

**Computer Engineering &
Software Systems**



**Ain Shams University
Faculty of Engineering**

Network Management System Project Report

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Objective: implement a Network management system using Prometheus on multiple AWS EC2 instances

- 1- Install Prometheus server on one EC2 instance.**
- 2- Install Prometheus node-exporter on multiple EC2 instances.**
- 3- Install Prometheus alerts system on the server EC2 instance.**
- 4- Display Prometheus portal with KPIs (CPUs/MEM usage), and EC2 instances (Targets) monitoring.**

What is Prometheus?

The Prometheus Network Management System is an open-source monitoring and alerting system designed to collect and analyze metrics from various sources in real-time. It was created by the SoundCloud development team in 2012 and is now a part of the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF).

At its core, Prometheus works by scraping metrics from instrumented targets (e.g., servers, applications, containers, or devices) using a pull model. These targets expose their metrics via HTTP endpoints, which Prometheus can query periodically to gather data.

Once the data is collected, Prometheus stores it in a time-series database that allows for querying and analysis. Users can create complex queries using the PromQL (Prometheus Query Language) to filter, aggregate, and transform the collected data.

Prometheus also provides a built-in alerting system that can be configured to trigger notifications when certain thresholds are exceeded. This allows operators to proactively identify and address issues before they impact the end-user experience.



In addition to its core functionality, Prometheus has a large ecosystem of plugins and integrations that extend its capabilities. For example, Grafana can be used to visualize and explore Prometheus metrics, and exporters can be used to collect metrics from third-party systems.

Components of a Prometheus system

The most basic Prometheus system consists of 3 components

- 1- Prometheus server: the central node that collects data from all other nodes and is responsible for organizing that data and creating alerts if any node was to misbehave or go down
- 2- Prometheus targets: branch nodes that are running system critical programs for our cloud application that we would like to collect data on their performance and uptime
- 3- Prometheus node exporters: Exporters are software components that expose data to Prometheus. They run on the same host as the monitored application and provide metrics data.

Benefits of network management systems

A network management system (NMS) such as Prometheus provides a comprehensive view of an organization's network infrastructure, allowing network administrators to monitor network performance, identify issues, and take corrective action. The benefits of an NMS include increased network availability, faster troubleshooting, and improved security. With an NMS in place, organizations can proactively manage their network infrastructure, reduce downtime, and ensure optimal performance.



Why should we use Prometheus?

We should use Prometheus over other NMSes because:

- 1- It is open source and free to use with highly customizable features.
- 2- It is highly scalable and able to handle large and complex networks.
- 3- It is designed to be highly available and fault tolerant.
- 4- It provides a powerful query language (PromQL) to analyze its collected data.
- 5- It has a large and active community of users that contribute to its codebase with new features.

