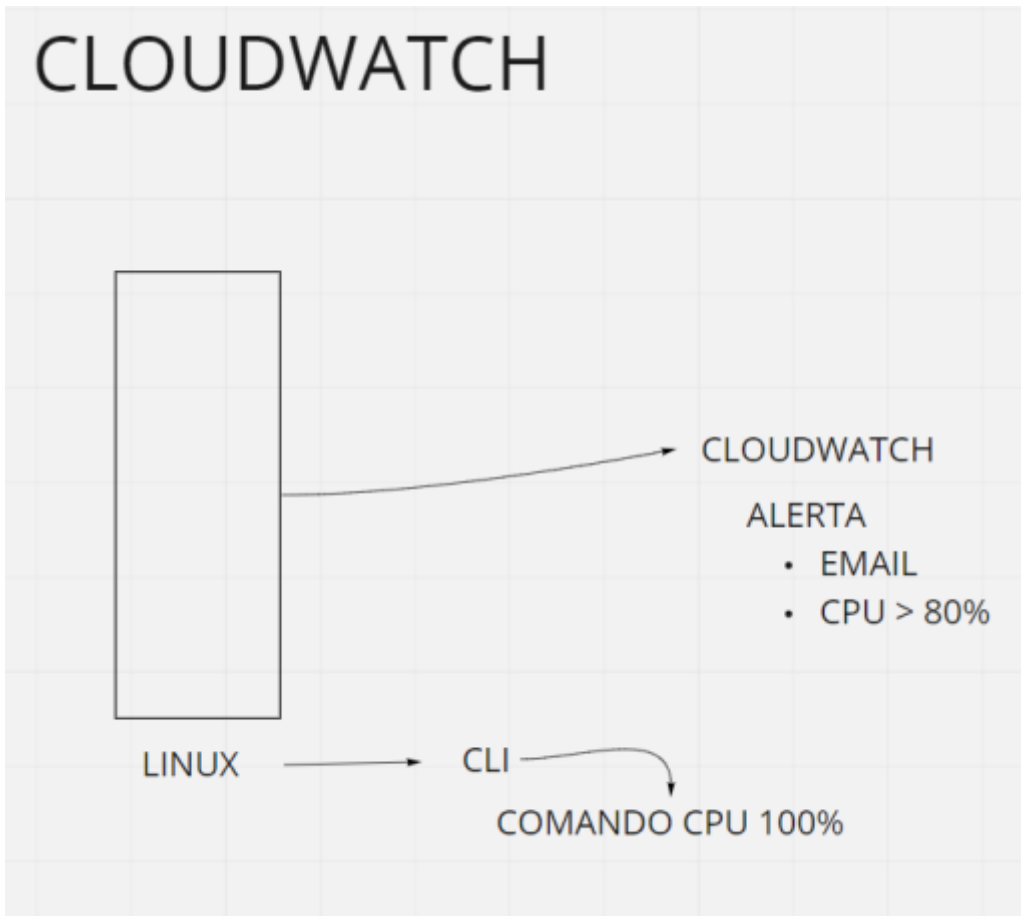


13 - CONFIGURANDO ALERTA NO CLOUDWATCH

- VAMOS PRECISAR DE UMA MAQUINA LINUX ONDE VAMOS FAZER O SEGUINTE:



- 1 - CRIAR A MAQUINA LINUX
- 2 - HABILITAR O CLOUDWATCH
- 3 - CRIAR ALERTA 80% CPU CLOUD WATCH
- 4 - USAR COMANDO CLI

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Network	vpc-301bb849 (default)	Create new VPC
Subnet	No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone)	Create new subnet
Auto-assign Public IP	Use subnet setting (Enable)	
Placement group	<input type="checkbox"/> Add instance to placement group	
Capacity Reservation	Open	
Domain join directory	No directory	Create new directory
IAM role	None	Create new IAM role
Shutdown behavior	Stop	
Stop - Hibernate behavior	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable hibernation as an additional stop behavior	
Enable termination protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Protect against accidental termination	
Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring Additional charges apply.	
Tenancy	Shared - Run a shared hardware instance Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.	
Elastic Inference	<input type="checkbox"/> Add an Elastic Inference accelerator Additional charges apply.	
Credit specification	<input type="checkbox"/> Unlimited Additional charges may apply	
File systems	Add file system Create new file system	

▼ Advanced Details

- PARA NAO SER COBRADO, IREMOS CONTINUAR COM IMAGENS DO VIDEO.

