

ElasticSearch / Kibana

- JDEV 2015 Plénière : Donnez du sens à vos données (Elasticsearch, un moteur de recherche open source pour implémenter vos services de recherche big data et d'analyse) - David Pilato
 - Vidéo : https://webcast.in2p3.fr/videos-jdev2015_donnez du sens a vos donnees elasticsearch
- JDEV 2015 Atelier : Prise en main d'elasticsearch et de Kibana -- David Pilato

ElasticSearch / Kibana

- <https://www.elastic.co>
- **Elasticsearch = real-time distributed search and analytics engine.**
 - Permet de stocker, d'indexer des documents et de les rechercher en quasi temps réel (latence 1 s)
 - Basé sur Apache Lucene (bibliothèque/moteur de recherche full text)
 - Expose l'ensemble de ces services en HTTP REST/JSON
- **Kibana = a data visualization engine, allows you to natively interact with all your data in Elasticsearch via custom dashboards**
 - Portail Web : permet d'explorer les données (soumettre des recherches, filtrer les résultats de recherche) et de visualiser les résultats de recherche sous forme graphique (histogramme, camembert, carte, ...)

ElasticSearch : Basic Concepts

- **Cluster**
 - = collection of one or more servers (nodes) that together holds your entire data and provides federated indexing and search capabilities across all nodes.
 - Name by default = "elasticsearch".
- **Node**
 - = a single server that stores your data, and participates in the cluster's indexing and search capabilities.
 - Name by default = a random name that is assigned to the node at startup
 - {
"name": "Anaelle Alessio",
"dateOfBirth": "2009-09-05",
"gender": "female",
"marketing": {
"shoes": 1000,
"fashion": 1200,
"music": 800},
"address": {
"country": "England",
"zipcode": "5226",
"city": "Plymouth",
"countrycode": "GB"
}
}
- **Document**
 - = a JSON object . key-value pairs
 - like a row in a table in a relational database.
 - Core field types (string, numbers, booleans)
 - Complex field types (arrays, objects)
 - Additional field types (geo points, geo shapes)

ElasticSearch : Basic Concepts

- **Index**
 - = collection of documents that have somewhat similar characteristics
 - is like a database in a relational database.
 - identified by a customized name, used when performing CRUD operations against the documents in it.
- **Type**
 - = a logical category/partition of your index whose semantics is completely up to you. In general, a type is defined for documents that have a set of common fields.
 - like a table in a relational database. Each type has a list of fields that can be specified for documents of that type.
 - Holds the mapping (schema definition in a relational database)
- **ID : identifies a document.**
- **The index/type/id of a document must be unique.**
- **Each document is stored in an index and has a type and an id.**

ElasticSearch : Basic Concepts

- **Shard**
 - A part of a index
 - An index is a logical namespace which points to primary and replica shards
 - **primary shard :** Each document is stored in a single primary shard. When you index a document, it is indexed first on the primary shard, then on all replicas of the primary shard.
 - **replica shard :** A replica is a copy of the primary shard, and has two purposes :
 - increase failover
 - increase performance
 - Each shard is in itself a fully-functional and independent "index" that can be hosted on any node in the cluster.
 - The mechanics of how a shard is distributed and also how its documents are aggregated back into search requests are completely managed by Elasticsearch and is transparent to you as the user.

ElasticSearch : The REST API

- What can be done ?
 - Check your cluster, node, and index health, status, and statistics
 - Administer your cluster, node, and index data and metadata
 - Perform CRUD (Create, Read, Update, and Delete) and search operations against your indexes
 - Execute advanced search operations such as paging, sorting, filtering, scripting, aggregations, and many others

- The document API : CRUD API (index, get, delete, update)

- Ex : Index and Query a Document

Index a JSON document:

- PUT localhost:9200/index/type/ID
twitter/tweet/1

```
$ curl -XPUT 'http://localhost:9200/twitter/tweet/1' -d '{  
  "user" : "Kimchy",  
  "post_date" : "2009-11-15T14:12:12",  
  "message" : "trying out Elasticsearch"  
}'
```

The result of the above index operation is:

```
{  
  "_index" : "twitter",  
  "_type" : "tweet",  
  "_id" : "1",  
  "_version" : 1,  
  "created" : true  
}
```

