

# Apache log shell scripts

## Return count of timestamps with most error logs.

A couple years ago an app error\_log reported about 16000 errors within a few seconds. After fixing it, we wanted to sort by number of errors per second. This does that. The first column is the count.

```
cat /logs/httpd/ssl_error_log* | awk '{ print $1 "-" $2 " " $3 " " $5 " " $4 }' | uniq -c | sort -g
```

- `uniq -c` Precedes each output line with a count of the number of times the line occurred in the input.
- On Solaris, use `sort -n` to get a numeric sort.

### Output

```
5 [Mon-Jul 02 2012] 07: 45: 42      5 [Mon-Jul 02 2012] 16: 35: 18      5 [Tue-Jun 26 2012]
13: 40: 40      6 [Fri-Jun 29 2012] 13: 44: 16      6 [Thu-Jul 19 2012] 15: 35: 59      6 [Thu-Jul
19 2012] 15: 36: 27      6 [Thu-Jul 19 2012] 15: 36: 57      6 [Thu-Jul 19 2012] 15: 39: 43      6
[Thu-Jul 19 2012] 15: 40: 58      6 [Thu-Jul 19 2012] 15: 41: 18      6 [Wed-Jul 04 2012]
21: 32: 38      7 [Thu-Jul 26 2012] 15: 06: 29
```

## Count apache log hits for a given year across a bunch of virtual host logs

```
grep -c "/2015:" /logs/*access_log | sort -t : -k2nr
```

## Output

```
/logs/brh.ucla.edu-access_log: 28351/logs/harrt.ucla.edu-access_log: 27078/logs/jag.ucla.edu-access_log: 25690/logs/epr.ucla.edu-access_log: 24894
```

## Explanation

- This script takes advantage of the default format of the Apache access log files that show date as `[12/May/2015:14:03:48 -0700]`
- `grep -c` gives a count of the number of matches for the pattern, in this case `"/2015"`
- `sort -t :` takes the `grep` output in the form of `/logs/nchs.ucla.edu-access_log: 40` and splits it into two key fields at the colon.
- Then the `-k2nr` parameters to `sort` tell it to sort on the second key, treat it as a number, instead of alpha sort, and then reverse the order, so we'll get the largest counts at the top.
- This runs on Solaris, but on other \*nix systems, you may need to use `-g` instead of `-n` to get `sort` to treat it as a numeric sort.

# Look for bytes returned > 1,000,000

We were looking for a bug that was dumping way too much data, and we needed a way to find records that returned more than a million bytes. David Choi figured this out.

```
cat access_log* | grep browseinst | awk -F" '{ print $1" ["$2"] ["$6"] "$3 }' | grep  
browseinst | awk '{if ($NF > 1000000) print $0}'
```

*Be careful when cutting and pasting the above command. The `awk` statement single-quotes are turning into left and right quotes for some reason, and they won't work.*

## Explanation

1. `cat access_log*` – feed contents of all `access_log` files into next part of script
2. `grep browseinst` – only return lines with “browseinst”
3. `awk -F\" '{ print $1\" [\"$2\"] [\"$6\"] \"$3 }'` – split the line into fields delimited by double-quotes, and then only print 1st, 2nd, 6th, and 3rd fields
4. `grep browseinst` – \_watch for lines with “browseinst” again because it could have shown up in the referrer field, which we don’t want
5. `awk '{if ($NF > 1000000) print $0}'` – \_if last field is greater than 1 million, print out the last set of fields

(Note: try pulling it apart and build it back up, looking at the output at each step. That’s the only way I could make sense of it.)

## Output

```
128.97.62.186 - - [14/Jul/2010:10:25:18 -0700] [GET
/?page=browseinst&term=101&lastalpha=I&instructor=2 HTTP/1.1] [Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U;
Windows NT 5.1; en-US; rv:1.9.2.6) Gecko/20100625 Firefox/3.6.6 ( .NET CLR 3.5.30729)] 200
1026117128.97.198.33 - - [14/Jul/2010:22:48:16 -0700] [GET
/?page=browseinst&term=101&lastalpha=T&instructor=1207888 HTTP/1.1] [Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh;
U; Intel Mac OS X 10.6; en-US; rv:1.9.2.6) Gecko/20100625 Firefox/3.6.6] 200 1059649...
```

Here’s an update, with partially labelled output, get those who returned more than 1,000,000 bytes, but also show the number of seconds the request took.

```
cat /logs/httpd/ssl_access_log | awk -F\" '{ print $1\" [URL: \"$2\"] [BROWSER: \"$6\"] [REFERER:
\"$4\"] [SECONDS: \"$7\"] \"$3 }' | awk '{if ($NF > 1000000) print $0}' 75.47.248.169 - -
[27/Nov/2011:04:16:50 -0800] [URL: GET
/file.php/7826/course_materials/Anthro33Lecture13.ppt.pdf?forcedownload=1 HTTP/1.1] [BROWSER:
Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/535.2 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/15.0.874.121
Safari/535.2] [REFERER: https://.../course/view/11F-ANTHR033-1?topic=7] [SECONDS: 16] 200
129891475.47.248.169 - - [27/Nov/2011:04:17:08 -0800] [URL: GET
/file.php/7826/course_materials/Anthro33Lecture15.ppt.pdf?forcedownload=1 HTTP/1.1] [BROWSER:
Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/535.2 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/15.0.874.121
Safari/535.2] [REFERER: https://.../course/view/11F-ANTHR033-1?topic=8] [SECONDS: 19] 200
1578667
```

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