- APOIS INICIAR A INSTANCIA, ENTRA NA MAQUINA PELO PUTTY

- DENTRO DO MODO DE PRIVILEGIO, JA DENTRO DA MAQUINA LINUX, VAMOS INSTALAR UM APLICATIVO DENTRO DO LINUX PARA MOSTRAR A CPU DE UMA FORMA BONITA

```
YUM INSTALL HTOP
```

- para inciiar o aplicativo é so colocar htop

```

CPU[ 0.0%] Tasks: 32, 14 thr: 1 running
Mem[66.0M/1.0G] Load average: 0.11 0.06 0.02
Swap[0/0K] Uptime: 00:01:33

  PID USER      PRI  NI  VIRT   RES   SHR  S CPU% MEM%   TIME+  Command
 3457 root        20   0  126M  4000  3196  S  0.0  0.4  0:00.02 htop
 3192 root        20   0  211M  4260  3508  S  0.0  0.4  0:00.05 /usr/sbin/rsyslogd -n
    1 root        20   0  122M  5508  4076  S  0.0  0.5  0:01.67 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd --switched-root --s
 1928 root        20   0  43204  6424  6048  S  0.0  0.6  0:00.27 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-journald
 1944 root        20   0  114M  2176  1908  S  0.0  0.2  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/lvmstat -f
 1958 root        20   0  37296  3348  2676  S  0.0  0.3  0:00.02 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-udevd
 2644 root       16  -4  64328  2156  1564  S  0.0  0.2  0:00.00 /sbin/auditd
 2642 root       16  -4  64328  2156  1564  S  0.0  0.2  0:00.00 /sbin/auditd
 2672 root        20   0  13144  888  780  S  0.0  0.1  0:00.02 /sbin/rngd -f
 2674 libstorag  20   0  12656  1788  1624  S  0.0  0.2  0:00.00 /usr/bin/lsm -d
 2675 root        20   0  28520  2968  2616  S  0.0  0.3  0:00.00 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-logind
 2679 dbus        20   0  60420  4220  3744  S  0.0  0.4  0:00.02 /usr/bin/dbus-daemon --system --address=syst
 2683 chrony     20   0  119M  3892  3380  S  0.0  0.4  0:00.01 /usr/sbin/chronyd
 2698 rpc       20   0  73828  3440  2728  S  0.0  0.3  0:00.01 /sbin/rpcbind -w
 2705 root        20   0  97956  3284  2636  S  0.0  0.3  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/gssproxy -D
 2706 root        20   0  97956  3284  2636  S  0.0  0.3  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/gssproxy -D
 2707 root        20   0  97956  3284  2636  S  0.0  0.3  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/gssproxy -D
 2708 root        20   0  97956  3284  2636  S  0.0  0.3  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/gssproxy -D
 2709 root        20   0  97956  3284  2636  S  0.0  0.3  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/gssproxy -D
 2702 root        20   0  97956  3284  2636  S  0.0  0.3  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/gssproxy -D
 2900 root        20   0  102M  1992  0  S  0.0  0.2  0:00.00 /sbin/dhclient -q -lf /var/lib/dhclient/dhcl
 3006 root        20   0  102M  3776  1816  S  0.0  0.4  0:00.00 /sbin/dhclient -t -nw -lf /var/lib/dhclient/
 3142 root        20   0  90412  4836  3812  S  0.0  0.5  0:00.00 /usr/libexec/postfix/master -w
 3143 postfix     20   0  90500  6784  5772  S  0.0  0.7  0:00.00 pickup -l -t unix -u
 3144 postfix     20   0  90576  6628  5600  S  0.0  0.7  0:00.00 qmgr -l -t unix -u
 3210 root        20   0  457M  12956  11272  S  0.0  1.3  0:00.00 /usr/bin/amazon-ssm-agent
 3211 root        20   0  457M  12956  11272  S  0.0  1.3  0:00.00 /usr/bin/amazon-ssm-agent
 3218 root        20   0  457M  12956  11272  S  0.0  1.3  0:00.00 /usr/bin/amazon-ssm-agent
 3225 root        20   0  457M  12956  11272  S  0.0  1.3  0:00.00 /usr/bin/amazon-ssm-agent
 3227 root        20   0  457M  12956  11272  S  0.0  1.3  0:00.00 /usr/bin/amazon-ssm-agent
 3228 root        20   0  457M  12956  11272  S  0.0  1.3  0:00.00 /usr/bin/amazon-ssm-agent
 3190 root        20   0  457M  12956  11272  S  0.0  1.3  0:00.01 /usr/bin/amazon-ssm-agent
 3205 root        20   0  211M  4260  3508  S  0.0  0.4  0:00.03 /usr/sbin/rsyslogd -n
 3208 root        20   0  211M  4260  3508  S  0.0  0.4  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/rsyslogd -n
 3203 root        20   0  24712  2812  2208  S  0.0  0.3  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/crond -n
 3207 root        20   0  27916  2236  2028  S  0.0  0.2  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/atd -f
 3232 root        20   0  118M  1700  1572  S  0.0  0.2  0:00.04 /sbin/agetty --noclear tty1 linux
 3233 root        20   0  10554  1772  1648  S  0.0  0.2  0:00.01 /sbin/agetty --keep-baud 115200,38400,9600 t
 3280 root        20   0  110M  7128  6112  S  0.0  0.7  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/sahd -D
 3323 root        20   0  4308  108  0  S  0.0  0.0  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/acpid
 3357 root        20   0  147M  8896  7576  S  0.0  0.9  0:00.00 sshd: ec2-user [priv]
 3378 ec2-user     20   0  147M  4836  3812  S  0.0  0.5  0:00.00 sshd: ec2-user@pts/0
 3379 ec2-user     20   0  121M  4024  3036  S  0.0  0.4  0:00.01 -bash
 3404 root        20   0  211M  6376  5424  S  0.0  0.6  0:00.00 sudo su
 3405 root        20   0  188M  3904  3428  S  0.0  0.4  0:00.00 su