ElasticSearch : The document API

- The document API : CRUD API (index, get, delete, update)
- Ex : Index and Query a Document

Query

- GET localhost:9200/index/type/ID

twitter/tweet/1

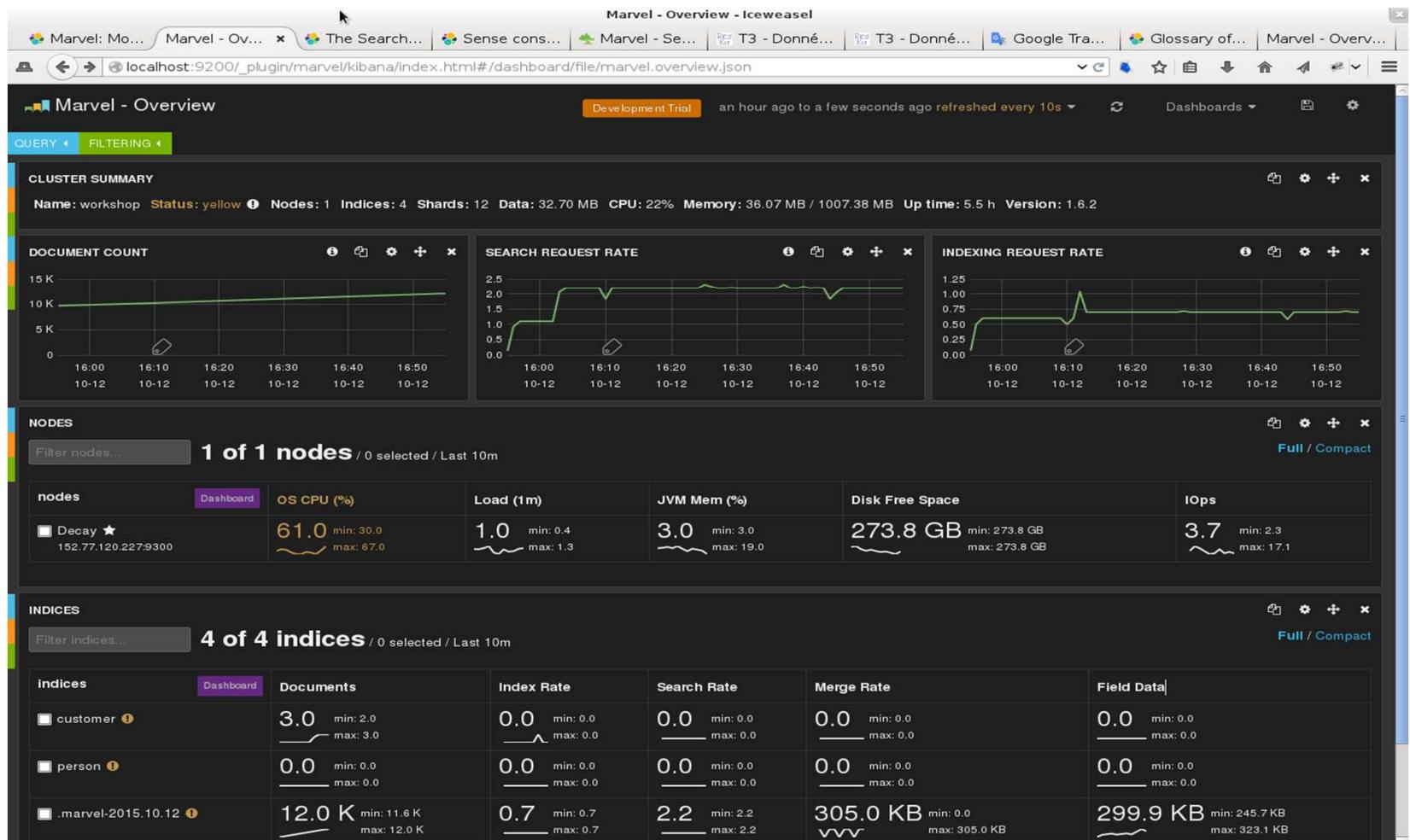
```
curl -XGET 'http://localhost:9200/twitter/tweet/1'
```

The result of the above get operation is:

```
{
    "_index" : "twitter",
    "_type" : "tweet",
    "_id" : "1",
    "_version" : 1,
    "found": true,
    "_source" : {
        "user" : "kimchy",
        "postDate" : "2009-11-15T14:12:12",
        "message" : "trying out Elasticsearch"
    }
}
```

ElasticSearch : Marvel

- **Marvel = Web management and monitoring tool for Elasticsearch**
 - Outil qui collecte des métriques sur les nodes, index, ...
 - http://localhost:9200/_plugin/marvel/
 - free for development use.



