximum	Min deviation	Max deviation	Stdev	Cardinality
timestamp_micros	46,276	139	1	45	146	139	10
timestamp_millis	2,002	1	1,000	1	1,000	1,000	1
timestamp	2,074	139	1	100,000	100	1,000,000	1,000

The 'Quick Values for http_status' section shows a pie chart and a table with the following data:

Value	Count	Total
200	46,276	100.00%
400	1,000	2.38%
500	1,748	3.99%
504	1	0.00%

Analyze & Search

The screenshot shows the 'Search result' page. It includes a 'Search result' section with a 'Histogram' chart and a 'Messages' list. The 'Histogram' chart shows the distribution of search results. The 'Messages' list shows a table of search results with columns for 'Message ID', 'Message', and 'Message type'. The first message is: '548bc521-048-11d5-825-0013026e1'.

User management

The screenshot displays the 'Roles' page. It shows a list of roles with columns for 'Name', 'Description', and 'Actions'. The roles listed are: 'Admin', 'Viewer', 'SystemAdmin', 'SystemAdmin (API)', 'SystemAdmin (UI)', 'SystemAdmin (API)', 'SystemAdmin (UI)', and 'Admin'. Each role has a set of permissions represented by colored buttons.

ElasticSearch indexes

Indices

This is an overview of all indices (message stores) Graylog is currently taking in account for searches and analysis.



You can learn more about the index model in the [documentation](#)

Maintenance ▾

Settings

Index rotation strategy: Message Count

Max docs per index: 40000000

Index retention strategy: Delete

Max number of indices: 250

Update configuration

ElasticSearch indexes

Index Set: Default index set

This is an overview of all indices (message stores) in this index set Graylog is currently taking in account for searches and analysis.

Index sets overview



You can learn more about the index model in the [documentation](#)

Index prefix:	graylog	Index rotation strategy:	Message Count	Index retention strategy:	Delete
Shards:	4	Max docs per index:	20000000	Max number of indices:	20
Replicas:	0				

1 indices with a total of 2 messages under management, current write-active index is *graylog_0*.

Elasticsearch cluster is green. Shards: 4 active, 0 initializing, 0 relocating, 0 unassigned, [What does this mean?](#)

graylog_0 active write index Contains messages up to a few seconds ago (13.9KB / 2 messages) [Hide Details / Actions](#)

Range re-calculated 3 hours ago in 0ms. 2 segments, 0 open search contexts, 0 deleted messages

Primary shard operations

Index: 0 ops
Flush: 2 ops (took a few seconds)
Merge: 0 ops
Query: 676 ops (took a few seconds)
Fetch: 28 ops (took a few seconds)

Total shard operations

Index: 0 ops
Flush: 2 ops (took a few seconds)
Merge: 0 ops
Query: 676 ops (took a few seconds)
Fetch: 28 ops (took a few seconds)

Inputs

Inputs

Graylog nodes accept data via inputs. Launch or terminate as many inputs as you want here.

Select input

Launch new input

Find more inputs [↗](#)

Global inputs 2 configured

gelf demo GELF UDP **1 RUNNING**

Show received messages

Manage extractors

Stop input

More actions ▾

```
bind_address: 0.0.0.0
decompress_size_limit: 8388608
override_source: <empty>
port: 12201
recv_buffer_size: 262144
```

Throughput / Metrics

1 minute average rate: 0 msg/s
Network IO: ▼0B ▲0B (total: ▼259.0B ▲0B)
Empty messages discarded: 0
[Show details](#)

gelf tcp GELF TCP **1 RUNNING**

Show received messages

Manage extractors

Stop input

More actions ▾

```
bind_address: 0.0.0.0
decompress_size_limit: 8388608
max_message_size: 2097152
override_source: <empty>
port: 12201
recv_buffer_size: 1048576
```

Throughput / Metrics

1 minute average rate: 0 msg/s
Network IO: ▼0B ▲0B (total: ▼0B ▲0B)
Active connections: 0 (0 total)
Empty messages discarded: 0
[Show details](#)

Streams

- Incoming messages can be grouped
- Can be used for to assign user permissions
- Stream alerts can send out notifications



Take a look at the [Graylog stream dashboards](#) for wall-mounted displays or other integrations.

