# Configuring DataDog Agent on your Local Machine

1. **mkdir /datado**g
2. **cd /datadog**
3. Create Repository as shown below

**vi /etc/yum.repos.d/datadog.repo** and add the below lines to the repo file

[datadog]

name = Datadog, Inc.

baseurl = https://yum.datadoghq.com/stable/6/x86\_64/

enabled=1

gpgcheck=1

gpgkey=https://yum.datadoghq.com/DATADOG\_RPM\_KEY.public

<https://yum.datadoghq.com/DATADOG_RPM_KEY_E09422B3.public>

1. **sudo yum makecache**
2. **sudo yum remove datadog-agent-base**
3. **sudo yum install datadog-agent**
4. Optionally import existing agent 5 configuration if upgrading from 5.17+

**sudo -u dd-agent -- datadog-agent import /etc/dd-agent /etc/datadog-agent**

1. Alternatively, copy the example config into place and plug in your API key (52982fbbe7e24ace59ad8e025ff4d44c):

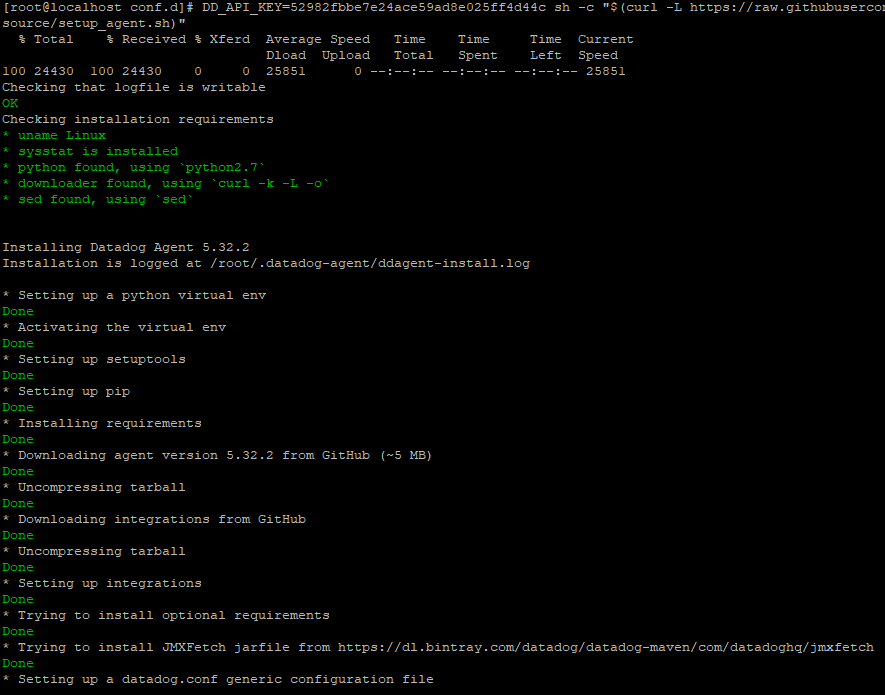
**sudo sh -c "sed 's/api\_key:.\*/api\_key: 52982fbbe7e24ace59ad8e025ff4d44c/' /etc/datadog-agent/datadog.yaml.example > /etc/datadog-agent/datadog.yaml"**

1. Re-start the Agent on Centos 7 and above:

**sudo systemctl restart datadog-agent.service**

1. **cd /etc/datadog-agent/conf.d/http\_check.d/**
2. Run the following command/script (the below key will be changed for every agent)

DD\_API\_KEY=52982fbbe7e24ace59ad8e025ff4d44c sh -c "$(curl -L https://raw.githubusercontent.com/DataDog/dd-agent/master/packaging/datadog-agent/source/setup\_agent.sh)"

You can see the following output

1. cd /etc/datadog-agent/conf.d/
2. cd /root/.datadog-agent/
3. bin/agent

Reference:

<https://docs.datadoghq.com/agent/basic_agent_usage/centos/?tab=agentv6>

**How To Install the Apache Web Server on CentOS 7**

1. sudo yum install httpd
2. sudo systemctl enable httpd
3. sudo systemctl start httpd
4. sudo mkdir -p /var/www/mydomain/
5. sudo chcon -R --reference=/var/www/html/ /var/www/mydomain/
6. ls -ldZ /var/www/mydomain/

O/p:

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root system\_u:object\_r:httpd\_sys\_content\_t:s0 6 Dec 16 06:20 /var/www/mydomain/

1. sudo vi /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

<virtualhost \*:80>

servername 35.154.237.77

documentroot /var/www/mydomain

</virtualhost>

1. sudo vi /var/www/mydomain/index.html

<h1> Hello !!! </h1>

<h2> Welcome to My World </h2>

<h3> Hi this is Bharat Kumar </h3>

<h4>You are now seeing a sample webpage created by ME.</h4>

:)

1. sudo systemctl restart httpd.service

# How to enable https on Apache CentOS

1. sudo yum install mod\_ssl openssl
2. **Generate private key**

sudo openssl genrsa -out ca.key 2048

1. **Generate CSR**

sudo openssl req -new -key ca.key -out ca.csr

Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]: **IN**

State or Province Name (full name) []: **KA**

Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]: **BANGALORE**

Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]: **TF**

Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []: **TF**

Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []: **TF**

Email Address []: **bharatkanuru57@gmail.com**

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes to be sent with your certificate request

A challenge password []:

An optional company name []:

1. **Generate Self Signed Key**

sudo openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in ca.csr -signkey ca.key -out ca.crt

Now we need to copy the newly generated files to the correct locations with the following commands:

1. sudo cp –rvfp ca.crt /etc/pki/tls/certs
2. sudo cp –rvfp ca.key /etc/pki/tls/private/ca.key
3. sudo cp –rvfp ca.csr /etc/pki/tls/private/ca.csr
4. sudo vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf

Open that file for editing and locate and change the following lines

SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/localhost.crt

changes to:

SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/ca.crt

SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/private/localhost.key

changes to:

SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/private/ca.key

1. Add the below entries in the conf file

sudo vi /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

<VirtualHost \*:443>

DocumentRoot "/var/www/mydomain/"

