

Documentation Complète - Projet de Monitoring avec Grafana, Prometheus et Node Exporter

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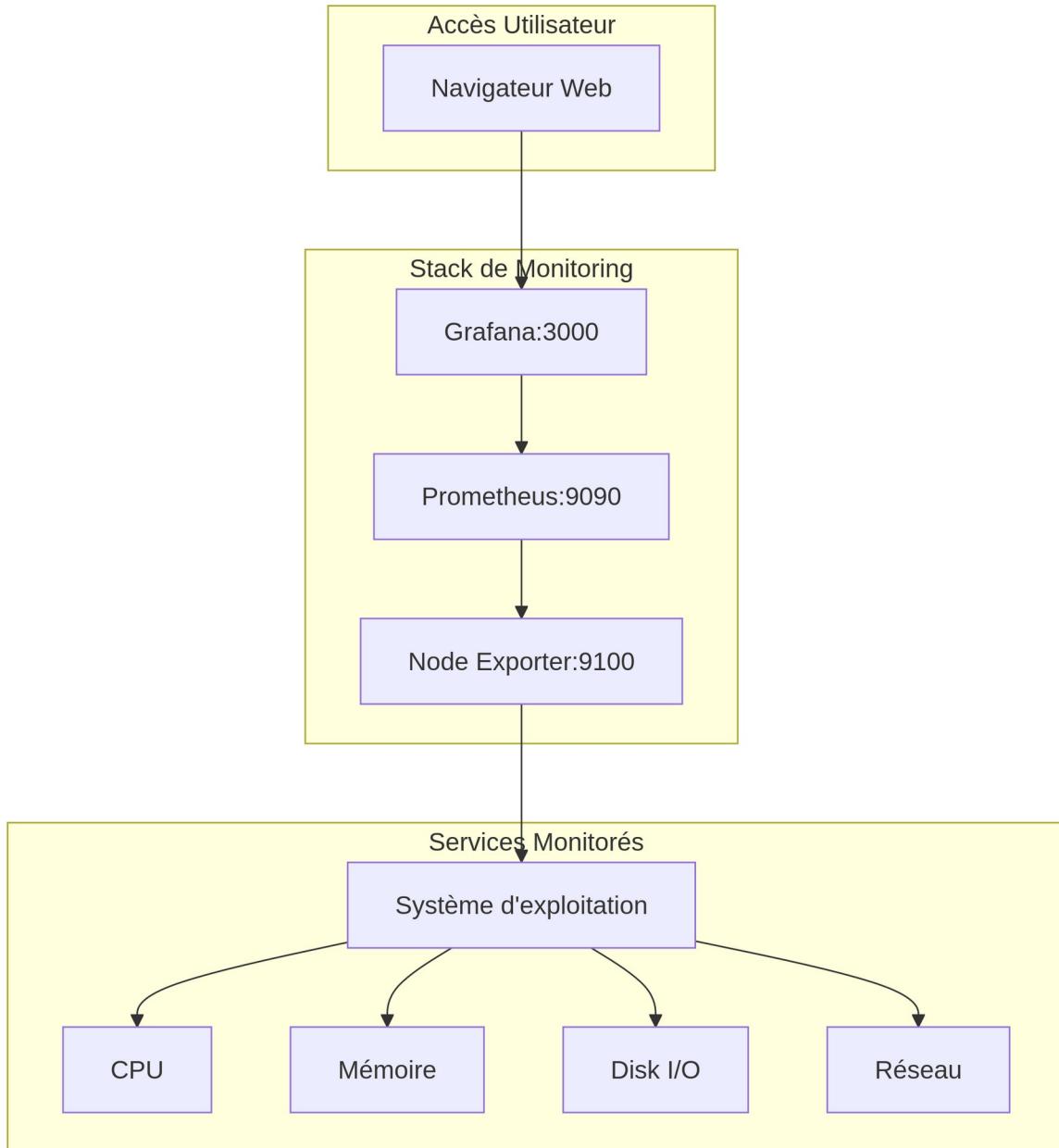
Aperçu du Projet

Ce projet déploie une stack complète de monitoring sur des serveurs AWS EC2 en utilisant Ansible. La stack comprend :

- **Grafana** : Plateforme de visualisation et de dashboard
- **Prometheus** : Système de monitoring et d'alerting
- **Node Exporter** : Collecteur de métriques système