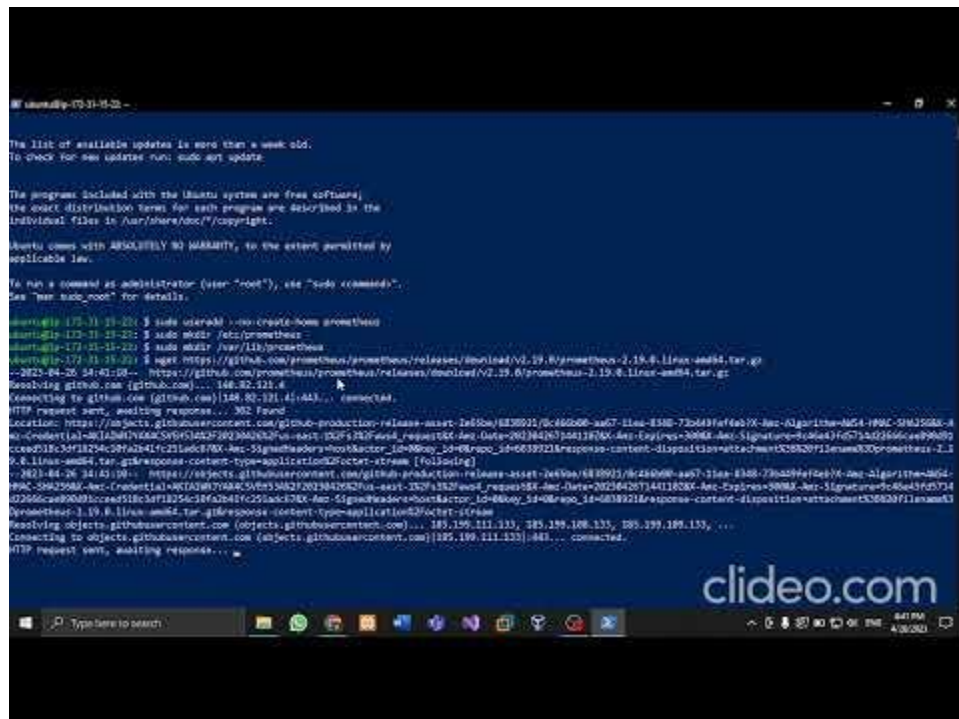
After we have learned about Prometheus and its key benefits, we will now follow 4 links to install Prometheus, create Prometheus Server, create a node exporter, use them for Service Discovery and Alert management.



1st link: Install Prometheus on AWS EC2

<https://codewizardly.com/prometheus-on-aws-ec2-part1/>

Step-by-Step demo video and showing output, Click Image below.





2nd Link: Prometheus Node Exporter on AWS EC2

<https://codewizardly.com/prometheus-on-aws-ec2-part2/>

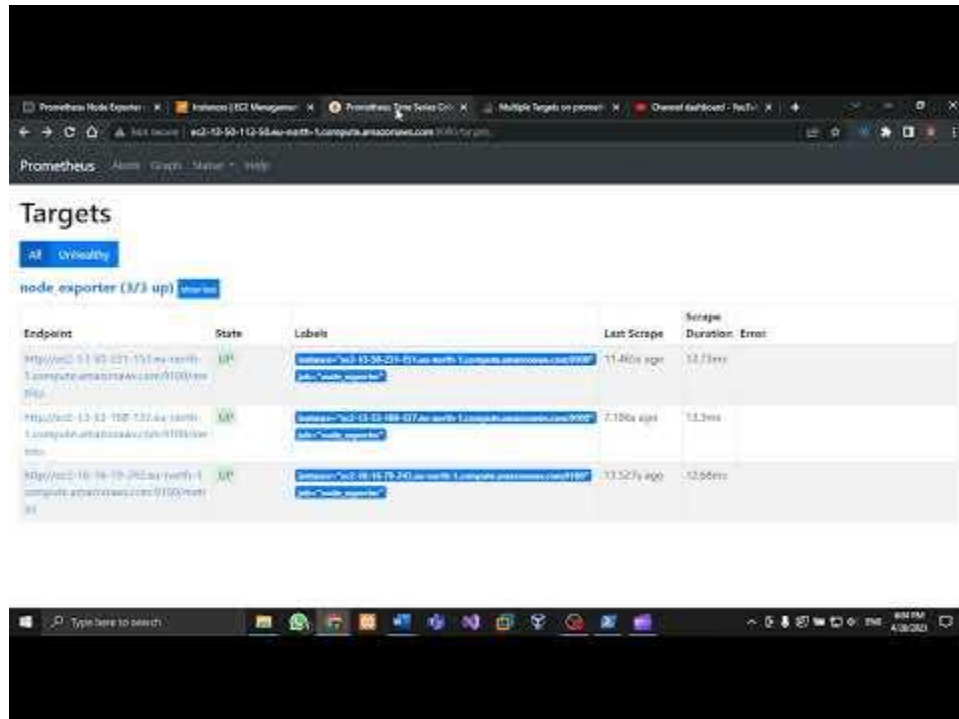
Following this link, we will launch a second AWS EC2 instance, install Prometheus Node Exporter in it and finally, configure Prometheus to collect its metrics.

