Plateflop_MySQL

Installer MariaDB Server

sudo apt install maria db server sudo mysql secure installation

```
dome@debian12-SI:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
      SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!
In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
Setting the root password or using the unix socket ensures that nobody
can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.
You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.
 ... skipping.
You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.
Change the root password? [Y/n] y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Password updated successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
 ... Success!
By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a production environment.
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] n
 ... skipping.
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.
```

```
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

Cleaning up...

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MariaDB!
```

sudo systemctl status mariadb

```
dome@debian12-S1:-$ sudo systemctl status mariadb

* mariadb.service - MariaDb 10.11.6 database server
Loaded: loaded (lib/system/mariadb.service; enabled; preset; enabled)
Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-09-19 10:49:41 CEST; 4min 30s ago
Docs: man:mariadbd(8)
    https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
Main PID: 2354 (mariadbd)
Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
Tasks: 9 (limit: 2264)
Memory: 208.8M
CFU: 859ms
CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
L_2354 /usr/sbin/mariadbd

sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] InnoDB: log sequence number 45598; transaction id 14
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] InnoDB: Loading buffer pool(s) from /var/lib/mysql/ib_buffer_pool
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] Plugin 'FEEDBACK' is disabled.
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] Plugin 'FEEDBACK' is disabled.
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] Server socket created on TP: '127.-0.1'.
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] Server socket created on TP: '127.-0.0.1'.
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] Server socket created on TP: '127.-0.0.1'.
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] Server socket created on TP: '127.-0.0.1'.
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] InnoDB: Buffer pool(s) Load completed at 240919 10:49:41 sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] Server socket created on TP: '127.-0.0.1'.
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] Server socket created on TP: '127.-0.0.1'.
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] Server socket created on TP: '127.-0.0.1'.
sept. 19 10:49:41 debian12-SI mariadbd[2354]: 2024-09-19 10:49:41 0 [Note] Server socket created on TP: '127.-0
```

sudo mysql -u root -p

```
dome@debian12-SI:~$ sudo mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 34
Server version: 10.11.6-MariaDB-0+deb12ul Debian 12
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE plateflop; Query OK, 1 row affected (0,000 sec)

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'dylan'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'quiqui06';
ERROR 1396 (HY000): Operation CREATE USER failed for 'dylan'@'%'
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'dylan'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'quiqui06';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,007 sec)
```

Ajout de la clé SSH

```
21 ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -f ~/.ssh/id_rsa

22 ls -l ~/.ssh

35 su -

36 chmod 600 ~/.ssh/id_rsa

40 eval $(ssh-agent)

41 ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa

42 ssh-add -l

43 ssh-copy-id monitor@srv-sql
```

Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh 'monitor@srv-sql'" and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.

```
monitor@srv-sql:~S.cd ~/.ssh
monitor@srv-sql:~/.sshs |s
authorized_keys
suthorized_keys
monitor@srv-sql:~/.sshs cat authorized_keys
ssh-edz5519 AAAACONazoilzDIINTESAAAAIO/VF+5KraeR+nJVftBiCjYMI//D7zlaNBRScAPfUXue thierry@debianSid
ssh-edz5519 AAAACONazoilzDIINTESAAAAIO/VF+5KraeR+nJVftBiCjYMI//D7zlaNBRScAPfUXue thierry@debianSid
ssh-rsa AAAABSNzaciycZEAAAADAQAEAAAACOXAAbPjRefx+lrjjKRSkynslEksIEYssnNEQM9B2G31ish103NGKwnJJHHJTPVDVTw3M0qgNafD/R9qwS9hJ5if3V+tw14vvZU5o6FQ3ySMZXRM558XIURQrr
9SOMVDYEV49EJHFcoxX2pp0XXfXUMGTXF29A864YJ01+Ygcr7m/V04HT0hC0C3M5A982belkCzjI7zbVJ3A4HIJT7+aclvmG6seLJJDIjkCfiR2DJB2A1gHH0AcOTtlhM8T0Lcfjofpjpc5s/wM3Tmf
+2d4CdM6i@DCXqoL84he1y5g39ffjrXQUMQRFSXFVpa7Xgd2dxbbBEIDYH3wH4IypQaIv42XMXOeHc9aotw2TWNI7BSUCixqtLH9t3B24AA0fC3F+zbiLB4fdJ+u2r7jfXovjhlPT+d/CQGnK8JfVWQ2+pAVI
GywresvNaVD5hZntY5Hqe60ZVvfVlXPIFgebbRg/0+2c0qNJsq1slByVQv18ZHKP5s21656KV0+FbLGA3M+jDld9hXMquLcjnc4HdM6zf0jztKYBPSdCIIk39YXBpJlmLlSiRrukhrd+VV4INRad3wA0oTa3.
LyZ3as59buLPComxYTE04fffRkQbjGy2lw5+hFrtvPL4rFld6sToM8YYZ76MaVQLw294JtJ5VEWH2= dylan@cli-dylan
```