Objectifs

- Surveillance en temps réel des performances système
- Tableaux de bord personnalisés pour les métriques AWS EC2
- Automatisation complète du déploiement
- Architecture scalable et reproductible



🏗️ Architecture du Système

🔄 Flux de données

1. **Node Exporter** collecte les métriques système
2. **Prometheus** scrape et stocke les métriques
3. **Grafana** visualise les données via des dashboards
4. **Utilisateurs** accèdent aux dashboards via le navigateur

Structure du Projet

text

```
grafana-monitoring-ansible/
├── ansible.cfg
├── inventories/
│   └── production/
│       └── hosts
├── group_vars/
│   └── all.yml
├── playbooks/
│   └── deploy-monitoring.yml
└── roles/
    ├── grafana/
    │   ├── tasks/
    │   │   └── main.yml
    │   ├── templates/
    │   │   ├── aws-dashboard.json.j2
    │   │   └── grafana.ini.j2
    │   └── files/
    │       └── datasource.yml
    ├── prometheus/
    │   ├── tasks/
    │   │   └── main.yml
    │   ├── templates/
    │   │   └── prometheus.yml.j2
    │   └── handlers/
    │       └── main.yml
    └── node_exporter/
        ├── tasks/
        │   └── main.yml
        └── handlers/
            └── main.yml

```

README.md

Description des Fichiers

Configuration Ansible

- **ansible.cfg** : Configuration globale d'Ansible
- **inventories/production/hosts** : Définition des serveurs cibles
- **group_vars/all.yml** : Variables communes à tous les hôtes

Playbooks

- **playbooks/deploy-monitoring.yml** : Playbook principal de déploiement

Rôles

Grafana :

- **tasks/main.yml** : Installation et configuration
- **templates/grafana.ini.j2** : Configuration serveur
- **templates/aws-dashboard.json.j2** : Dashboard de monitoring AWS
- **files/datasource.yml** : Configuration source de données Prometheus

Prometheus :

- `tasks/main.yml` : Installation et configuration
- `templates/prometheus.yml.j2` : Configuration des jobs de scraping
- `handlers/main.yml` : Gestionnaires de services

Node Exporter :

- `tasks/main.yml` : Installation et configuration
 - `handlers/main.yml` : Gestionnaires de services
-

Pré requis et Installation

Config Système

Serveur Cible

- **Système d'exploitation** : Amazon Linux 2023
- **Utilisateur** : `ec2-user` avec privilèges sudo
- **Ports ouverts** : 3000 (Grafana), 9090 (Prometheus), 9100 (Node Exporter)
- **Espace disque** : Minimum 37GB libre
- **Mémoire** : Minimum 8GB RAM

Machine de Déploiement

- **Ansible** : Version 2.9+
- **Python** : Version 3.6+
- **Accès SSH** : Clé SSH configurée

Configuration SSH

bash

```
# Générer une clé SSH (si nécessaire)
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -f ~/.ssh/my_new_key

# Copier la clé publique vers le serveur
ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/my_new_key.pub ec2-user@3.105.85.131
```

Installation des Dépendances

bash

```
# Sur la machine de déploiement
sudo yum install ansible python3-pip -y

# Vérifier l'installation
ansible --version
```

```
python3 --version
```

Configuration Détailée

Configuration Ansible (`ansible.cfg`)

ini

```
[defaults]
host_key_checking = False
inventory = inventories/production/hosts
private_key_file = ~/.ssh/my_new_key
remote_user = ec2-user
roles_path = roles

[privilegeEscalation]
become = True
becomeMethod = sudo
```

Inventaire (`inventories/production/hosts`)

ini

```
[monitoring_servers]
3.105.85.131

[monitoring_servers:vars]
ansible_python_interpreter=/usr/bin/python3
```

Variables Globales (`group_vars/all.yml`)

yaml

```
# Configuration Grafana
grafana_admin_user: "admin"
grafana_admin_password: "admin"
grafana_version: "10.2.0"
grafana_port: 3000

# Configuration Prometheus
prometheus_version: "2.47.0"
prometheus_port: 9090

# Configuration Node Exporter
node_exporter_version: "1.6.1"
node_exporter_port: 9100

# Configuration Domaine
domain_name: "3.105.85.131"
```