ServerName 35.154.237.77

<Directory "/var/www/mydomain/">

Require all granted

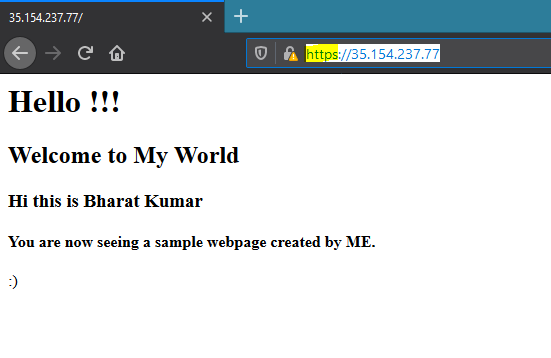
</Directory>

</VirtualHost>

1. Finally, restart the Apache daemon with the command:

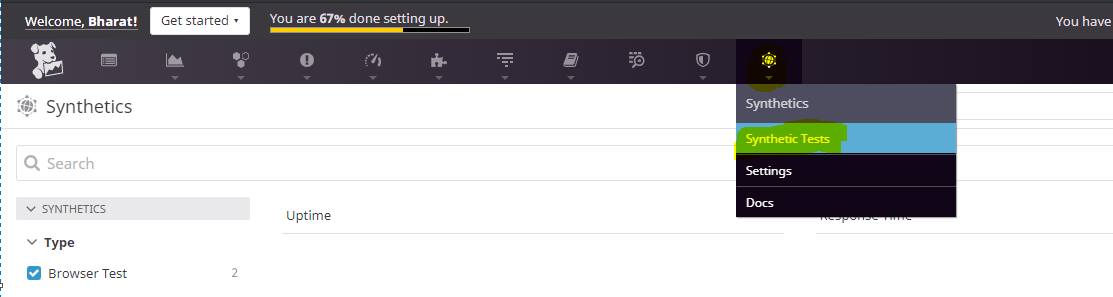
sudo systemctl restart httpd

1. Open the below URL with https

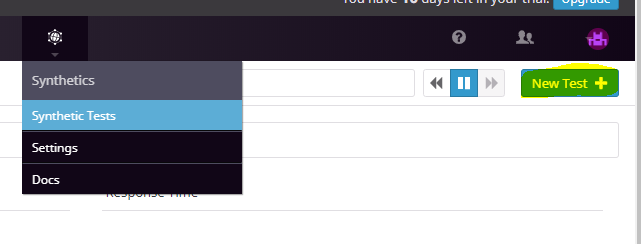


How to Monitor the Web URL in Datadog Synthetic Monitoring

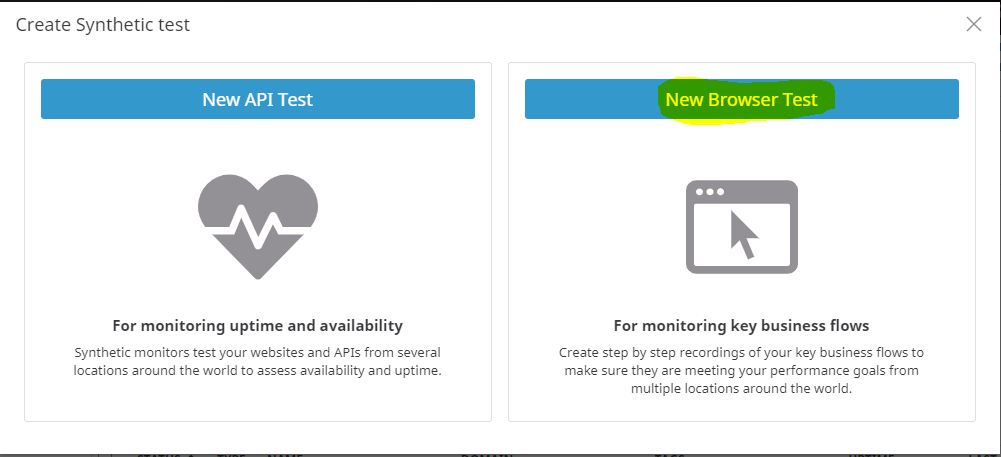
1. Go to Datadog Monitoring URL and click on **“Synthetic Test”** in **“Synthetic Menu”** as shown below



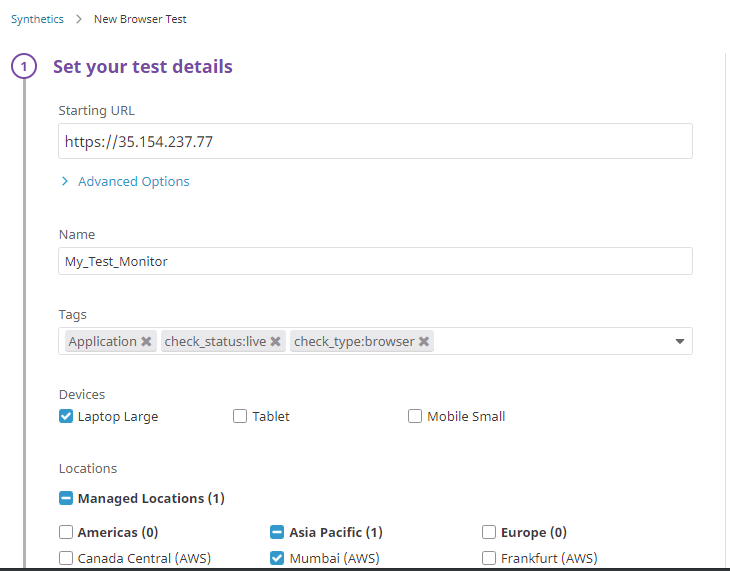
1. Click on **“New Test”** button which will be there on top right as shown in below