Script ssh_login.py

Test du script

```
root@cli-dylan:/home/dylan# ./ssh_login.py
Entrez le mot de passe SSH :
Output of 'df' :
Sys. de fichiers blocs de 1K Utilisé Disponible Uti% Monté sur
udev
                     984000
                                  0
                                        984000
                                                 0% /dev
                     201444
                                568
                                                 1% /run
tmpfs
                                        200876
/dev/sda1
                   15421320 2922328
                                      11693824 20% /
tmpfs
                    1007204
                                  0
                                                 0% /dev/shm
                                      1007204
tmpfs
                       5120
                                  0
                                          5120
                                                 0% /run/lock
tmpfs
                     201440
                                  0
                                        201440
                                                 0% /run/user/1000
root@cli-dylan:/home/dylan#
```

La connexion fonctionne.

Script ssh_login_sudo.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import paramiko
from getpass import getpass
def ssh_execute_sudo_command(hostname, username, ssh_password, sudo_password, command):
  # Création d'un objet SSHClient
  ssh = paramiko.SSHClient()
  ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())
  try:
    # Connexion SSH avec le mot de passe SSH
    ssh.connect(hostname, username=username, password=ssh_password)
    # Préparation de la commande avec sudo
    # Utilisation de -S pour lire le mot de passe à partir de l'entrée standard
    sudo_command = f"echo {sudo_password} | sudo -S {command}"
    # Exécution de la commande sudo
    stdin, stdout, stderr = ssh.exec_command(sudo_command)
    # Lecture de la sortie et des erreurs
    output = stdout.read().decode('utf-8')
    error_output = stderr.read().decode('utf-8')
    # Affichage de la sortie de la commande
    if output:
       print(f"Résultat de la commande '{command}' avec sudo:\n{output}")
    if error output:
       print(f"Erreur de la commande '{command}' avec sudo:\n{error_output}")
  except paramiko. Authentication Exception:
    print("Erreur d'authentification. Veuillez vérifier vos informations d'identification.")
  except paramiko.SSHException as e:
    print(f"Erreur SSH: {e}")
  except Exception as e:
    print(f"Erreur inattendue: {e}")
  finally:
    # Fermeture de la connexion SSH
    ssh.close()
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # Informations d'authentification pour le serveur SSH
  hostname = '192.168.10.185' # Remplacez par l'adresse IP de votre serveur
  username = 'monitor' # Remplacez par le nom d'utilisateur SSH
  # Saisie sécurisée du mot de passe SSH
  ssh password = getpass("Entrez le mot de passe SSH:")
  # Saisie sécurisée du mot de passe sudo
  sudo_password = getpass("Entrez le mot de passe sudo : ")
  # Commande shell à exécuter avec sudo
  command_to_execute = "apt update" # Exemple de commande à exécuter avec sudo, vous pouvez la remplacer
  # Appel de la fonction pour exécuter la commande via SSH avec sudo
  ssh_execute_sudo_command(hostname, username, ssh_password, sudo_password, command_to_execute)
```

Test du script

```
root@cli-dylan:/home/dylan# ./ssh_login_sudo.py
Entrez le mot de passe SSH :
Entrez le mot de passe sudo :
Résultat de la commande 'apt update' avec sudo:
Atteint :1 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease
Atteint :2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
Atteint :3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
Lecture des listes de paquets...
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances...
Lecture des informations d'état...
Tous les paquets sont à jour.