Déploiement

➡ Processus de Déploiement

1. Vérification Pré-déploiement

bash

```
# Tester la connexion SSH
ansible -i inventories/production/hosts all -m ping

# Vérifier l'inventaire
ansible-inventory -i inventories/production/hosts --list
```

2. Déploiement Complet

bash

```
# Exécuter le playbook principal
ansible-playbook playbooks/deploy-monitoring.yml

# Avec verbose pour plus de détails
ansible-playbook playbooks/deploy-monitoring.yml -v
```

3. Déploiement par Rôle (si nécessaire)

bash

```
# Déployer seulement Node Exporter
ansible-playbook playbooks/deploy-monitoring.yml --tags "node_exporter"

# Déployer seulement Prometheus
ansible-playbook playbooks/deploy-monitoring.yml --tags "prometheus"

# Déployer seulement Grafana
ansible-playbook playbooks/deploy-monitoring.yml --tags "grafana"
```

📋 Étapes du Déploiement

➡ Pré-tâches

- Mise à jour du système
- Installation des dépendances (firewalld, python3-pip)
- Démarrage et configuration du firewall

💻 Node Exporter

- Création de l'utilisateur dédié
- Téléchargement et installation
- Configuration du service systemd
- Ouverture du port 9100

Prometheus

- Création de l'utilisateur dédié
- Téléchargement et installation
- Configuration des jobs de scraping
- Ouverture du port 9090



Grafana

- Ajout du repository officiel
- Installation du package
- Configuration via templates
- Configuration de la source de données Prometheus
- Déploiement du dashboard AWS EC2
- Ouverture du port 3000



Post-tâches

- Vérification du statut des services
 - Affichage des URLs d'accès
-



Accès aux Services

URLs des Services

Service	URL	Port	Description
Grafana	http://3.105.85.131:3000	3000	Interface de visualisation
Prometheus	http://3.105.85.131:9090	9090	Interface de requêtes
Node Exporter	http://3.105.85.131:9100/metrics	9100	Métriques brutes



Identifiants Grafana

- Utilisateur : admin
- Mot de passe : admin

NB : Changer le mot de passe après la première connexion si vous voulez !



Dashboard AWS EC2

Le dashboard inclut les métriques suivantes :



Métriques Système

- **Utilisation CPU** : Pourcentage d'utilisation du processeur
- **Utilisation Mémoire** : Pourcentage de mémoire utilisée

- **I/O Disque** : Taux de lecture/écriture en bytes/s
- **Trafic Réseau** : Données reçues/transmises en bytes/s

Panels du Dashboard

1. **CPU Usage** : Métrique statistique avec unité en pourcentage
 2. **Memory Usage** : Métrique statistique avec unité en pourcentage
 3. **Disk I/O** : Série temporelle pour lecture/écriture
 4. **Network Traffic** : Série temporelle pour réception/transmission
-

Results

```
Nov 24 00:37  grafana-monitoring-ansible
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help ← → ⌂ grafana-monitoring-ansible
EXPLORER ... .yml ansible.cfg main.yml .../node_exporter/tasks main.yml .../handlers main.yml prometheus.yml ...
GRAFANA-MONITORING-ANSIBLE
  - name: restart node_exporter
    systemd:
      name: node_exporter
      state: restarted
      enabled: yes
  - name: daemon-reload
    systemd:
      daemon_reload: yes
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
TASK [grafana : Ajouter la source de données Prometheus dans Grafana via l'API] *****
d-a-s@k8s-master:~/Desktop/grafana-monitoring-ansible$ ansible-playbook playbooks/deploy-monitoring.yml
PLAY [Déployer la stack de monitoring complète] *****
***** TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
*****
ok: [3.105.85.131]
*****
TASK [Mettre à jour le système] *****
*****
ok: [3.105.85.131]
*****
TASK [Installer les dépendances] *****
*****
ok: [3.105.85.131]
*****
TASK [Démarrer firewalld] *****
*****
ok: [3.105.85.131]
*****
TASK [Vérifier la version de Node Exporter] *****
*****
ok: [3.105.85.131] => {
  "msg": "Version de Node Exporter : 1.6.1"
}
Ln 17, Col 27 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF YML Copilot
Welcome to Copilot
Let's get started
Add context (#), exit >
Build Workspace
Show Config
Review AI output carefully before use.
```