Create Stream

- **Define criteria for streams**
- **Analyze and configure alerts**
- **Create pipelines & dashboards**

Streams

You can route incoming messages into streams by applying rules against them. If a message matches all rules of a stream it is routed into it. A message can be routed into multiple streams. You can for example create a stream that contains all SSH logins and configure to be alerted whenever there are more logins than usual. Read more about streams in the [documentation](#).

[Create Stream](#)

Take a look at the [Graylog stream dashboards](#) for wall-mounted displays or other integrations.

Logins

All login requests

4 messages/second, Must match all of the 1 configured stream rule(s). [Show stream rules](#)

[Edit rules](#)[Manage outputs](#)[Manage alerts](#)[Pause stream](#)[More actions ▾](#)

Rules of Stream »steam»

This screen is dedicated to an easy and comfortable creation and management of stream rules.

1. Load a message to test rules

Recent Message

Message ID

Select an Input from the list below and click "Load Message" to load a message.

Select an input

2. Manage stream rules

Please load a message to check if it would match against these rules.

- A message must match all of the following rules
- A message must match at least one of the following rules

Field `full_message` must match exactly `full_message`

I'm done!

New Stream Rule



Field

full_message

Type

contain

Value

message

Inverted

Description (optional)

Result: Field `full_message` must contain `message`

The server will try to convert to strings or numbers based on the matcher type as good as it can.

[Take a look at the matcher code on GitHub](#)

Regular expressions use Java syntax. [?](#)

Cancel

Save

Code

Issues 469

Pull requests 13

Projects 0

Insights

Branch: 2.4 ▾

Create new file

Upload files

Find file

History

graylog2-server / graylog2-server / src / main / java / org / graylog2 / streams / matchers /

This branch is 94 commits ahead, 136 commits behind master.

Pull request

Compare

 **joschi** committed with **dennisoelkers** Add support for arrays to "contains" stream rule (#3380) ...

Latest commit 7bb61da on Jan 18, 2017

..

 AlwaysMatcher.java	Create Default stream (#2881)	a year ago
 ContainsMatcher.java	Add support for arrays to "contains" stream rule (#3380)	a year ago
 ExactMatcher.java	Matching inverted exact/regex stream rules when field is not present (#...	2 years ago
 FieldPresenceMatcher.java	Update license headers in Java source files	3 years ago
 GreaterMatcher.java	Handle double values in greater/smaller stream matcher.	3 years ago
 RegexMatcher.java	Matching inverted exact/regex stream rules when field is not present (#...	2 years ago
 SmallerMatcher.java	Handle double values in greater/smaller stream matcher.	3 years ago
 StreamRuleMatcher.java	Update license headers in Java source files	3 years ago

Streams to archive

 Select all available streams **Default** - Stream used by default for messages not matching another stream. **ALL** - All messages **HTTP** - all HTTP Traffic (extracted from pipelines) **HoneyPot** - Stream from Honeypot **SSH (Info)** - Show accepted/failed SSH **d8** - all from d8 **mail** - all that coming with mail **mysql** - all mysql logs

Alerts configuration for stream »Logins«

You can define thresholds on any message field or message count of a stream and be alerted based on this definition.

 Learn more about alerts in the [documentation](#).

Add new alert condition

Message count condition ▾

Configure new alert condition

Configured alert conditions

Message count condition

Alert is triggered when there is less than 1 message in the last 3 minutes. Grace period: 10 minutes. Not including any messages in alert notification.

Edit condition

Delete condition

Callbacks

The following callbacks will be performed when this stream triggers an alert.

Select Callback Type ▾

Add callback

 Find more callbacks

Email Alert Callback

Executed once per triggered alert condition.