Erreur de la commande 'apt update' avec sudo:
[sudo] Mot de passe de monitor :
WARNING: apt does not have a stable CLI interface. Use with caution in scripts.
```

La connexion et la commande sudo fonctionnent.

Script ssh_mysql.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import mysql.connector
import sys
def test_mariadb_connection(host, port, username, password, database):
    # Connexion à la base de données MariaDB
    connection = mysql.connector.connect(
       host=host,
       port=port,
       user=username,
       password=password,
       database=database
    cursor = connection.cursor()
    cursor.execute("SELECT VERSION()")
    # Récupérer la version du serveur
    server_version = cursor.fetchone()[0]
    print("Connected to MariaDB Server")
    print("Server version:", server_version)
    cursor.close()
    connection.close()
  except mysql.connector.Error as e:
    print(f"Error connecting to MariaDB: {e}")
    sys.exit(1)
if __name__ == "__main__":
  host = "192.168.10.152" # Remplace par l'adresse IP de ton serveur MariaDB
  port = 3306 # Le port par défaut de MariaDB
  username = "dylan" # Remplace par ton nom d'utilisateur
  password = "x" # Remplace par ton mot de passe
  database = "plateflop" # Remplace par le nom de ta base de données
  test_mariadb_connection(host, port, username, password, database)
```

Test du script

```
dylan@cli-dylan:~$ ./ssh_mysql.py
Connected to MariaDB Server
Server version: 10.11.6-MariaDB-0+deb12u1
```

Connexion au serveur MySQL réussie

Script ssh_mysql_error.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import paramiko
import mysql.connector
import sys
from datetime import datetime
def ssh connect(hostname, port, username, password):
  try:
    # Créer une instance SSHClient
    client = paramiko.SSHClient()
    # Charger les clés
    client.load_system_host_keys()
    # Ajouter la clé de l'hôte si elle n'est pas déjà connue
    client.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())
    # Connexion SSH
    client.connect(hostname, port, username, password)
    print("Connected to SSH server")
    return client
  except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error connecting to SSH: {e}")
    log_error_to_db("SSH Connection Error", str(e))
    sys.exit(1)
def mysql connect(host, port, username, password, database):
  try:
    # Connexion à la base de données MySQL
    connection = mysql.connector.connect(
       host=host,
       port=port,
       user=username,
       password=password,
       database=database
    )
    cursor = connection.cursor()
    cursor.execute("SELECT VERSION()")
    server version = cursor.fetchone()[0]
    print("Connected to MySQL Server")
    print("Server version:", server_version)
    cursor.close()
    connection.close()
  except mysgl.connector.Error as e:
    print(f"Error connecting to MySQL: {e}")
    log_error_to_db("MySQL Connection Error", str(e))
    sys.exit(1)
```

```
def log error to db(error type, error message):
  try:
    # Connexion à la base de données pour enregistrer l'erreur
    connection = mysql.connector.connect(
       host="192.168.10.152", # Remplace par l'adresse IP ou le nom d'hôte si nécessaire
       port=3306, # Port par défaut de MySQL
       user="dylan", # Remplace par ton nom d'utilisateur de base de données
       password="x", # Remplace par ton mot de passe de base de données
       database="plateflop" # Remplace par le nom de ta base de données
    )
    cursor = connection.cursor()
    # Enregistrer l'erreur dans la table error log
    cursor.execute("""
       INSERT INTO error log (error type, error message, timestamp)
       VALUES (%s, %s, %s)
    """, (error_type, error_message, datetime.now()))
    connection.commit()
    cursor.close()
    connection.close()
    print("Error logged to database")
  except mysgl.connector.Error as db error:
    print(f"Error logging to database: {db error}")
if __name__ == "__main__":
  ssh host = "192.168.10.152" # Remplace par l'adresse IP de ton serveur SSH
  ssh port = 22 # Port SSH par défaut
  ssh_username = "your_ssh_username" # Remplace par ton nom d'utilisateur SSH
  ssh_password = "your_ssh_password" # Remplace par ton mot de passe SSH
  db host = "%" # Host de la base de données après la connexion SSH
  db port = 3306 # Le port par défaut de MySQL
  db_username = "dylan" # Remplace par ton nom d'utilisateur de base de données
  db_password = "x" # Remplace par ton mot de passe de base de données
  db name = "plateflop" # Remplace par le nom de ta base de données
  # Connexion SSH
  ssh_client = ssh_connect(ssh_host, ssh_port, ssh_username, ssh_password)
  # Connexion MySQL
  mysql connect(db host, db port, db username, db password, db name)
  # Fermer la connexion SSH
  ssh_client.close()
```

Test du script

