

# Application Health Checker

## 1. Purpose

A small tool that checks whether an application and its host system are healthy and notifies you when something needs attention.

## 2. Quick facts

**What it does:** Runs simple health checks (service up, HTTP response).

**How it runs:** As a script scheduled by cron or run manually.

**Output:** Console logs, optional email/slack alert, and a brief log file.

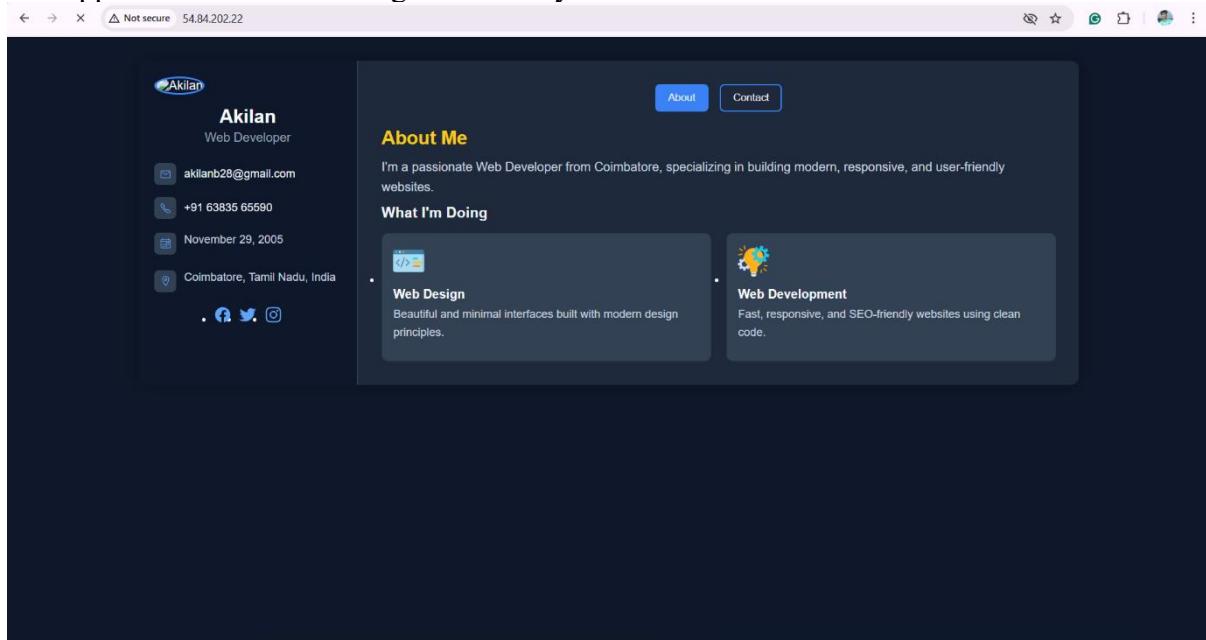
### Prerequisites

- A Linux server
- Bash installed
- Access to the application (URL or port)

**Step1:** Create an EC2 instance and copy the public IP.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics Insights interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'Health checker script', 'Instances | EC2 | us-east-1', 'SecurityGroups | EC2 | us-e...', 'EC2 Instance Connect | us...', 'Repository search results', and 'Akilan Portfolio'. The main content area displays a table titled 'Instances (1/2) Info' with two rows. The first row has a checked checkbox, the name 'server', the instance ID 'i-07b337fa7b82c29b0', the state 'Running', the type 't2.micro', the status check 'Initializing', the alarm status 'View alarms +', the availability zone 'us-east-1d', and the public IPv4 'ec2-54-84-2'. The second row has an unchecked checkbox, the name 'server', the instance ID 'i-0e370378c9587c3e6', the state 'Terminated', the type 't2.micro', the status check '–', the alarm status 'View alarms +', the availability zone 'us-east-1d', and the public IPv4 '–'. Below the table, there is a detailed view for the first instance, showing its security group rules and outbound rules. The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2, Instances, Images, and Elastic Block Store.

Our application is now running successfully.