ElasticSearch : Marvel / Sense

- **Sense = interactive console which makes it easy to talk to Elasticsearch directly from your browser.**
 - **Open with Marvel Menu : Dashboard/Sense**

The screenshot shows the Marvel-Sense interface in a browser window titled "MARVEL - SENSE - ICEWEASEL". The address bar displays "localhost:9200/_plugin/marvel/sense/index.html". The main area has a dark header with "Server" and "localhost:9200". Below the header are tabs for "Development Trial" (highlighted in orange) and "Dashboards". On the right are icons for refresh, settings, and help.

The left panel contains a code editor with a syntax-highlighted JSON document:

```
1 PUT /person/person/1
2 {
3   "name": "Anaelle Alessio",
4   "dateOfBirth": "2009-09-05",
5   "gender": "female",
6   "marketing": {
7     "shoes": 1000,
8     "fashion": 1200,
9     "music": 800
10  },
11  "address": {
12    "country": "England",
13    "zipcode": "5226",
14    "city": "Plymouth",
15    "countrycode": "GB"
16  }
17 }
```

The right panel shows the response in a JSON viewer:

```
1 {
2   "_index": "person",
3   "_type": "person",
4   "_id": "1",
5   "_version": 1,
6   "created": true
7 }
```

ElasticSearch : The Search API

- Allows to execute a search query and get back search hits that match the query.
- The query :
 - using a simple query string as a parameter ->
 - Or using a request body

```
$ curl -XGET 'http://localhost:9200/twitter/tweet/_search?q=user:kimchy'
```

And here is a sample response:

```
{  
  "_shards":{  
    "total" : 5,  
    "successful" : 5,  
    "failed" : 0  
  },  
  "hits":{  
    "total" : 1,  
    "hits" : [  
      {  
        "_index" : "twitter",  
        "_type" : "tweet",  
        "_id" : "1",  
        "_source" : {  
          "user" : "Kimchy",  
          "postDate" : "2009-11-15T14:12:12",  
          "message" : "trying out Elasticsearch"  
        }  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

ElasticSearch : The Search API

- The query :
 - Or using a request body based on JSON ->
- Différents types :
 - basic :
 - « term »,
 - « match »,
 - « prefix »
 - Compound : « bool » using one or more boolean clause :
 - Must (=and)
 - Should (=or)

```
$ curl -XGET 'http://localhost:9200/twitter/tweet/_search' -d '{ "query" : { "term" : { "user" : "kimchy" } } }
```

And here is a sample response:

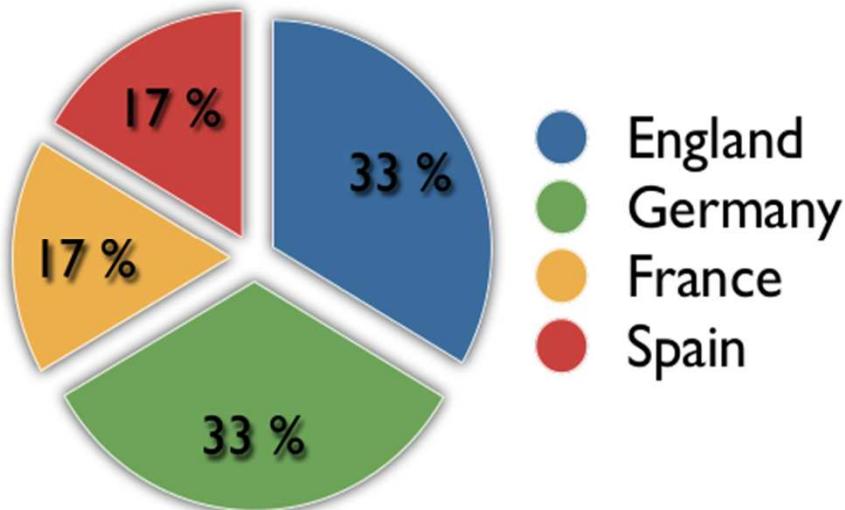
```
{
  "_shards": {
    "total" : 5,
    "successful" : 5,
    "failed" : 0
  },
  "hits": {
    "total" : 1,
    "hits" : [
      {
        "_index" : "twitter",
        "_type" : "tweet",
        "_id" : "1",
        "_source" : {
          "user" : "kimchy",
          "postDate" : "2009-11-15T14:12:12",
          "message" : "trying out Elasticsearch"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

