

Documentation: Automated EBS Volume Extension with New Relic, PagerDuty, and Rundeck

Overview

This document outlines the automated process for extending EBS root volumes using AWS Systems Manager's `AWS-ExtendEbsVolume` automation, triggered by alerts from New Relic, managed via PagerDuty, and executed through Rundeck. This setup allows for proactive and hands-free scaling of EBS volumes, preventing potential capacity-related issues and ensuring application stability.

Architecture Diagram

[New Relic] --> [PagerDuty] --> [Rundeck] --> [AWS Systems Manager] --> [EC2 Instance]

1. Monitoring with New Relic

- New Relic monitors the EC2 instance's root volume utilization.
- When the disk utilization reaches a predefined threshold (e.g., 80%), New Relic triggers an alert.

2. Alerting with PagerDuty

- The New Relic alert is sent to PagerDuty.
- PagerDuty acts as the central incident management platform, acknowledging the alert and triggering the necessary workflow.

3. Execution with Rundeck

- PagerDuty is configured to trigger a Rundeck job upon receiving the New Relic alert.
- Rundeck acts as the automation execution platform, orchestrating the EBS volume extension process.

4. AWS Systems Manager Automation

- The Rundeck job initiates the `AWS-ExtendEbsVolume` automation within AWS Systems Manager.
- AWS Systems Manager Automation executes the automated process for EBS volume extension by interacting with EC2 instances.

Step-by-Step Process with Images

1. Before Expansion:

- The root volume is running at near full capacity.(Assumption here)

2. Before Expansion

As shown in the image, before the expansion, the volume xvda is of 8GB size

Details: The `lsblk` command run on the EC2 instance shows that the root volume (xvda) is at 8GB.

```
sh-5.2$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
xvda        202:0    0  8G  0 disk
└─xvda1     202:1    0  8G  0 part /
└─xvda127   259:0    0  1M  0 part
└─xvda128   259:1    0 10M  0 part /boot/efi
sh-5.2$
```

3. SSM Document Execution:

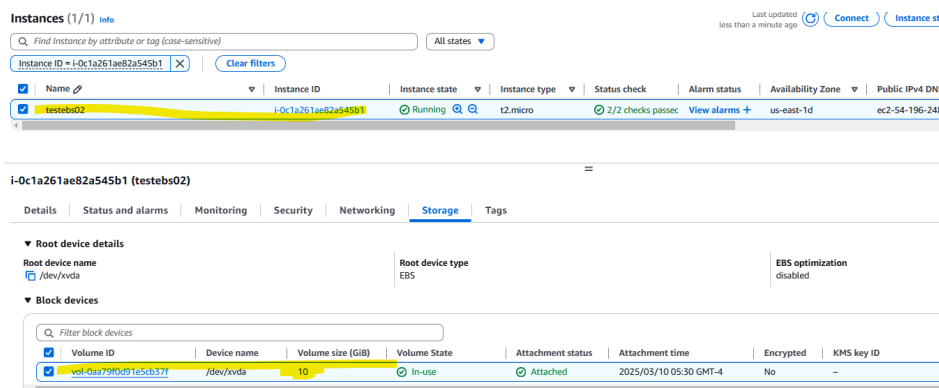
- The `AWS-ExtendEbsVolume` document is executed via the Rundeck.
- SSM will take care of extending the volume

4. Details:

The automation workflow identifies the root volume, creates a snapshot (optional, for backup), extends the volume size on the AWS layer, and then extends the filesystem on the OS layer.

5. Volume Status After SSM Execution:

- Console View



- Details:

After the console execution is completed, the volume status can be checked in the console

- OS Layer (Post-Execution)

- After expansion

The volume has been extended from 8GB to 10GB

- Details:

A subsequent `lsblk` command shows that the volume has been successfully extended to 10GB.

```
sh-5.2$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
xvda         202:0    0   8G  0 disk
├─xvda1      202:1    0   8G  0 part /
├─xvda127    259:0    0   1M  0 part
└─xvda128    259:1    0  10M  0 part /boot/efi
sh-5.2$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
xvda         202:0    0  10G  0 disk
├─xvda1      202:1    0  10G  0 part /
├─xvda127    259:0    0   1M  0 part
└─xvda128    259:1    0  10M  0 part /boot/efi
sh-5.2$
```

6. Job Output:

Execution ID	Runbook name	Status	Start time	End time	Executed by
089974cf-9359-47d0-a100-732ba7a9ea45	AWS-ExtendEbsVolume	Success	Mon, 10 Mar 2025 09:40:22 GMT	Mon, 10 Mar 2025 09:41:02 GMT	arn:aws:iam::337909782124:root

Benefits

- Automated Remediation: Automatically extends EBS volumes when utilization reaches a critical level, reducing manual intervention.
- Proactive Issue Resolution: Prevents potential application downtime due to disk space exhaustion.
- Improved Efficiency: Streamlines the EBS volume extension process, saving time and resources.
- Integration with Existing Tooling: Seamlessly integrates with New Relic, PagerDuty, and Rundeck, leveraging existing monitoring and automation infrastructure.

Conclusion

This automated solution offers a robust and efficient way to manage EBS volume capacity, ensuring the stability and performance of critical applications.