## Step 2: Create the script file

vi app.sh

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
# app_health_check.sh https://example.com -- optional second arg: timeout_seconds (default 5)
URL="${1:-http://54.84.202.22}"
TIMEOUT=${2:-5}
RETRIES=2
SLEEP_BETWEEN=1

check_once() {
    # -s silent, -S show error, -o /dev/null ignore body, -w "%{http_code}" write http code, --max-time timeout
    http_code=$(curl -s -o /dev/null -w "%{http_code} %{time_total}" --max-time "$TIMEOUT" "$URL" >/dev/null)
    echo "$http_code"
}

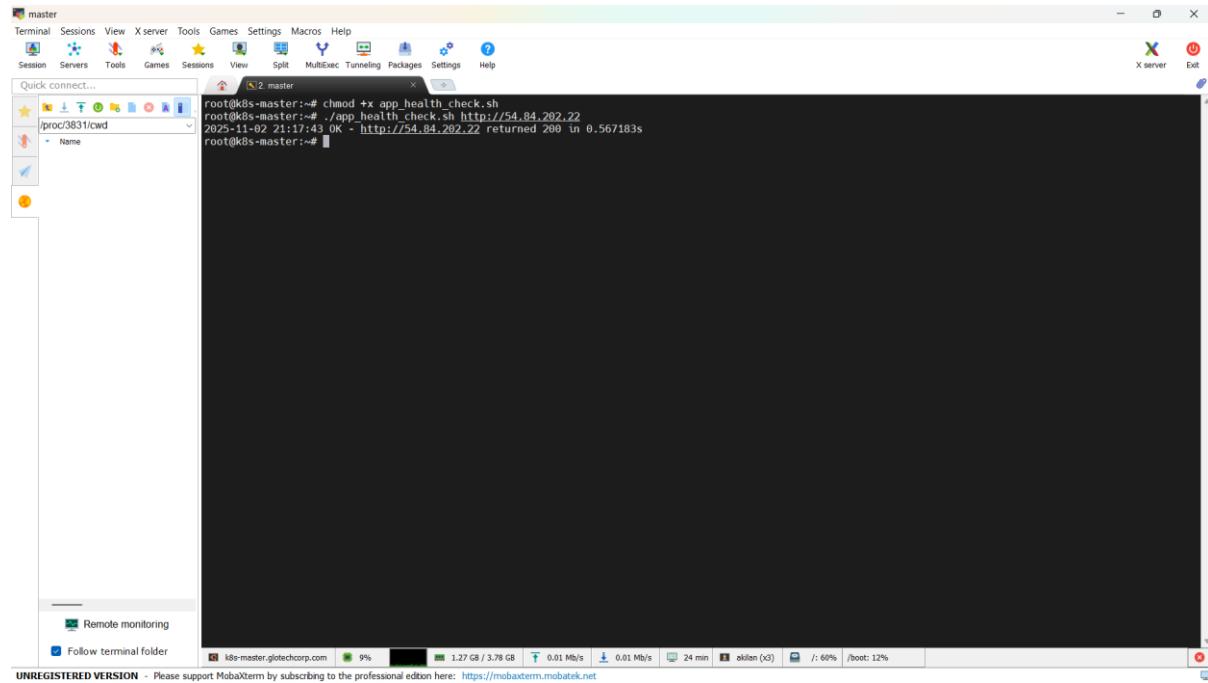
for i in $(seq 0 $RETRIES); do
    out=$(check_once)
    if [[ $out =~ ^2[0-9][0-9]$ || "$out" == "301" || "$out" == "302" ]]; then
        echo "$date +$Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S" OK - $URL returned $status_code in ${resp_time}s"
        exit 0
    else
        echo "$date +$Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S" WARN - attempt $((i+1)): returned ${status_code}:NO_RESPONSE"
        sleep "$SLEEP_BETWEEN"
    fi
done