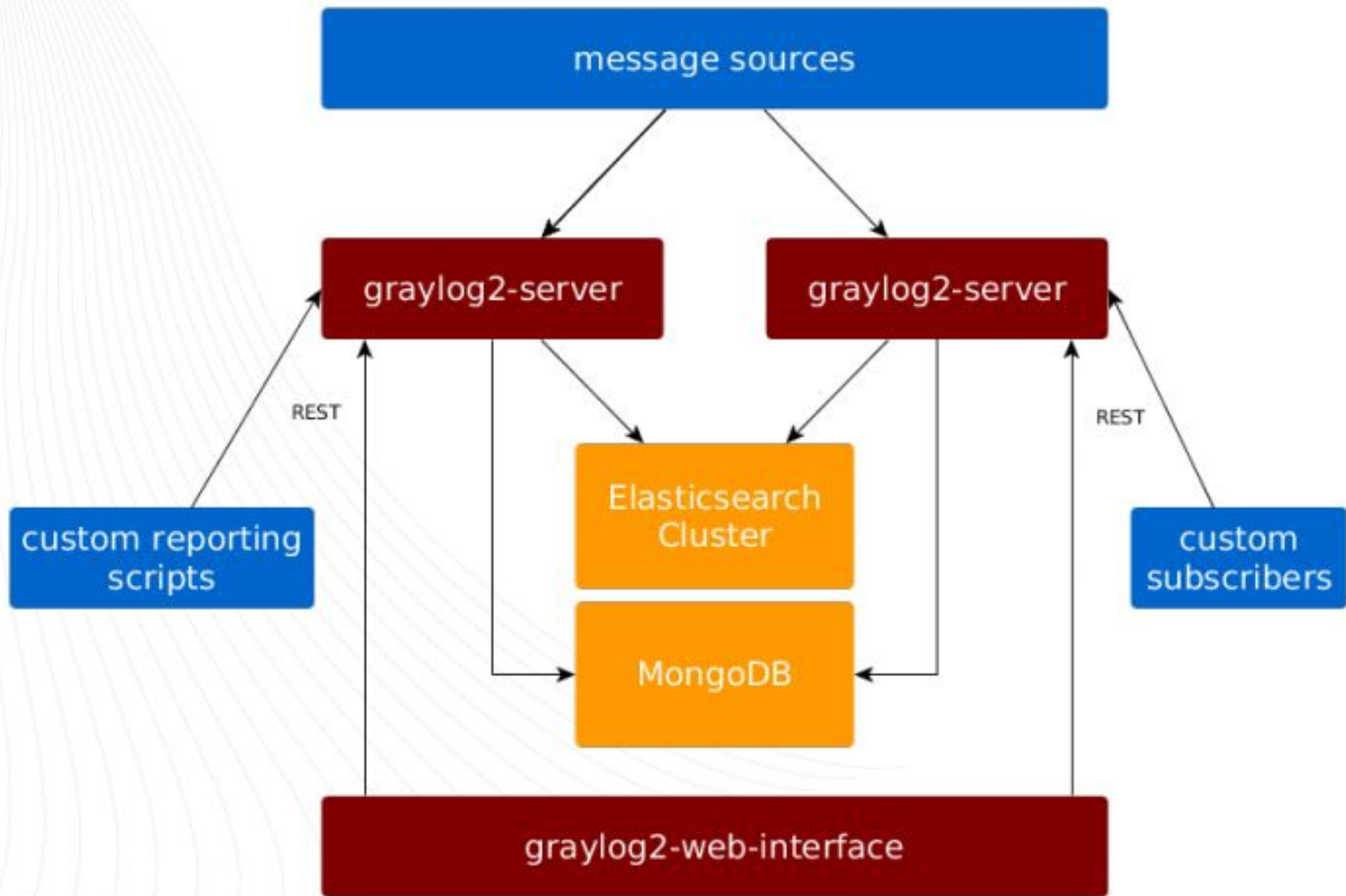
Edit callback

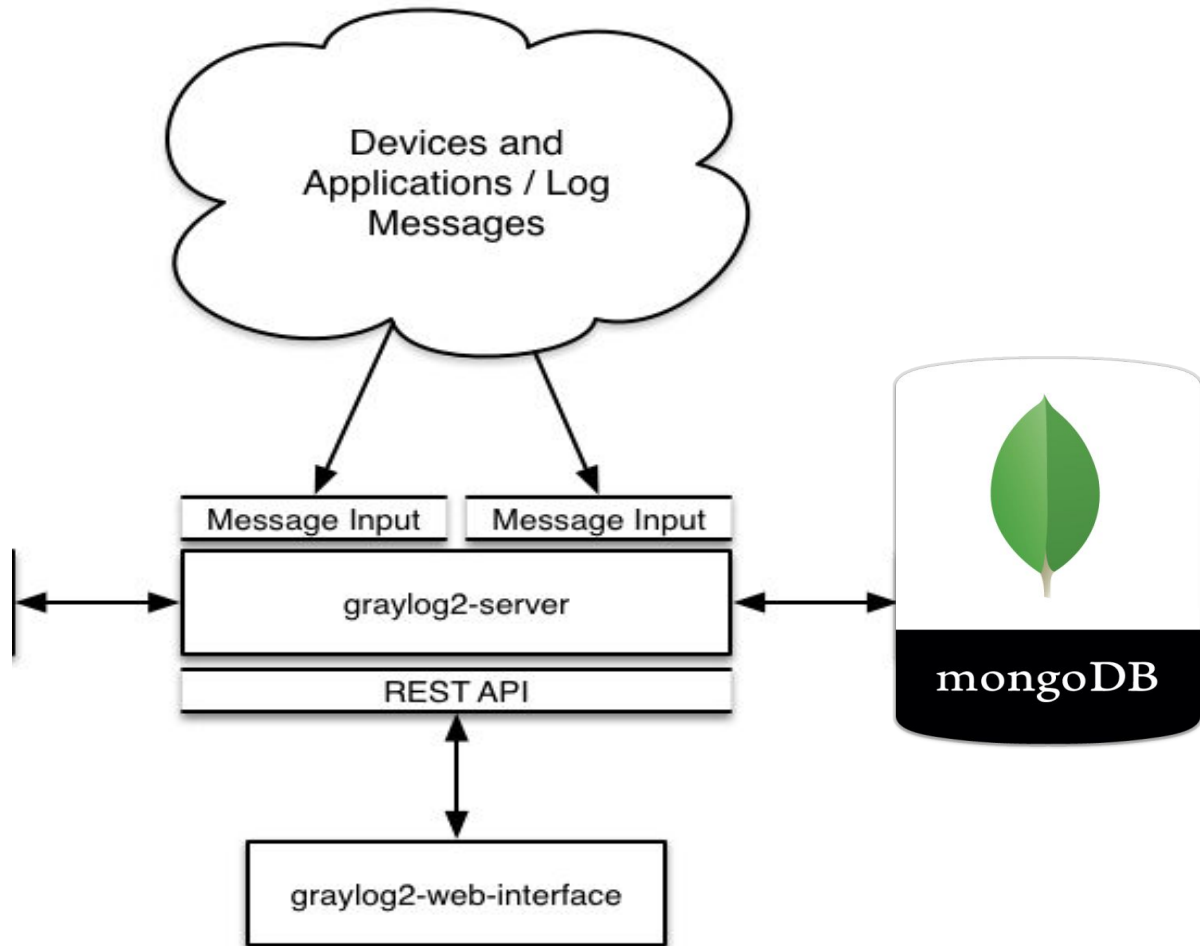
Delete callback

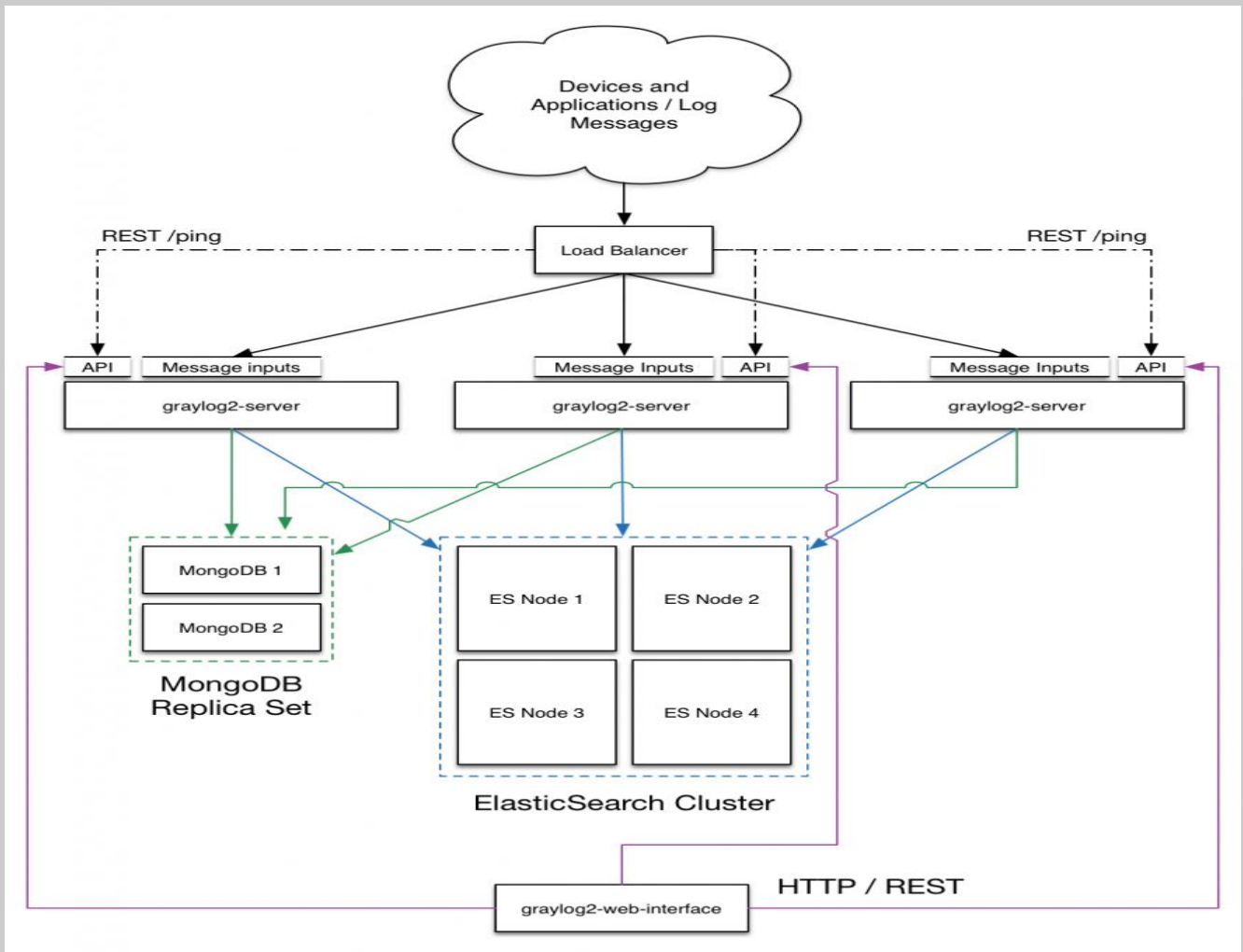
```
sender:      graylog@example.org
body:       #####
            Alert Description: ${check result.resultDescription}
```

GrayLog architecture









Connecting with Java



Sending log data to graylog

- Syslog
 - TCP, TCP+TLS, UDP, AMQP, Kafka
- **GELF**