Déployer la stack de monitoring complète

The screenshot shows a terminal window with several tabs open, displaying Ansible playbooks for a Grafana monitoring setup. The tabs include:

- main.yml
- ansible.cfg
- main.yml .../node_exporter/tasks
- main.yml .../handlers
- main.yml .../prometheus
- prometheus.yml.j2

The main content area shows the execution of the playbooks:

```
roles > node_exporter > handlers > ! main.yml
  1 ---
  2   - name: restart node_exporter
  3     systemd:
  4       name: node_exporter
  5       state: restarted
  6       enabled: yes
  7
  8   - name: daemon-reload
  9     systemd:
 10       daemon_reload: yes

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
```

```
ok: [3.105.85.131] => {
    "msg": "Grafana déployé avec succès !\nURL: http://3.105.85.131:3000\nUtilisateur: admin\nMot de passe: admin"
}

RUNNING HANDLER [node_exporter : restart grafana] ****
*****
changed: [3.105.85.131]

TASK [Vérifier que tous les services sont actifs] ****
*****
ok: [3.105.85.131] => (item=node_exporter)
ok: [3.105.85.131] => (item=grafana)
ok: [3.105.85.131] => (item=grafana-server)

TASK [Afficher les URLs d'accès] ****
*****
ok: [3.105.85.131] => {
    "msg": "Stack de monitoring déployée !\nNode Exporter: http://3.105.85.131:9100/metrics\nPrometheus: http://3.105.85.131:9090\nGrafana: http://3.105.85.131:3000"
}

PLAY RECAP ****
*****
3.105.85.131 : ok=38 changed=2 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=1 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

At the bottom, the prompt shows: `d-a-s@k8s-master:~/Desktop/grafana-monitoring-ansible$`

Déployer la stack de monitoring complète-fin

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with sections like Dashboard, AWS Global View, Events, Instances (selected), Images, AMIs, AMI Catalog, Elastic Block Store, Volumes, and Snapshots. The main content area has a header 'Instances (1) Info' with filters for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, and Public IPv4. A single instance is listed: i-087e824beec45f518, which is Running, t3.large, and has 3/3 checks passed. Below the table is a section titled 'Select an instance'.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4
	i-087e824beec45f518	Running	t3.large	3/3 checks passed	View alarms	ap-southeast-2a	ec2-3-105-85-

EC2 Instance