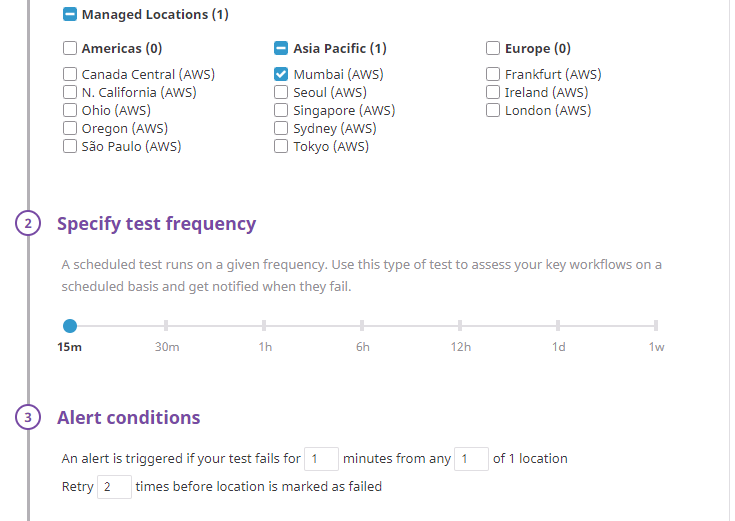


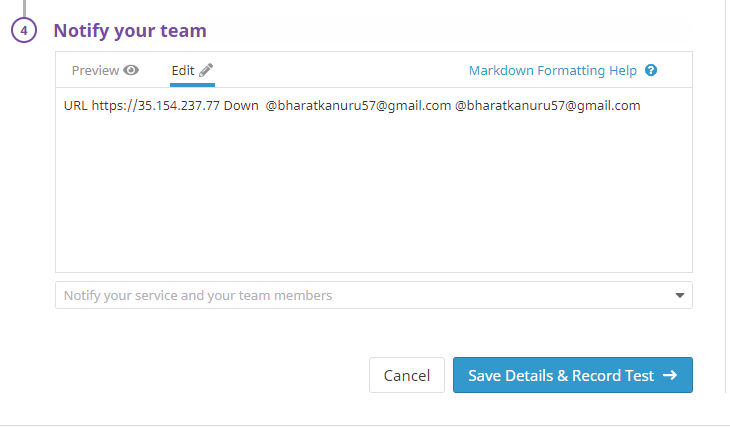
1. The below window will be appeared and since we are monitoring a Web URL, so please click on **“New Browser Test”**



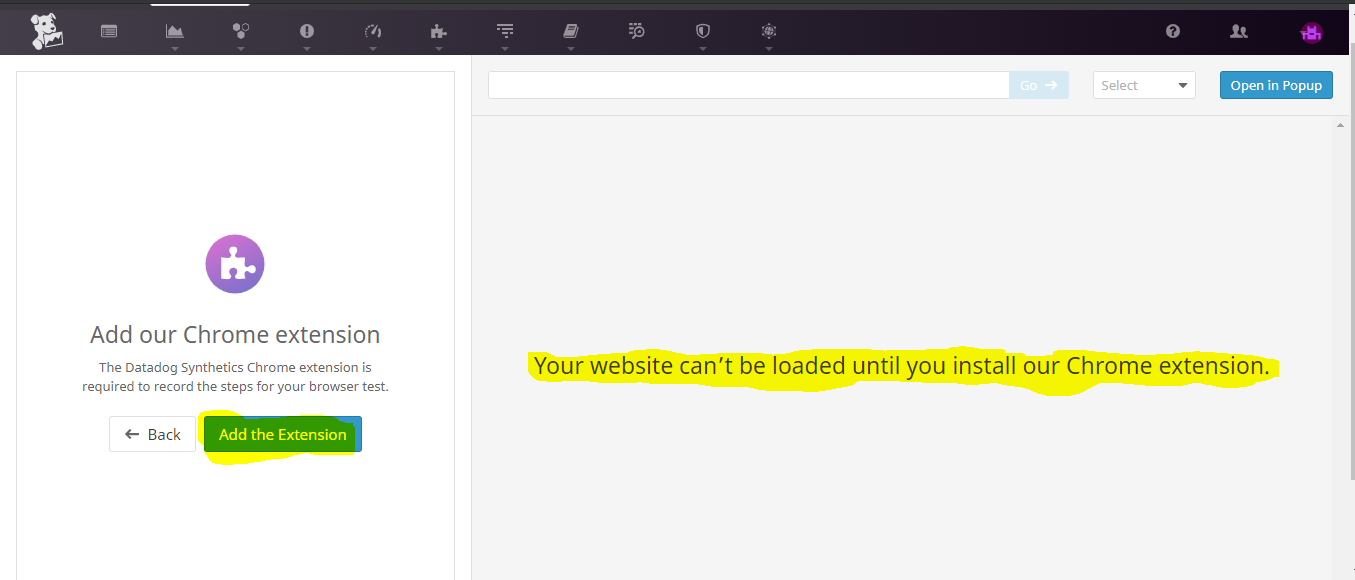
1. Now Create an alert as per your requirement, I am creating a below alert for testing purpose