 - **TCP, TCP+TLS, UDP, HTTP, AMQP, Kafka**
- Raw / Plain Text
 - TCP, TCP+TLS, UDP, AMQP, Kafka
- Collector
 - TCP, TCP+TLS

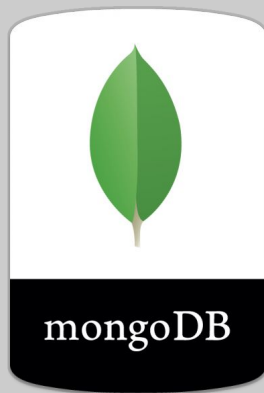
GELF



- Graylog Extended Log Format
- Logstash, fluentd, nxlog, Docker, ...
- Based in syslog and rsyslog
- JSON based format for sending structured data
- JSON Hash with mandatory fields:
 - **host, version, short_message, full_message, timestamp, level**

GELF document

```
{
  "version": "1.1",
  "timestamp": 1385053862.3072,
  "host": "example.org",
  "short_message": "A short message",
  "full_message": "A full message",
  "level": 1,
  "_user_id": 9001,
  "_http_response_code" : 500
  "_some_env_var": "env_var"
}
```



Graylog message inspector

Messages

Previous 1 Next

Timestamp	source	level	some_info	timestamp
2018-01-28 15:22:56.012	localhost	1	message	2018-01-28T15:22:56.012Z

[A short message](#)