Step-by-Step demo video and showing output, Click Image below.

[illegible]



Since we will need multiple nodes, 2 more Nodes were created following same steps of 2nd Link. Click Image below.





3rd Link: Prometheus Service Discovery on AWS EC2

<https://codewizardly.com/prometheus-on-aws-ec2-part3/>

Step-by-Step demo video and showing output, Click Image below.

```
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~#
prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/prometheus
prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/ICSSSE
prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/prometheus.yml
prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/console_libraries/
prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/console_libraries/www.lib
prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/console_libraries/prom.lib
prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/promtool

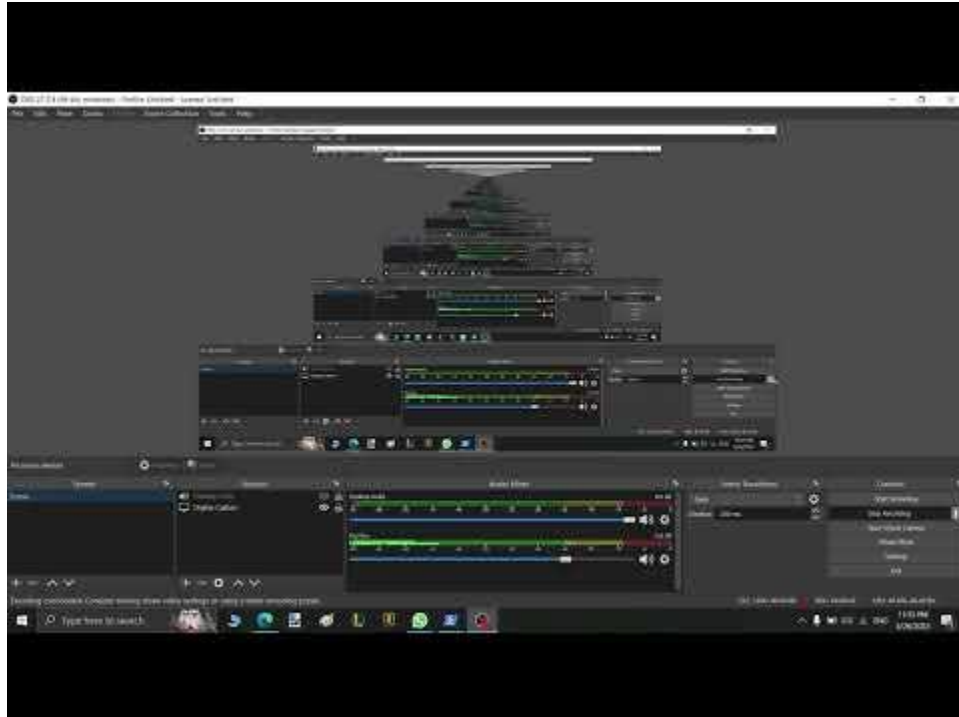
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo cp prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/prometheus /usr/local/bin/
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo cp -r prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/console /etc/prometheus
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo cp -r prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/console_libraries /etc/prometheus
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo cp prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64/promtool /usr/local/bin/
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# mv -r prometheus-2.19.0.linux-amd64 /usr
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo nano /etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/prometheus.service
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo chmod prometheus:prometheus /etc/prometheus
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo chmod prometheus:prometheus /usr/local/bin/prometheus
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo chmod prometheus:prometheus /usr/local/bin/promtool
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo chmod -R prometheus:prometheus /etc/prometheus/console
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo chmod -R prometheus:prometheus /etc/prometheus/console_libraries
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo chmod -R prometheus:prometheus /usr/lib/prometheus
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo systemctl daemon-reload
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo systemctl enable prometheus
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/prometheus.service → /etc/systemd/system/prometheus.service.
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo systemctl start prometheus
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo nano /etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo systemctl restart prometheus
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo nano /etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo systemctl restart prometheus
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo systemctl restart prometheus
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo nano /etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo systemctl restart prometheus
root@ip-172-31-15-22:~# sudo nano
```