```
dylan@cli-dylan:~$ ./ssh_mysql_error.py
Error connecting to SSH: Authentication failed.
Error logged to database
```

Script ssh_serveur_mail.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import mysql.connector
import logging
import smtplib
from email.mime.text import MIMEText
 Configuration du fichier de log
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format='%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s')
 Informations de connexion à la base de données
db_host = 'srv-sql' # Adresse de ton serveur MySQL
db_user = 'dylan' # Remplace par ton nom d'utilisateur MySQL
db_password = 'x' # Remplace par ton mot de passe MySQL
db_name = 'plateflop' # Nom de la base de données
 Informations pour l'envoi de l'email
smtp_server = 'smtp.gmail.com'
smtp_port = 587
smtp_user = 'dylan.capron@laplateforme.io'
smtp_password = 'lzxqxtizmsjgcaid'
```

```
admin_email = 'dylan.capron@laplateforme.io'
 Récupère les logs depuis la base de données
def retrieve_error_logs():
  try:
     connection = mysql.connector.connect(
         host=db_host,
         user=db_user,
         password=db_password,
         database=db_name
      cursor = connection.cursor()
      cursor.execute("SELECT id, error_type, error_message, timestamp FROM error_log") # Remplace log_content par le nom de la coloni
      logs = cursor.fetchall()
      cursor.close()
      connection.close()
      except mysql.connector.Error as e:
      logging.error(f"Erreur de connexion à MySQL: {e}")
      return None
 Envoie un email à l'administrateur
def send_email(subject, body):
  msg = MIMEText(body)
  msg['Subject'] = subject
  msg['From'] = smtp_user
```

msg['To'] = admin_email

```
try:
     server = smtplib.SMTP(smtp_server, smtp_port)
     server.starttls()
     server.login(smtp_user, smtp_password)
     server.sendmail(smtp_user, admin_email, msg.as_string())
     server.quit()
     logging.info(f"Email envoyé à {admin_email}")
 except Exception as e:
     logging.error(f"Erreur lors de l'envoi de l'email : {str(e)}")
__name__ == "__main__":
# Récupérer les logs
logs = retrieve_error_logs()
if logs:
     # Envoyer un email avec le contenu des logs
     send_email("Rapport de logs error.log", logs)
 else:
     logging.error("Impossible de récupérer les logs.")
```

Test du script

dylan@cli-dylan:~\$./ssh_serveur_mail.py

```
2024-09-25 13:46:55,848 - INFO - Email envoyé à dylan.capron@laplateforme.io
                        dylan.capron@laplateforme.io
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               13:46 (il y a 15 minutes) 🛕 🕤 🚦
                         1 | SSH Connection Error | Authentication failed, | 2024-09-25 11:04:47
                         2 | SSH Connection Error | Authentication failed. | 2024-09-25 11:06:47
                         3 | SSH Connection Error | [Errno 2] No such file or directory: '/.ssh/id_rsa.pub' | 2024-09-25 11:20:09
                         4 | SSH Connection Error | Authentication failed. | 2024-09-25 11:22:52
                         5 | SSH Connection Error | Authentication failed, | 2024-09-25 11:28:38
                         6 | FTP Error | 2024-09-24 10:40:28,152 srv-ftp proftpd[20189] srv-ftp (cli-amandine.homelab.lan[192.168.10.101]): USER monitor (Login failed):
                         Incorrect password | 2024-09-25 11:30:49
                         Incorrect password | 2024-09-25 11:30:49
                         8 \mid \mathsf{FTP} \; \mathsf{Error} \mid 2024-09-25 \; 07:55:32,083 \; \mathsf{srv-ftp} \; \mathsf{proftpd} \\ [63802] \; \mathsf{srv-ftp} \; (\mathsf{cli-amandine.homelab.lan} \\ [192.168.10.101]) \\ : \; \mathsf{USER} \; \mathsf{monitor} \; (\mathsf{Login} \; \mathsf{failed}) \\ : \; \mathsf{PROP} \; \mathsf{proftpd} \; (\mathsf{PROP} \; \mathsf{proftpd} \; \mathsf{proftp
                         Incorrect password | 2024-09-25 11:30:49
                         9 | SSH Connection Error | Authentication failed. | 2024-09-25 11:33:56
                          10 \mid \text{FTP Error} \mid 2024-09-24 \mid 10:40:28,152 \text{ srv-ftp proftpd} [20189] \text{ srv-ftp (cli-amandine.homelab.lan} [192.168.10.101]) : USER monitor (Login failed):
                         Incorrect password | 2024-09-25 12:00:02
                          11 | FTP Error | 2024-09-24 10:49:32,191 srv-ftp proftpd[20547] srv-ftp (cli-amandine.homelab.lan[192.168.10.101]): USER monitor (Login failed):
                         Incorrect password | 2024-09-25 12:00:02
                          12 | FTP Error | 2024-09-25 07:55:32,083 srv-ftp proftpd[63802] srv-ftp (cli-amandine.homelab.lan[192.168.10.101]): USER monitor (Login failed):
```

Le script fonctionne.