✉ 20c767b0-043f-11e8-9d5f-0242ac140004

Permalink Copy ID Show surrounding messages Test against stream

Received by

gelf demo on [acd99fe3 / 69cc81e202d9](#)

full_message

A full message

Stored in index

graylog_0

level

1

Routed into streams

- [All messages](#)

message

A short message

some_info

message

source

localhost

timestamp

2018-01-28T15:22:56.012Z



<http://logging.apache.org>

Logging Services™



Apache Log4j 2™

[Logging Wiki](#)

[Apache](#)

[Logging Services](#)

[Sonar](#)

[GitHub](#)

↑ APACHE LOG4J™ 2

About

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Apache Log4j 2

Apache Log4j 2 is an upgrade to Log4j that provides significant improvements over its predecessor, Log4j 1.x, and provides many of the improvements available in Logback while fixing some inherent problems in Logback's architecture.

Features

API Separation

The API for Log4j is separate from the implementation making it clear for application developers which classes and methods they can use while ensuring forward compatibility. This allows the Log4j team to improve the implementation safely and in a compatible manner.

Improved Performance

Log4j 2 contains next-generation Asynchronous Loggers based on the LMAX Disruptor library. In multi-threaded scenarios Asynchronous Loggers have 18 times higher throughput and orders of magnitude lower latency than Log4j 1.x and Logback. See [Asynchronous Logging Performance](#) for details. Otherwise, Log4j 2 significantly outperforms Log4j 1.x, Logback and java.util.logging, especially in multi-threaded applications. See [Performance](#) for more information.



SLF4J Project

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SLF4J user manual

The Simple Logging Facade for Java (SLF4J) serves as a simple facade or abstraction for various logging frameworks, such as `java.util.logging`, `logback` and `log4j`. SLF4J allows the end-user to plug in the desired logging framework at *deployment* time. Note that SLF4J-enabling your library/application implies addition of only a single mandatory dependency, namely `slf4j-api-1.7.12.jar`.

SINCE 1.6.0 If no binding is found on the class path, then SLF4J will default to a no-operation implementation.

SINCE 1.7.0 Printing methods in the `Logger` interface now offer variants accepting `varargs` instead of `Object[]`. This change implies that SLF4J requires Java 7 or later. Under the hood the Java compiler transforms the `varargs` part in methods into `Object[]`. Thus, the `Logger` interface generated by the compiler indistinguishable in 1.7.x from its 1.6.x counterpart. It follows that SLF4J version 1.7.x is totally 100% no-ifs-or-buts compatible with SLF4J version 1.6.x.

SINCE 1.7.5 Significant improvement in logger retrieval times. Given the extent of the improvement, users are highly encouraged to migrate to SLF4J 1.7 or later.

SINCE 1.7.9 By setting the `slf4j.detectLoggerNameMismatch` system property to true, SLF4J can automatically [spot incorrectly named loggers](#).

Hello World

As customary in programming tradition, here is an example illustrating the simplest way to output "Hello world" using SLF4J. It begins by getting a logger with the name "HelloWorld". This logger is in turn used to log the message "Hello World".

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloWorld.class);
        logger.info("Hello World");
    }
}
```




Logback project

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Sister projects

- [Logback-audit](#)

Online Tools

- [log4j.properties Translator](#)
- [logback.XML to Groovy](#)

Logback Project

Logback is intended as a successor to the popular log4j project, [picking up where log4j leaves off](#).

Logback's architecture is sufficiently generic so as to apply under different circumstances. At present time, logback is divided into three modules, logback-core, logback-classic and logback-access.

The logback-core module lays the groundwork for the other two modules. The logback-classic module can be assimilated to a significantly improved version of log4j. Moreover, logback-classic natively implements the [SLF4J API](#) so that you can readily switch back and forth between logback and other logging frameworks such as log4j or java.util.logging (JUL).

The logback-access module integrates with Servlet containers, such as Tomcat and Jetty, to provide HTTP-access log functionality. Note that you could easily build your own module on top of logback-core.

Sister projects

The [logback-audit](#) project is designed for processing logging events having long-term business significance. Logback-audit is based on logback-core.

Jars



`gelfj-1.1.16.jar`



`logback-gelf-1.1.
11.jar`



Gelfj » 1.1.16

GELF implementation in Java and log4j appender without any dependencies.

License	MIT
HomePage	https://github.com/t0xa/gelfj
Date	(Jan 08, 2018)
Files	pom (7 KB) jar (28 KB) View All
Repositories	Central
Used By	1 artifacts

[Maven](#)[Gradle](#)[SBT](#)[Ivy](#)[Grape](#)[Leiningen](#)[Buildr](#)


