

NAME – KRISHNA UPADHYAY

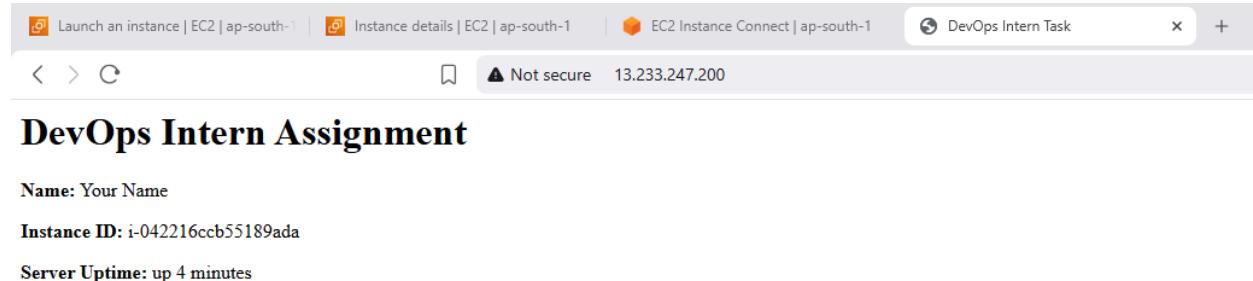
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Part 1: Environment Setup:- Screenshot showing the hostname, the new user in /etc/passwd, and output of 'sudo whoami' run by devops_intern.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-36-30:~$ su - devops_intern
Password:
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ sudo whoami
root
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ cat /etc/passwd | grep devops_intern
devops_intern:x:1001:1001:,:/home/devops_intern:/bin/bash
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ hostname
krishna-devops
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$
```

Part 2: Simple Web Service Setup :- Screenshot of the webpage accessed through the instance's public IP.



Part 3: Monitoring Script

```
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ sudo crontab -l
# Edit this file to introduce tasks to be run by cron.
#
# Each task to run has to be defined through a single line
# indicating with different fields when the task will be run
# and what command to run for the task
#
# To define the time you can provide concrete values for
# minute (m), hour (h), day of month (dom), month (mon),
# and day of week (dow) or use '*' in these fields (for 'any').
#
# Notice that tasks will be started based on the cron's system
# daemon's notion of time and timezones.
#
# Output of the crontab jobs (including errors) is sent through
# email to the user the crontab file belongs to (unless redirected).
#
# For example, you can run a backup of all your user accounts
# at 5 a.m every week with:
# 0 5 * * 1 tar -zcf /var/backups/home.tgz /home/
#
# For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)
#
# m h dom mon dow   command
*/5 * * * * /usr/local/bin/system_report.sh >> /var/log/system_report.log 2>&1
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ █
```

```
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ cat /var/log/system_report.log
System Report - Fri Nov 21 09:55:01 UTC 2025
Uptime:
up 10 minutes
CPU Usage:
12%
Memory Usage:
38.3%
Disk Usage:
30%
Top CPU Processes:
  PID CMD          %CPU
    1 /sbin/init      0.3
  969 /snap/amazon-ssm-agent/1179  0.1
  606 /usr/lib/snapd/snapd      0.0
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ █
```

```

devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ TIMESTAMP=$(date +%s000)
MESSAGE=$(tail -n 10 /var/log/system_report.log | tr '\n' ' ' | tr -d ',')

/usr/local/bin/aws logs put-log-events \
    --log-group-name /devops/intern-metrics \
    --log-stream-name system-logs \
    --log-events timestamp=$TIMESTAMP,message="$MESSAGE"
{
    "nextSequenceToken": "49669160732496605873417359163334251472127009435309572994"
}
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ 

```

Part 4: AWS Integration

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Log Events interface. The left sidebar navigation includes CloudWatch, AI Operations, Alarms, Logs (selected), Metrics, Application Signals, GenAI Observability, Network Monitoring, and Insights. Under Logs, it shows Log groups, Log Anomalies, Live Tail, Logs Insights (New), and Contributor Insights. The main content area displays a log event from the /devops/intern-metrics log group. The event details are as follows:

- Timestamp:** 2025-11-21T18:00:37.000Z
- Message:**

```

8.7% Memory Usage: 44.0% Disk Usage: 388 Top CPU Processes: PID CPU NCPU 2466 ps -eo pidcmdRcpu --sort+ 258 2456 /bin/bash /usr/local/bin/sy 2.5 2438 /usr/local/bin/configure 0.5

```

At the bottom right of the interface, there are links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

BONUS : - Use a systemd service instead of cron for the report script.

```

devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ sudo systemctl start system-report.timer
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ sudo crontab -r
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ sudo systemctl list-timers --all | grep system-report
Fri 2025-11-21 10:11:35 UTC 4min 42s Fri 2025-11-21 10:06:35 UTC 17s ago system-report.timer
devops_intern@krishna-devops:~$ 

```

**BONUS :- Add an email alert (using AWS SES or mail command) when disk usage > 80%.
BUT I HAVE USE 5% AS IT IS USING LESS DISK USAGE**