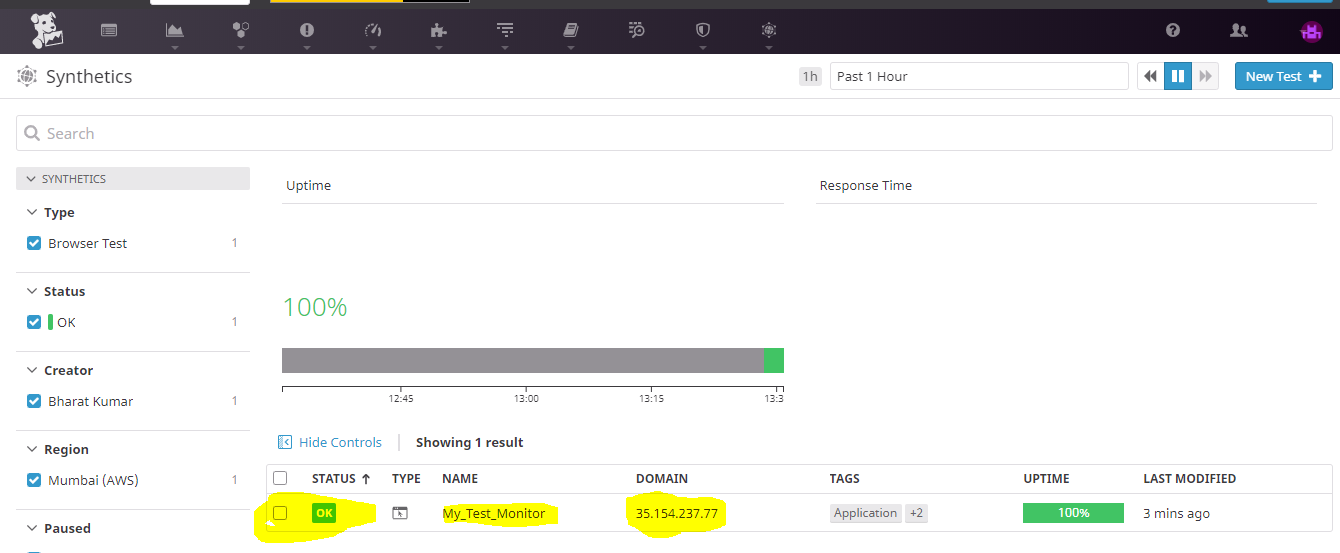




1. Now Click on **“Save Details & Record Test”**
2. Add the extension to the crome browser to view the dashboard and alerts