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for managing Elastic IP addresses. The URL in the browser is ap-southeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-southeast-2#Addresses. The top navigation bar includes tabs for VPC, EC2, and AWS. The sidebar on the left lists various services: Capacity Manager, Images, AMIs, AMI Catalog, Elastic Block Store, Volumes, Snapshots, Lifecycle Manager, Network & Security, Security Groups, Elastic IPs (selected), Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces, Load Balancing, Load Balancers, Target Groups, Trust Stores, Auto Scaling, and Auto Scaling Groups. The main content area displays the 'Elastic IP addresses (1/1) Info' section. A table lists one entry:

Name	Allocated IPv4 addr...	Type	Allocation ID	Reverse DNS record	Assoc
-	3.105.85.131	Public IP	eipalloc-07b045356ba1dd2a7	-	i-087e824beec45f518

Below the table, the IP address **3.105.85.131** is highlighted. A callout box provides a link to 'View IP address usage and recommendations to release unused IPs with [Public IP Insights](#)'. The 'Summary' tab is selected, showing the following details:

Allocated IPv4 address	Type	Allocation ID	Reverse DNS record
3.105.85.131	Public IP	eipalloc-07b045356ba1dd2a7	-
Association ID	Scope	Associated instance ID	Private IP address
eipassoc-08eba70378930e535	VPC	i-087e824beec45f518	172.31.4.234

At the bottom of the page, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, and Console Mobile App, along with copyright information: © 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

- Pour rendre les liens de votre instance EC2 accessible depuis internet il faut créer un Elastic IP, l'associer à votre instance avec le bouton Actions cliquer sur Associate Elastic IP Address

Nov 24 01:19

aws | Search [Alt+S]

ap-southeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-southeast-2#AssociateAddress:PublicIp=3.105.85.131

Account ID: 1856-1030-1050 | Asia Pacific (Sydney) | Aboubakar

EC2 > Elastic IP addresses > Associate Elastic IP address

Associate Elastic IP address Info

Choose the instance or network interface to associate to this Elastic IP address (3.105.85.131)

Elastic IP address: 3.105.85.131

Resource type
Choose the type of resource with which to associate the Elastic IP address.

Instance
 Network interface

⚠️ If you associate an Elastic IP address with an instance that already has an Elastic IP address associated, the previously associated Elastic IP address will be disassociated, but the address will still be allocated to your account. [Learn more](#)