```
<!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.graylog2/gelfj -->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.graylog2</groupId>
  <artifactId>gelfj</artifactId>
  <version>1.1.16</version>
</dependency>
```


gelfj-1.1.16.jar X

- + META-INF
- + org.graylog2
 - log
 - + GelfAppender
 - + GelfConsoleAppender
 - + GelfJsonAppender
 - + Log4jVersionChecker
 - logging
 - + GelfHandler
 - + GelfAMQPSender
 - + GelfMessage
 - + GelfMessageFactory
 - + GelfMessageProvider
 - + GelfSender
 - + GelfSenderResult
 - + GelfTCPSender
 - + GelfUDPSender

GelfMessage.class GelfUDPSender.class X

```
26     this.port = port;  
27     setChannel(InitiateChannel());  
    }  
  
    private DatagramChannel initiateChannel()  
        throws IOException  
    {  
31         DatagramChannel resultingChannel = DatagramChannel.open();  
32         resultingChannel.socket().bind(new InetSocketAddress(0));  
33         resultingChannel.connect(new InetSocketAddress(this.host, this.port));  
34         resultingChannel.configureBlocking(false);  
  
36         return resultingChannel;  
    }  
  
    public GelfSenderResult sendMessage(GelfMessage message)  
    {  
40         if (!message.isValid()) {  
40             return GelfSenderResult.MESSAGE_NOT_VALID;  
         }  
41         return sendDatagrams(message.toUDPBuffers());  
    }
```



```
<appender name="graylog2" class="org.graylog2.log.GelfAppender">
  <param name="graylogHost" value="192.168.0.201"/>
  <param name="originHost" value="my.machine.example.com"/>
  <param name="extractStackTrace" value="true"/>
  <param name="addExtendedInformation" value="true"/>
  <param name="facility" value="gelf-java"/>
  <param name="Threshold" value="INFO"/>
  <param name="additionalFields" value="{ 'environment': 'DEV', 'application':
'MyAPP' }"/>
</appender>
```

```
private void initSender(){
try{
// Sender is UDP
gelfSender = new GelfUDPSender(getServer(), getInputPort());
}
catch (IOException e) {
e.printStackTrace();
}
```

```
} private boolean sendGelfMessage(GelfMessage message){
boolean result = false;
message.setHost(getClient());
// validate and send message
if (message.isValid()) {
result = getGelfSender().sendMessage(message);
}
return result;
```

```
} public boolean sendMessage(String title, String description){
// compose message
GelfMessage message = new GelfMessage(
title, description, new Date().getTime(), getAlertLevel());
return sendGelfMessage(message);
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args){
ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(
"SpringBeans.xml");
GraylogService graylogService = (GraylogService) context.getBean("graylogService");
graylogService.sendMessage("Test message", "This message is a test message");
}
```

```
<bean id="graylogService" class="graylogtest.GraylogService">
<property name="server" value="server"/>
<property name="inputPort" value="port"/>
<property name="alertLevel" value="6"/> <!-- 6 means INFO -->
</bean>
```

LogBack

- <https://github.com/pukkaone/logback-gelf>
- JDK \geq 1.7

Add the following dependency to your project:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.github.pukkaone</groupId>
  <artifactId>logback-gelf</artifactId>
  <version>1.1.11</version>
</dependency>
```

LogBack

The screenshot shows an IDE window titled "logback-gelf-1.1.11.jar". On the left is a package explorer showing the following structure:

- com.github.pukkaone.gelf
 - logback
 - DefaultGelfMessageFactory
 - GelfAppender
 - GelfMessageFactory
 - protocol
 - GelfAMQPSender
 - GelfMessage**
 - GelfSSLSender
 - GelfSender
 - GelfTCPSender
 - GelfUDPSender