```

- Deixa essa seção aberta e abrimos outra sessão da mesma maquina para podermos visualizar as metricas.
- Antes de fazer a maquina atingir 100% de cpu, temos que verificar se o cloudwatch esta funcionando e criar um alerta para ele.
 - services>cloudwatch
- Para habilitar numa instancia ja criada, seleciona a instancia>monitoring e habilita.
- Dentro do serviço de cloudwatch criamos um alarm

CloudWatch > Alarms > Create alarm

Step 1

Specify metric and conditions

Step 2

Configure actions

Step 3

Add name and description

Step 4

Preview and create

Specify metric and conditions

Metric

Graph

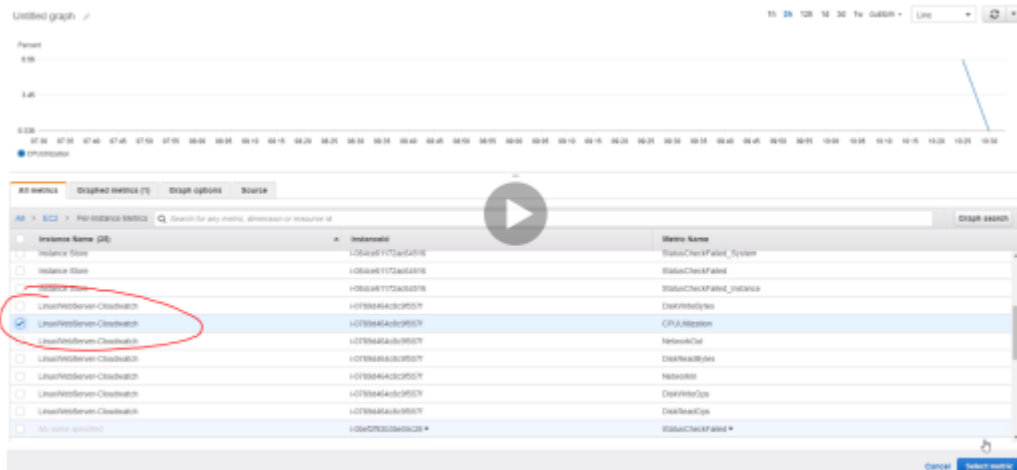
Preview of the metric or metric expression and the alarm threshold.

Select metric

Cancel

Next

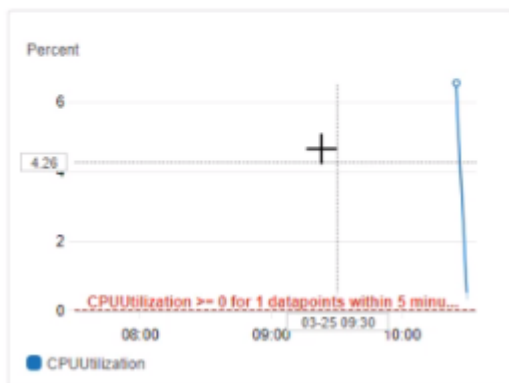
- Conseguimos criar metricas para monitorar tbm



Create new alarm

Metric Edit

This alarm will trigger when the blue line goes up to or above the red line for 1 datapoints within 5 minutes



```

Namespace: AWS/EC2
Metric Name: CPUUtilization
InstanceId: i-0789d464c8c9f557f
InstanceName: LinuxWebServer-Cloudwatch
Period: 5 Minutes
Statistic: Average

```

Alarm details

Provide the details and threshold for your alarm. Use the graph to help set the appropriate threshold.

Name:

Description:

Whenever: CPUUtilization

is:

for: 1 out of 1 datapoints

Additional settings

Provide additional configuration for your alarm.

Trans mission data as:

- precisamos dar um nome para esse alarm, CPU-linuxalert-80

Alarm details

Provide the details and threshold for your alarm. Use the graph to help set the appropriate threshold.

Name: Cpu-LinuxAlert-80

Description: Cpu-LinuxAlert-80

Whenever: CPUUtilization

is: \geq 80

for: 1 out of 1 datapoints

Data points are defined by the period set for a metric. For a "1 minute" period, there is one data point every minute. If you want the alarm to trigger on fluctuating data, set a smaller first number (M number). [Learn more about M out of N.](#)

Additional settings

Provide additional configuration for your alarm.

Treat missing data as:

AÇÃO

- Queremos que ele envie o email como alarm, quando criamos o alarm ele ira pedir para confirmar o email, para verificar se o email esta correto.
- Vamos agora forçar o 100% de utilização com o comando

```
yes > /dev/null &
```
- A depender da quantidade de processadores teremos que digitar o comando mais vezes.
- Depois de um minuto verificamos se o email foi enviado.
- Se voltarmos na parte de EC2 conseguimos verificar o monitoramento da maquina tbm.
- lembre-se de remover o alerta para parar de pagar.