Incorrect password | 2024-09-25 12:00:02

Script ssh_cron_backup.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import os
import subprocess
import time
from datetime import datetime
# Informations de connexion MySQL
host = "192.168.10.152"
port = 3306
user = "dylan"
password = "x"
database = "plateflop"
# Répertoire de sauvegarde (dossier lié à ton home)
backup_dir = os.path.expanduser("~/backups_mysql")
# Nombre maximum de sauvegardes à conserver
max_backups = 7
# Fonction pour créer le répertoire de sauvegarde s'il n'existe pas
def create_backup_dir():
  if not os.path.exists(backup_dir):
    os.makedirs(backup_dir)
# Fonction pour effectuer la sauvegarde
def perform_backup():
  timestamp = datetime.now().strftime('%Y%m%d_%H%M%S')
  backup_file = os.path.join(backup_dir, f"backup_{database}_{timestamp}.sql")
  dump_command = [
    "mysqldump",
    f"--host={host}",
    f"--port={port}",
    f"--user={user}",
    f"--password={password}",
    database
  with open(backup_file, 'w') as f:
    result = subprocess.run(dump_command, stdout=f)
    if result.returncode == 0:
       print(f"Sauvegarde réussie : {backup_file}")
    else:
       print("Erreur lors de la sauvegarde.")
# Fonction pour supprimer les anciennes sauvegardes (conserver uniquement les 7 dernières)
def cleanup_old_backups():
  backups = sorted([f for f in os.listdir(backup_dir) if f.startswith("backup_")])
  if len(backups) > max_backups:
    backups_to_delete = backups[:len(backups) - max_backups]
    for backup in backups_to_delete:
       os.remove(os.path.join(backup_dir, backup))
       print(f"Ancienne sauvegarde supprimée : {backup}")
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # Créer le répertoire de sauvegarde s'il n'existe pas
  create_backup_dir()
  # Effectuer la sauvegarde
  perform_backup()
  # Nettoyer les anciennes sauvegardes
  cleanup_old_backups()
```

0 */3 * * * /usr/bin/python3 /home/dylan/ssh_cron_backup.py

Test en lançant le script toutes les minutes :

```
backup_plateflop_20240925_143302.sql backup_plateflop_20240925_143801.sql backup_plateflop_20240925_143956.sql
backup_plateflop_20240925_143401.sql backup_plateflop_20240925_143949.sql
backup_plateflop_20240925_143601.sql backup_plateflop_20240925_143952.sql
```

Script ssh_system_status.py

```
# Fonction pour se connecter à un serveur et récupérer l'état des ressources

def get_system_status(server_ip):
    try:

        # Connexion SSH

        client = paramiko.SSHClient()
        client.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())
        client.connect(server_ip, username=username, key_filename=mySSHK, port=22)

# Commandes pour récupérer l'état

        cpu_command = "top -bn1 | grep 'Cpu(s)' | sed 's/.*, *\([0-9.]*\)%* id.*/\1/' | awk '{print 100 - $1}'"

        ram_used_command = "free|grep Mem|awk '{print $3}'"
```

```
ram_total_command = "free | grep Mem | awk '{print $2}'"
      disk_command = "df | grep /dev/sda1 | awk '{print $5}' | sed 's/%//'"
      stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command(cpu_command)
      cpu_usage = float(stdout.read().strip())
      stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command(ram_total_command)
      ram_total = int(stdout.read().strip())
      stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command(ram_used_command)
      ram_used = int(stdout.read().strip())
      stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command(disk_command)
      disk_usage = float(stdout.read().strip())
      client.close()
      return cpu_usage, ram_total, ram_used, disk_usage
  except Exception as e:
      print(f"Erreur \ lors \ de \ la \ r\'ecup\'eration \ des \ donn\'ees \ de \ \{server\_ip\}; \ \{e\}")
      return None, None, None
def insert_system_status(id, cpu_usage, ram_total, ram_used, disk_usage):
      connection = mysql.connector.connect(
          host=host.
          user=user,
          password=password,
          database=database
      cursor = connection.cursor()
      timestamp = datetime.now()
      connection.commit()
      cursor.close()
      connection.close()
  except Exception as e:
     print(f"Erreur lors de l'insertion dans la base de données: {e}")
     ion pour supprimer les anciennes entrées (plus de 72 heur
def cleanup_old_entries():
      connection = mysql.connector.connect(
          host=host,
          user=user,
          password=password,
          database=database
```