ElasticSearch : The Search API

- make sense of your data: make aggregation
 - « adas » - Ex 1 Atelier

```
PUT /person/person/1
{
  "name": "Anaelle Alessio",
  "dateOfBirth": "2009-09-05",
  "gender": "female",
  "marketing": {
    "shoes": 1000,
    "fashion": 1200,
    "music": 800
  },
  "address": {
    "country": "England",
    "zipcode": "5226",
    "city": "Plymouth",
    "countrycode": "GB"
  }
}
```

```
GET /person/person/_search
{
  "aggs": {
    "by_country": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "address.country"
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```
{ ..., "aggregations" : {
  "by_country" : {
    "buckets" : [ {
      "key" : "England",
      "doc_count" : 30051
    }, {
      "key" : "Germany",
      "doc_count" : 3004
    }, {
      "key" : "France",
      "doc_count" : 15034
    }, {
      "key" : "Spain",
      "doc_count" : 14912
    } ] } }
```

ElasticSearch : The Search API

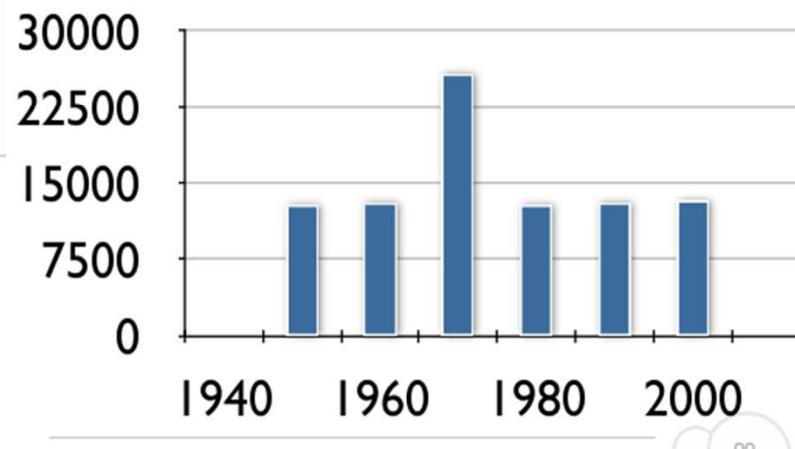
- make sense of your data: make aggregation
 - « aggs » - Ex 2 Atelier

```
PUT /person/person/1
```

```
{  
  "name": "Anaelle Alessio",  
  "dateOfBirth": "2009-09-05",  
  "gender": "female",  
  "marketing": {  
    "shoes": 1000,  
    "fashion": 1200,  
    "music": 800  
  },  
  "address": {  
    "country": "England",  
    "zipcode": "5226",  
    "city": "Plymouth",  
    "countrycode": "GB"  
  }  
}
```

```
GET /person/person/_search
```