4th Link: Prometheus Alert manager:

<https://codewizardly.com/prometheus-on-aws-ec2-part4/>

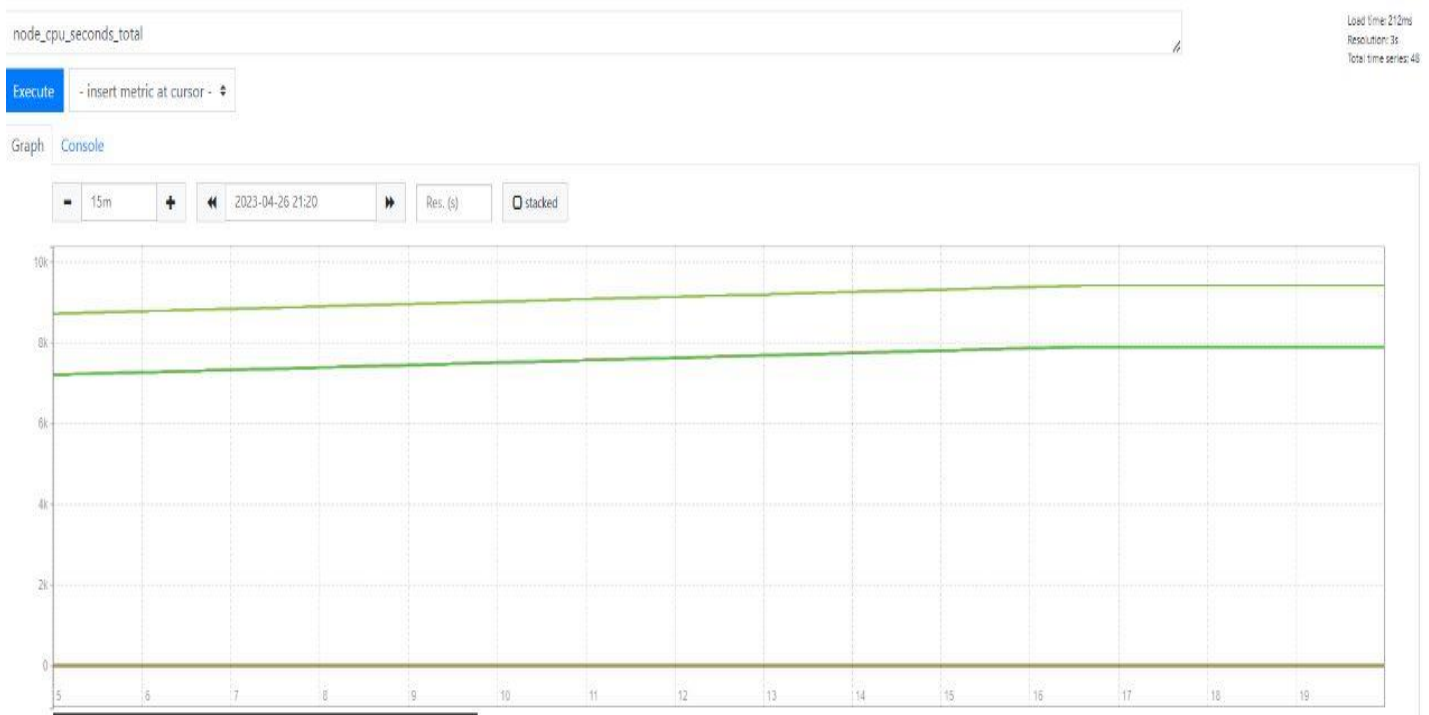
Following this link, we will show its output: Click Image below.





Display Prometheus portal with KPIs (CPUs/MEM usage), and EC2 instances (Targets) monitoring.