If no private IP address is specified, the Elastic IP address will be associated with the primary private IP address.

Instance

Private IP address
The private IP address with which to associate the Elastic IP address.

Reassociation
Specify whether the Elastic IP address can be reassigned to a different resource if it already associated with a resource.

Allow this Elastic IP address to be reassigned

CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App © 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Choisir notre instance et cliquer sur Associate

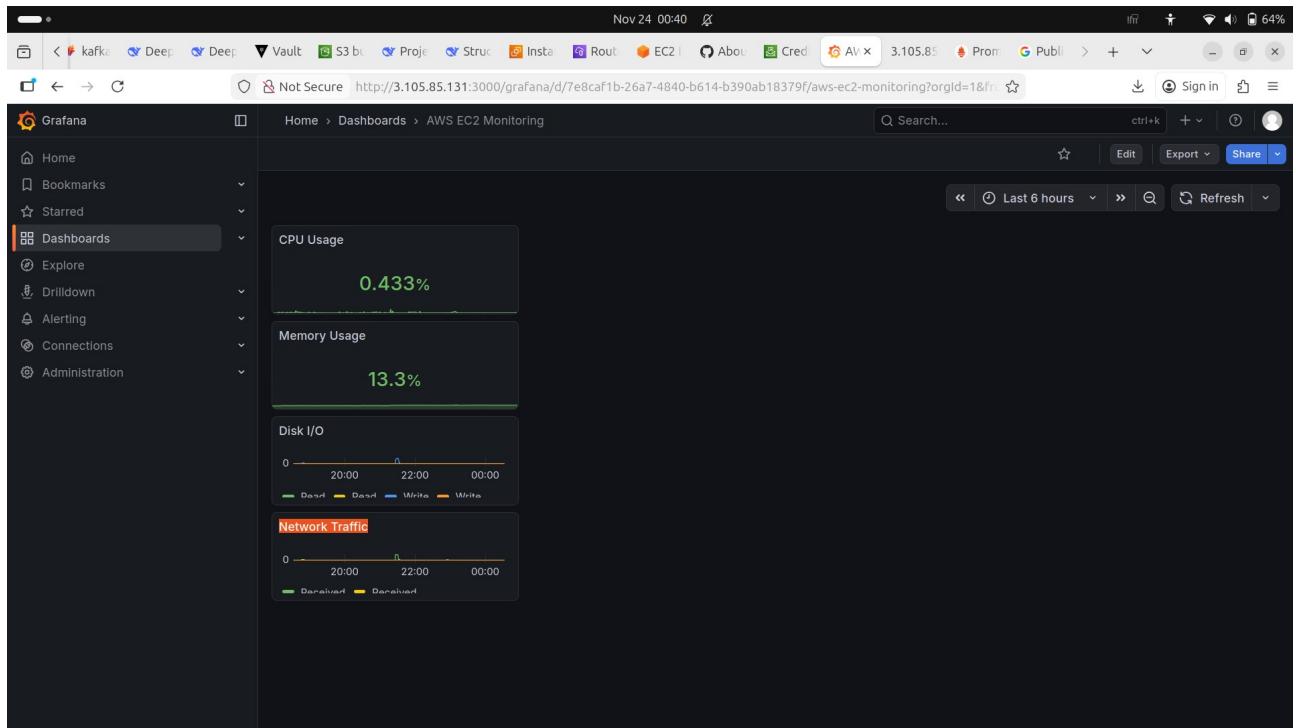
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Security Groups page. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Capacity Manager, Images, AMIs, AMI Catalog, Elastic Block Store, Volumes, Snapshots, Lifecycle Manager, Network & Security (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), and Load Balancing. The main content area displays a table of security groups:

Name	Security group ID	Security group name	VPC ID	Description
sg-0e70b51397b38b889	-	launch-wizard-2	vpc-0672a48d0d8fb70a5	launch-wizard-2 cre
sg-060f83a4c068ae724	-	launch-wizard-1	vpc-0672a48d0d8fb70a5	launch-wizard-1 cre
sg-04c0d5d0f5309e3f6	-	default	vpc-0672a48d0d8fb70a5	default VPC security

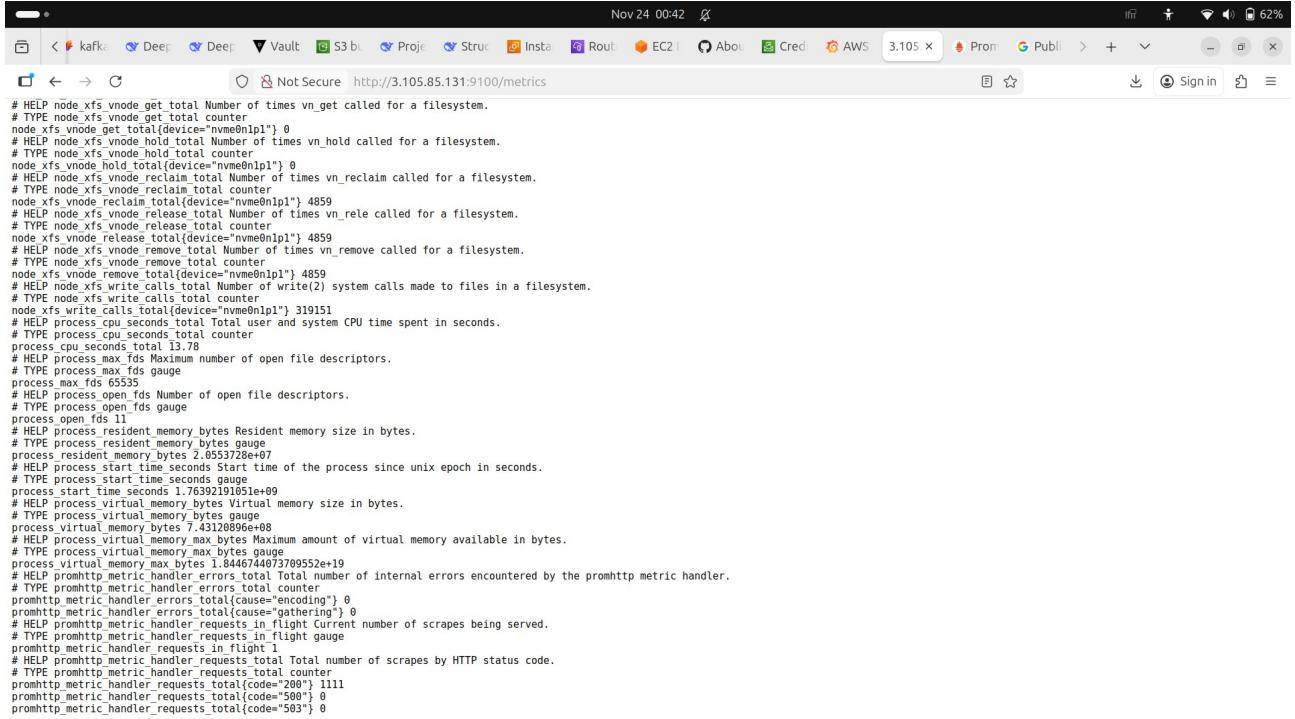
Below this, a specific security group is selected: sg-0e70b51397b38b889 - launch-wizard-2. The Inbound rules tab is selected, showing the following rules:

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
sgr-0b350f8052b0ffaeef	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22	
sgr-09fa2f4f507c0c3ed	IPv4	All traffic	All	All	

Choisir le Security Groups en lien avec votre instance et permettre le trafic entrant pour rendre l' IP Elastic Publique et accéder aux applications et liens depuis internet



Dashboard AWS EC2 Monitoring avec les métriques



The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL <http://3.105.85.131:9100/metrics>. The page displays a large amount of text representing various system metrics. The metrics are listed in a single column, each starting with a hash symbol (#) followed by a metric name and its definition. Some metrics include device-specific details like "node.xfs.vnode.get.total{device='nvme0n1p1'}". The text is mostly black on a white background, with some blue links at the top of the browser window.