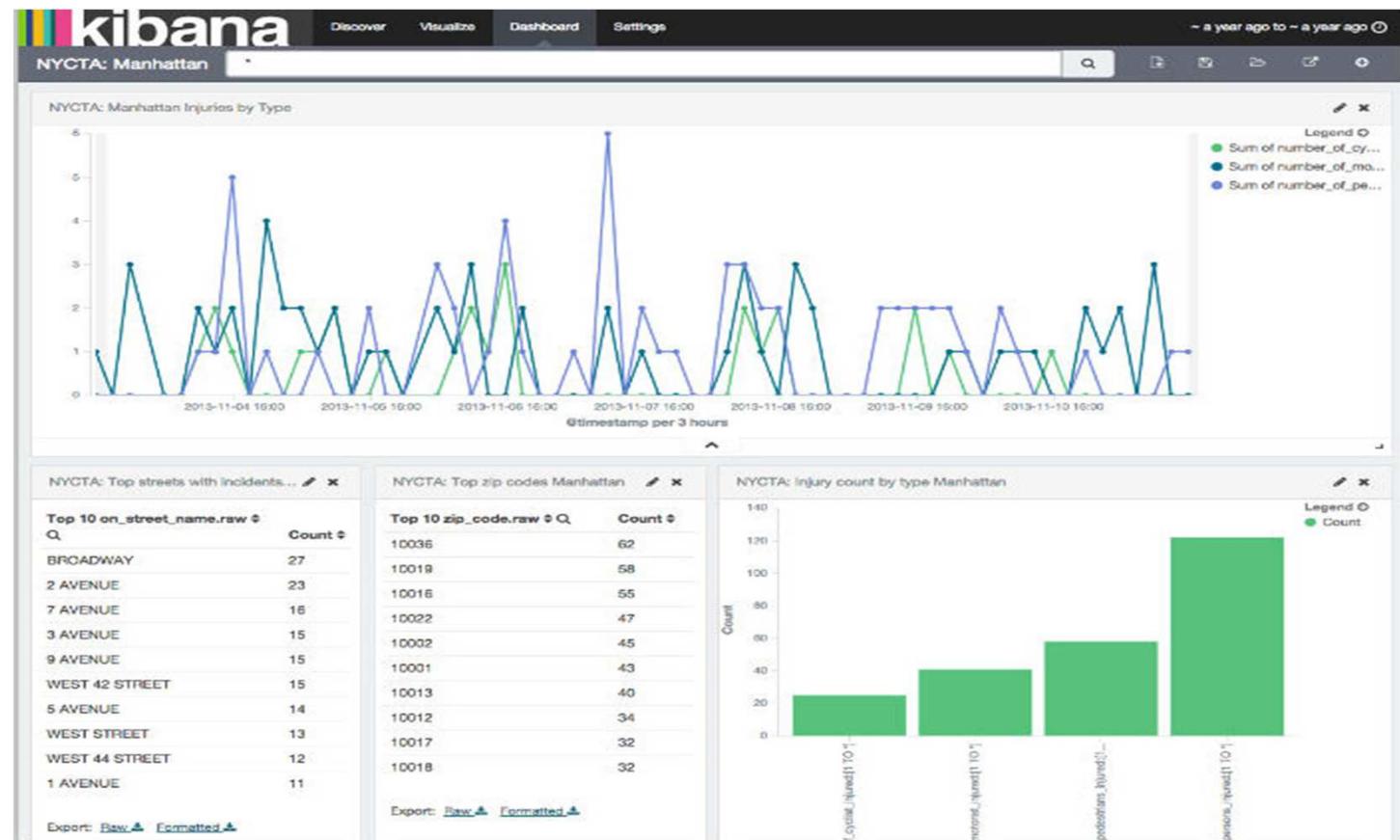
```
{  
  "aggs": {  
    "by_date": {  
      "date_histogram": {  
        "field": "dateOfBirth",  
        "interval": "year",  
        "format": "yyyy"  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



```
{..., "aggregations": {  
  "by_date": {  
    "buckets": [  
      {  
        "key_as_string": "1960",  
        "key": -946080000000,  
        "doc_count": 39  
      },  
      {  
        "key_as_string": "1961",  
        "key": -630720000000,  
        "doc_count": 12677  
      },  
      {  
        "key_as_string": "1962",  
        "key": -315360000000,  
        "doc_count": 12936  
      }, ...  
    ]  
  }  
}}
```

Kibana

- Kibana : Web analytics and visualization platform
 - Use to search, view, and interact with data stored in Elasticsearch indices.
 - can easily perform advanced data analysis and visualize your data in a variety of charts, tables, and maps.
 - Assemble visualizations into a Dashboard



Kibana

- Ex dashboard atelier