We have 3 Nodes running, So for CPU Usage we chose “node_cpu_seconds_total” graph below as it appears we have 3 lines in the graph:



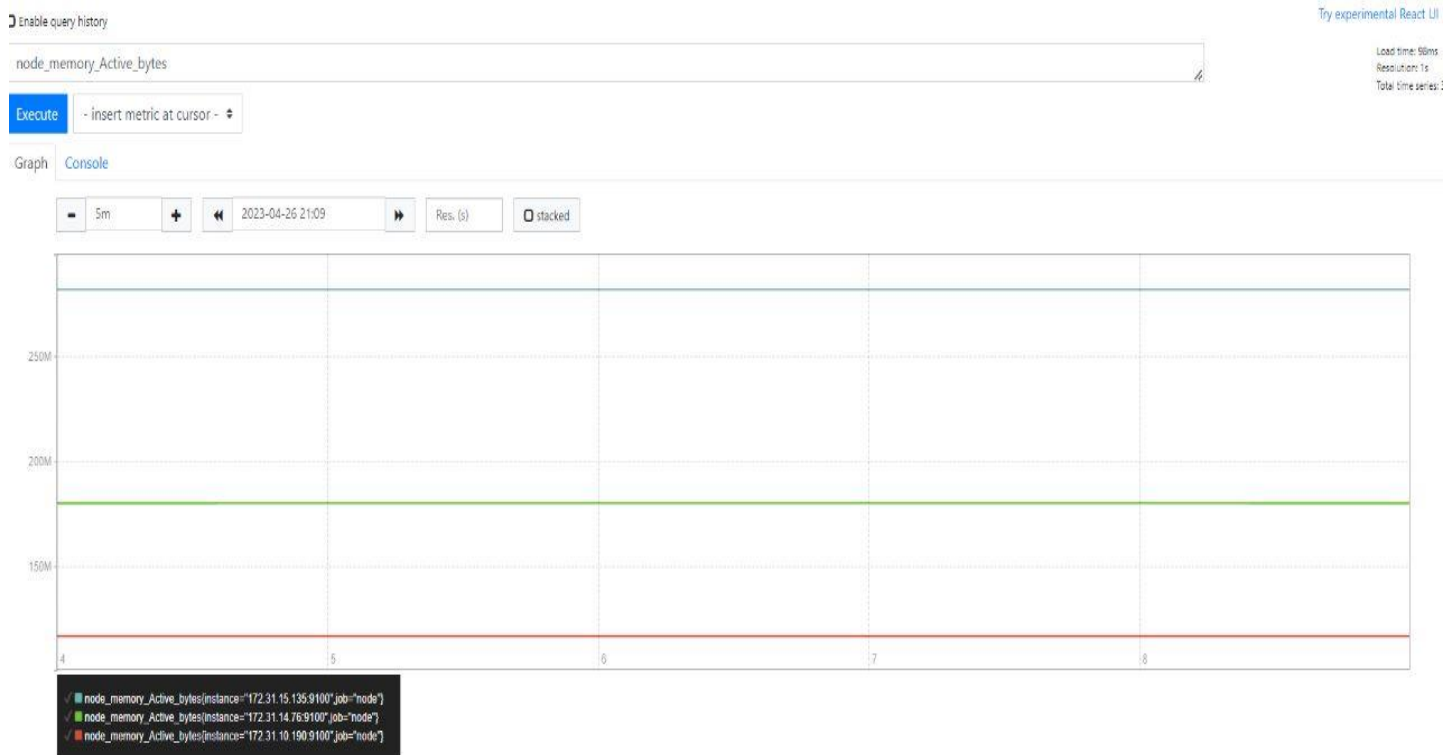


If we “Stop” one of the instances, the upper line will not continue respect to time as it is in the graph below:





For Memory Usage, we chose “node_memory_Active_bytes” graph below:



Conclusion

Node-exporter measures multiple metrics such as memory, disk space, CPU, and network traffic. By monitoring these metrics with a tool like Prometheus, you can manage distributed systems over a network, no matter how complex or large and avoid bottlenecks in the virtual or physical nodes helps avoid slow-down and outages that are difficult to diagnose at a pod or container level.