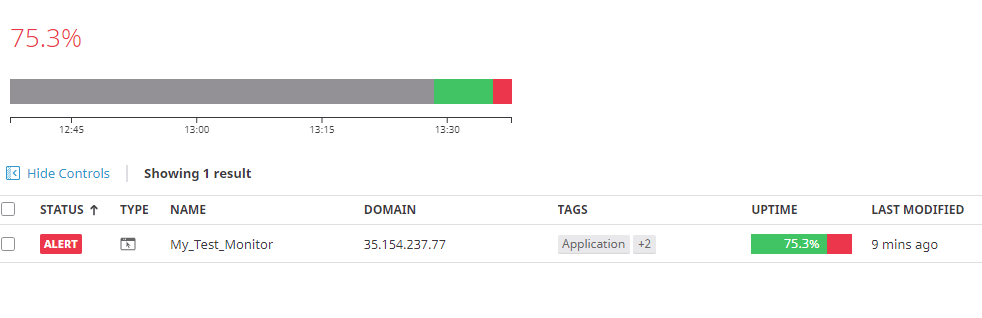


1. You can see the sample alert shown below

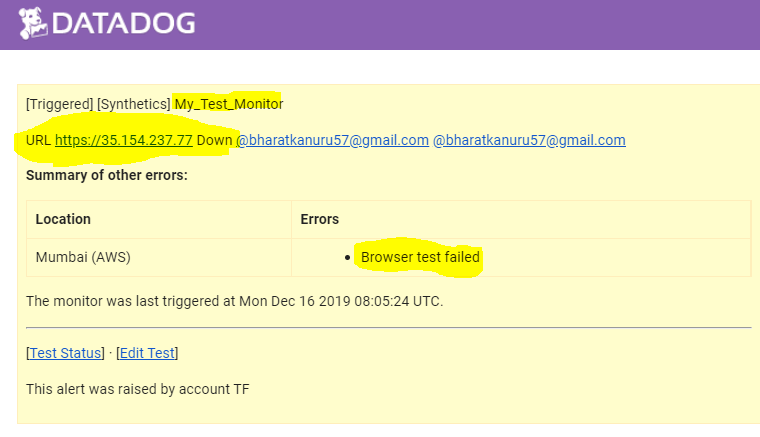


1. You will get an alert If the site was down as shown below

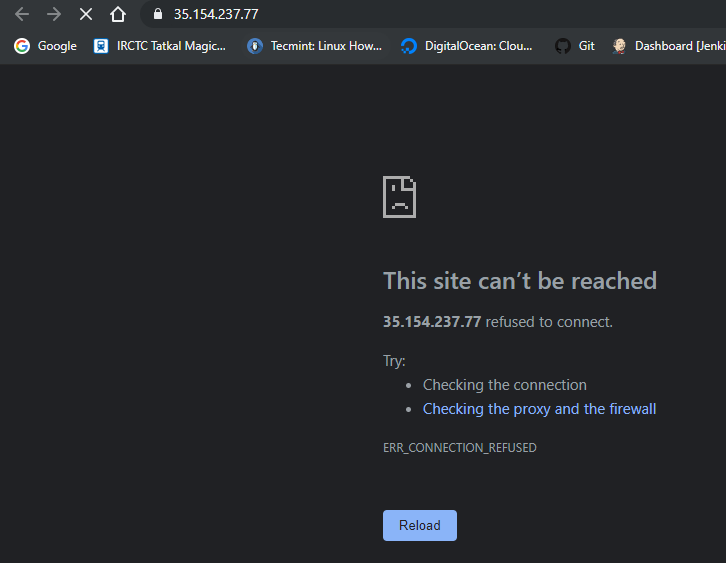
Datadog Monitoring Alert –



Mail Alert – If you have configured to your mail –



It is a True Alert the URL was DOWN. See below –



Reference-

My Trail Datadog URL

<https://app.datadoghq.com/synthetics/list>

Username: [bharatkanuru57@gmail.com](mailto:bharatkanuru57@gmail.com)

Password: Bh@ra70457

Thank You,

Kanuru Bharat Kumar

bharat.kanuru@thoughtfocus.com