echo "$(date +$Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S) DOWN - $URL appears down after $((RETRIES+1)) tries"
exit 2
```

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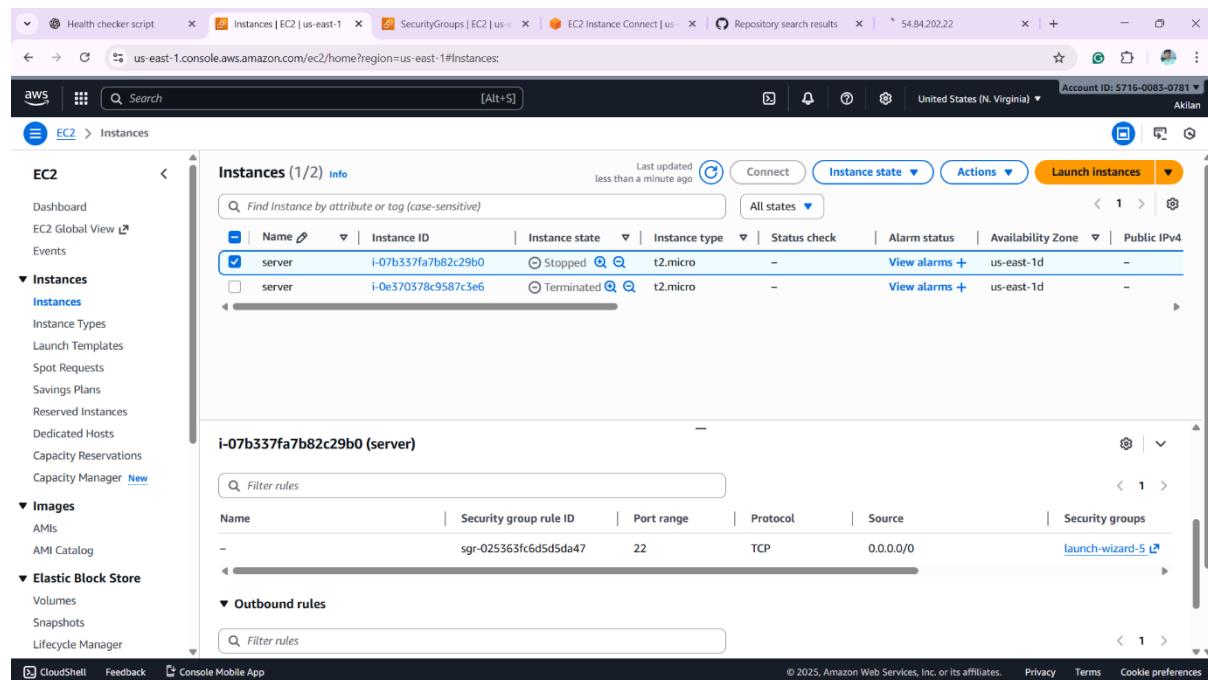
## Step 3: Run the script

You will see the result as **OK**, indicating that the application is up and running.



A screenshot of the MobaXterm application window titled "master". The terminal session shows the command "chmod +x app\_health\_check.sh" being run, followed by ". ./app\_health\_check.sh http://54.84.202.22", which returns "2025-11-02 21:17:43 OK - http://54.84.202.22 returned 200 in 0.567183s". The status bar at the bottom indicates "idle-master.gletechcorp.com" and "9%".

## Step 4: Stop the EC2 instance.



A screenshot of the AWS Management Console EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar shows navigation options like Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances, Images, and Elastic Block Store. The main content area displays a table of instances:

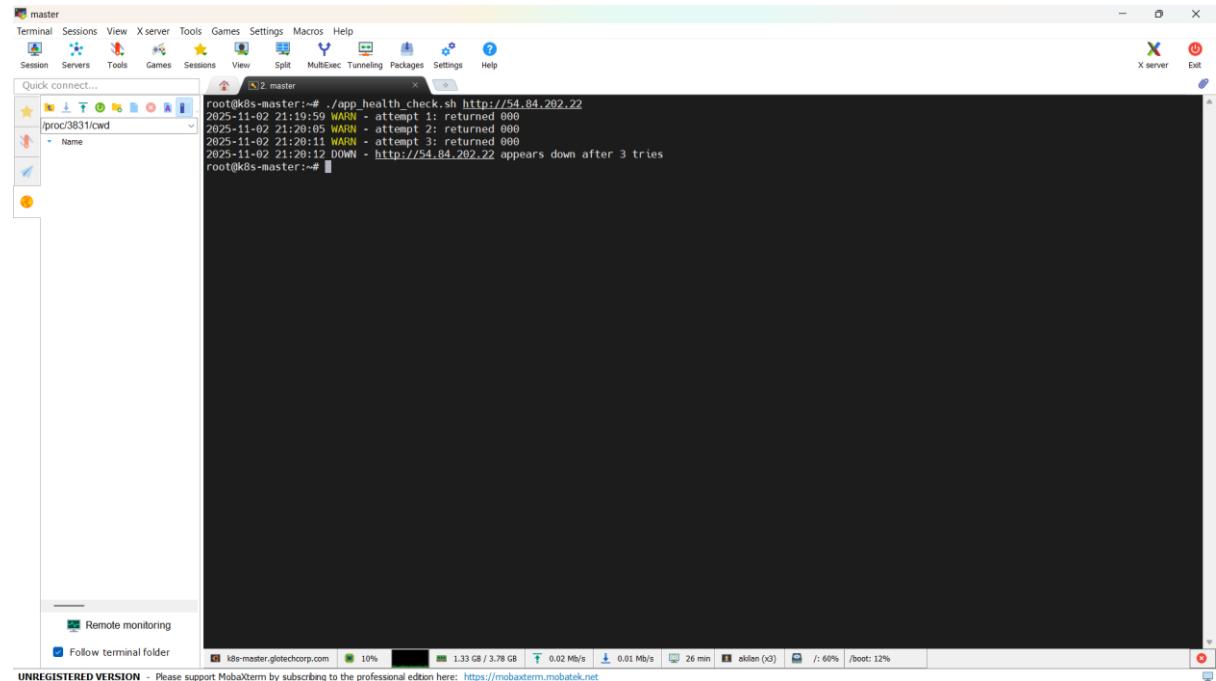
Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4
server	i-07b337fa7b82c29b0	Stopped	t2.micro	-	View alarms	us-east-1d	-
server	i-0e370378c9587c3e6	Terminated	t2.micro	-	View alarms	us-east-1d	-

The instance "i-07b337fa7b82c29b0 (server)" is selected. Below it, the Outbound rules section shows a single rule:

Name	Security group rule ID	Port range	Protocol	Source	Security groups
-	sgr-025363fc6d5d5da47	22	TCP	0.0.0.0/0	launch-wizard-5

## Step 5: Check the application again.

It will now show **DOWN**, indicating the application is not reachable.



The screenshot shows a MobaXterm window titled "master". The terminal session displays the output of a script named "app\_health\_check.sh" which attempts to reach an application at "http://54.84.202.22". The log shows three attempts, each returning a status code of 0 (000), followed by a "DOWN" status after three tries, indicating the application is not reachable.