On the right, the "GelfMessage.class" file is open, displaying the following Java code:

```
package com.github.pukkaone.gelf.protocol;

import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;

public class GelfMessage
{
    public static final String FACILITY = "facility";
    private static final String VERSION_VALUE = "1.1";
    private static final String HOST = "host";
    private static final String SHORT_MESSAGE = "short_message";
    15 private static final ObjectMapper OBJECT_MAPPER = new ObjectMapper();
    private long timestampMillis;
    18 private Map<String, Object> fieldNameToValueMap = new HashMap();

    public GelfMessage()
    {
    21     this.fieldNameToValueMap.put("version", "1.1");
    }

    public long getTimestampMillis()
    {
    25     return this.timestampMillis;
    }
}
```


LogBack appender

Configure a logback appender to send by UDP (XML configuration format):

```
<appender name="GRAYLOG" class="com.github.pukkaone.gelf.logback.GelfAppender">
  <graylogHost>graylog.example.com</graylogHost>
  <originHost>my.machine.example.com</originHost>
  <levelIncluded>>true</levelIncluded>
  <locationIncluded>>false</locationIncluded>
  <loggerIncluded>>true</loggerIncluded>
  <markerIncluded>>false</markerIncluded>
  <mdcIncluded>>false</mdcIncluded>
  <threadIncluded>>false</threadIncluded>
  <facility>gelf-java</facility>
  <additionalField>application=MyApplication</additionalField>
  <additionalField>environment=development</additionalField>
</appender>
```

GraylogRestInterface

```
public class GraylogRestInterface {  
    private final RestTemplate restTemplate = new RestTemplate();  
  
    private final UriComponentsBuilder uriBuilder =  
UriComponentsBuilder.newInstance()  
        .scheme("http").host("localhost").port(12900);  
  
    public void logEvent(GelfMessage message) {  
        HttpEntity<GelfMessage> entity = new HttpEntity<>(message,  
buildHeaders());  
  
restTemplate.postForEntity(uriBuilder.cloneBuilder().port(12202).path("gelf")  
toUriString(), entity, null);  
    }  
}
```


GelfMessage



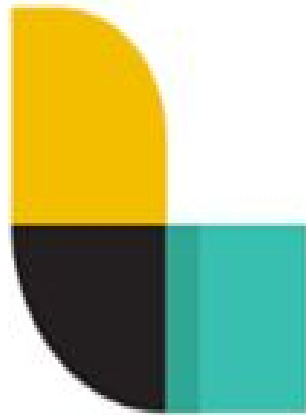
```
// Log message via Graylog HTTP Input
GelfMessage message = new GelfMessage();
message.setShortMessage("Short message");
message.setFullMessage("Full message");
message.getAdditionalProperties().put("elapsed_time", timer.stop().
elapsed(TimeUnit.MICROSECONDS));
graylog.logEvent(message);
```

Connecting with other services

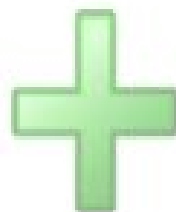




elasticsearch



logstash



kibana

The logo consists of an orange square with a white circle inside, resembling a rabbit's head profile.

RabbitMQ

Hundreds of Add-ons for Graylog.

How would you like to extend Graylog today?



Sending syslog via AMQP into Graylog

Other Solutions

How to use send Syslog messages via AMQP to Graylog

`logstash-forwarder` `rsyslog` `rabbitMQ` `AMQP`



jalogisch

 [View on Github](#)

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Published

27 May 06:49

Last Push

08 Sep 06:10

Marketplace Rating

No rating yet

Discussion

0 Comments


Sending syslog via KAFKA into Graylog

Other Solutions

This Guide will give you little help on using Graylog with Kafka Input to get Syslog Data

syslog kafka

 jalogisch

 [View on Github](#)

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 5



Published

12 Sep 03:47

Last Push

12 Sep 03:45

Marketplace Rating

No rating yet

Discussion

0 Comments

References

- <http://docs.graylog.org/en/2.4/index.html>
- <https://github.com/Graylog2/graylog-docker>
- <https://hub.docker.com/r/graylog2/graylog/>
- <http://docs.graylog.org/en/2.4/pages/installation/docker.html>
- <http://docs.graylog.org/en/2.4/pages/faq.html>



Thanks!

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