```
# HELP node_xfs_vnode_get_total Number of times vn_get called for a filesystem.
# TYPE node_xfs_vnode_get_total counter
node.xfs.vnode.get.total{device="nvme0n1p1"} 0
# HELP node_xfs_vnode_hold_total Number of times vn_hold called for a filesystem.
# TYPE node_xfs_vnode_hold_total counter
node.xfs.vnode.hold.total{device="nvme0n1p1"} 0
# HELP node_xfs_vnode_reclaim_total Number of times vn_reclaim called for a filesystem.
# TYPE node_xfs_vnode_reclaim_total counter
node.xfs.vnode.reclaim.total{device="nvme0n1p1"} 4859
# HELP node_xfs_vnode_release_total Number of times vn_release called for a filesystem.
# TYPE node_xfs_vnode_release_total counter
node.xfs.vnode.release.total{device="nvme0n1p1"} 4859
# HELP node_xfs_vnode_remove_total Number of times vn_remove called for a filesystem.
# TYPE node_xfs_vnode_remove_total counter
node.xfs.vnode.remove.total{device="nvme0n1p1"} 4859
# HELP node_xfs_write_calls_total Number of write(2) system calls made to files in a filesystem.
# TYPE node_xfs_write_calls_total counter
node.xfs.write.calls.total{device="nvme0n1p1"} 319151
# HELP process_cpu_seconds_total Total user and system CPU time spent in seconds.
# TYPE process_cpu_seconds_total counter
process.cpu.seconds.total 13.78
# HELP process_max_fds Maximum number of open file descriptors.
# TYPE process_max_fds gauge
process.max_fds 65535
# HELP process_open_fds Number of open file descriptors.
# TYPE process_open_fds gauge
process.open_fds 11
# HELP process_resident_memory_bytes Resident memory size in bytes.
# TYPE process_resident_memory_bytes gauge
process.resident_memory.bytes 2.0553725e+07
# HELP process_start_time_seconds Start time of the process since unix epoch in seconds.
# TYPE process_start_time_seconds gauge
process.start_time_seconds 1.76392191051e+09
# HELP process_virtual_memory_bytes Virtual memory size in bytes.
# TYPE process_virtual_memory_bytes gauge
process.virtual_memory.bytes 7.4312086e+08
# HELP process_virtual_memory_max_bytes Maximum amount of virtual memory available in bytes.
# TYPE process_virtual_memory_max_bytes gauge
process.virtual.memory.max.bytes 1.8446744973789552e+19
# HELP promhttp_metric_handler_errors_total Total number of internal errors encountered by the promhttp metric handler.
# TYPE promhttp_metric_handler_errors_total counter
promhttp.metric.handler.errors.total{cause="encoding"} 0
promhttp.metric.handler.errors.total{cause="gathering"} 0
# HELP promhttp_metric_handler_requests_in_flight Current number of scrapes being served.
# TYPE promhttp_metric_handler_requests_in_flight gauge
promhttp.metric.handler.requests.in_flight 1
# HELP promhttp_metric_handler_requests_total Total number of scrapes by HTTP status code.
# TYPE promhttp_metric_handler_requests_total counter
promhttp.metric.handler.requests.total{code="200"} 1111
promhttp.metric.handler.requests.total{code="500"} 0
promhttp.metric.handler.requests.total{code="503"} 0
```

API des métriques

The screenshot shows the Prometheus web interface with two panels. The top panel displays memory usage metrics:

```
process_resident_memory_bytes{instance="localhost:9090", job="prometheus"} 86491136
process_resident_memory_bytes{instance="localhost:9100", job="node_exporter"} 20738048
```

The bottom panel shows CPU idle time metrics:

```
100 - (avg by (instance) (irate(node_cpu_seconds_total{mode="idle"}[5m]) * 100)) 0.4999999999272404
```

Prometheus et quelques requêtes:

1 - La première requête donne la quantité de mémoire résidentielle utilisée par un processus spécifique. La mémoire résidentielle est la mémoire utilisée par un programme (ou processus) et qui réside réellement en mémoire physique (RAM), par opposition à la mémoire virtuelle (qui peut être échangée avec le disque dur)

2 – La deuxième permet de suivre la consommation mémoire de Prometheus et Node Exporter en temps réel, afin de t'assurer que ces processus n'utilisent pas de manière excessive de la mémoire.

✓ Conclusion

Cette stack de monitoring fournit une solution complète pour surveiller les performances des instances AWS EC2. L'automatisation via Ansible assure un déploiement reproduit et fiable, tandis que la modularité des rôles permet une maintenance aisée.