```
root@k8s-master:~# ./app_health_check.sh http://54.84.202.22
2025-11-02 21:19:59 WARN - attempt 1: returned 000
2025-11-02 21:20:05 WARN - attempt 2: returned 000
2025-11-02 21:20:11 WARN - attempt 3: returned 000
2025-11-02 21:20:12 DOWN - http://54.84.202.22 appears down after 3 tries
root@k8s-master:~#
```

# System Health Monitoring Script:

To monitor system performance (CPU, memory, disk usage, and specific processes), create the following script:

```
vi /usr/local/bin/system_health_monitor.sh
```

Paste the bash code inside the file.

```
######
# Helper: Memory usage percentage
# returns integer percent memory used
#####
get_mem_usage() {
    # Use free, calculate (total - available) / total * 100
    # available is preferred where available exists (modern kernels)
    if free_out=$(free -m); then
        # parse headers
        # Example: Mem: 16000 8000 500 ...
        total=$(echo "$free_out" | awk '/Mem:/ {print $2}')
        if awk '/Mem:/ {print $7}' <<< "$free_out" >/dev/null >> $1; then
            # has "available" column
            avail=$(echo "$free_out" | awk '/Mem:/ {print $7}')
        else
            # fallback: available = free + buffers + cached
            free=$(echo "$free_out" | awk '/Mem:/ {print $4}')
            buffers=$(echo "$free_out" | awk '/Mem:/ {print $6}')
            cached=$(echo "$free_out" | awk '/Mem:/ {print $7}')
            avail=$((free + buffers + cached))
        fi
        used=$((total - avail))
        if ((used == 0)); then
            echo 0
        else
            mem_pct=$(( (used * 100) / total ))
            echo "$mem_pct"
        fi
    else
        echo "No memory information found in /proc/meminfo"
    fi
}
#!/usr/local/bin/system health monitor.sh" 214L, 6666B
87,1 41%
```

Once executed, the system health monitor script will check the configured parameters.

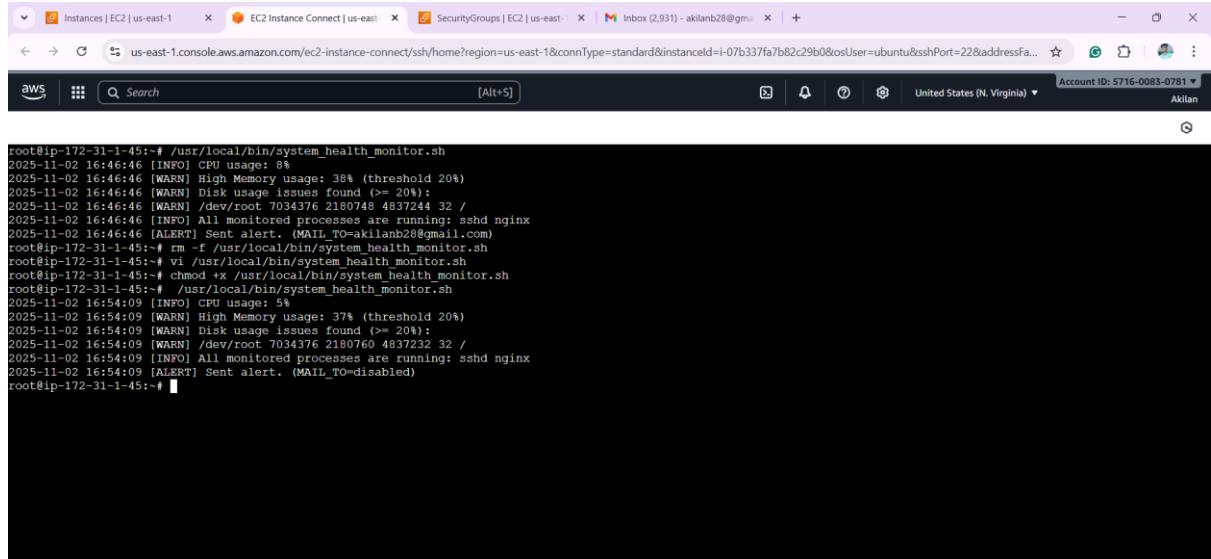


root@ip-172-31-1-45:~# /usr/local/bin/system\_health\_monitor.sh  
2025-11-02 16:23:05 [INFO] CPU usage: 24%  
2025-11-02 16:23:05 [INFO] Memory usage: 34%  
2025-11-02 16:23:05 [INFO] Disk usage: all filesystems below 50%  
2025-11-02 16:23:05 [INFO] All monitored processes are running: sshd nginx  
2025-11-02 16:23:05 [OK] System health OK.  
root@ip-172-31-1-45:~#

i-07b337fa7b82c29b0 (server)

Public IPs: 54.90.94.148 Private IPs: 172.31.1.45

If any metric exceeds the defined threshold, it sends a warning message and an email notification to the user.



```
root@ip-172-31-1-45:~# /usr/local/bin/system_health_monitor.sh
2025-11-02 16:46:46 [INFO] CPU usage: 8%
2025-11-02 16:46:46 [WARN] High Memory usage: 38% (threshold 20%)
2025-11-02 16:46:46 [WARN] Disk usage issues found (>= 20%)
2025-11-02 16:46:46 [WARN] /dev/root 7034376 2180748 4837244 32 /
2025-11-02 16:46:46 [INFO] All monitored processes are running: sshd nginx
2025-11-02 16:46:46 [ALERT] Sent alert. (MAIL_TO=akilanb28@gmail.com)
root@ip-172-31-1-45:~# rm -f /usr/local/bin/system_health_monitor.sh
root@ip-172-31-1-45:~# vi /usr/local/bin/system_health_monitor.sh
root@ip-172-31-1-45:~# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/system_health_monitor.sh
root@ip-172-31-1-45:~# ./usr/local/bin/system_health_monitor.sh
2025-11-02 16:54:09 [INFO] CPU usage: 5%
2025-11-02 16:54:09 [WARN] High Memory usage: 37% (threshold 20%)
2025-11-02 16:54:09 [WARN] Disk usage issues found (>= 20%)
2025-11-02 16:54:09 [WARN] /dev/root 7034376 2180760 4837232 32 /
2025-11-02 16:54:09 [INFO] All monitored processes are running: sshd nginx
2025-11-02 16:54:09 [ALERT] Sent alert. (MAIL_TO=disabled)
root@ip-172-31-1-45:~#
```

i-07b337fa7b82c29b0 (server)  
PublicIPs: 54.90.94.148 PrivateIPs: 172.31.1.45

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