```
cursor = connection.cursor()
cutoff_time = datetime.now() - timedelta(hours=72)
delete_query = "DELETE FROM system_status WHERE timestamp < %s"
cursor.execute(delete_query, (cutoff_time,))
connection.commit()
cursor.close()
connection.close()
except Exception as e:
    print(f"Erreur lors du nettoyage des anciennes entrées: {e}")</pre>
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Nettoyer les anciennes entrées
    cleanup_old_entries()

# Récupérer et insérer l'état système pour chaque serveur
for server in servers:
    cpu, ram_total, ram_used, disk = get_system_status(server["ip"])
    if cpu is not None:
        insert_system_status(id, cpu, ram_total, ram_used, disk)
```

Test pour vérifier si le script fonctionne :

| 21 | 2024-10-01 10:47:02 | 100 | 2014412 | 792152 | 21.0 |
|----|---------------------|-----|---------|--------|------|
| 22 | 2024-10-01 10:51:36 | 100 | 2014412 | 804396 | 21.0 |
| | | | | | |

Script ssh_system_status_mail.py

Même script que le précédent, mais avec le rajout de ces lignes :

```
import smtplib
 from email.mime.text import MIMEText
import logging
  logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format='%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s')
CPU_THRESHOLD = 70.0
RAM_THRESHOLD = 90.0
DISK_THRESHOLD = 80.0
SMTP_SERVER = 'smtp.gmail.com'
SMTP_USER = 'dylan.capron@laplateforme.io'
SMTP_PASSWORD = 'lzxqxtizmsjgcaid'
ADMIN_EMAIL = 'dylan.capron@laplateforme.io'
           send_alert_email(cpu_usage, ram_usage, disk_usage):
"""Envoie un e-mail d'alerte à l'administrateur système si les seuils sont dépassés."""
subject = "Alerte : Utilisation des ressources système élevée"
hodv = f"""
            body = f^{"""} Alerte ! Les seuils d'utilisation des ressources ont été dépassés :
            - Utilisation CPU : {cpu_usage:.2f}% (seuil : {CPU_THRESHOLD}%)
- Utilisation RAM : {ram_usage:.2f}% (seuil : {RAM_THRESHOLD}%)
- Utilisation Disque : {disk_usage:.2f}% (seuil : {DISK_THRESHOLD}%)
           msg = MIMEText(body)
msg['Subject'] = subject
msg['From'] = SMTP_USER
msg['To'] = ADMIN_EMAIL
        with smtplib.SMTP(SMTP_SERVER, SMTP_PORT) as server:
    server.starttls()
    server.login(SMTP_USER, SMTP_PASSWORD)
    server.send_message(msg)
    logging.info("E-mail d'alerte envoyé avec succès.")
except Exception as e:
    logging.server.except("E-mail class de l'arrei de l
                     logging.error(f"Erreur lors de l'envoi de l'e-mail : {e}")
                              if cpu is not None:
                                            ram_usage = (ram_used / ram_total) * 100
                                            insert_system_status(id, cpu, ram_total, ram_used, disk)
                                            if cpu > CPU_THRESHOLD or ram_usage > RAM_THRESHOLD or disk > DISK_THRESHOLD:
                                                        send_alert_email(cpu, ram_usage, disk)
```

Test pour vérifier si le script fonctionne :

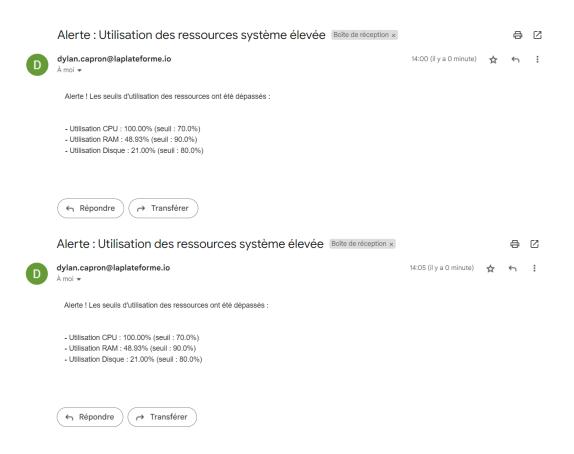


crontab -e

*/5 * * * * /usr/bin/python3 /home/dylan/ssh_system_status_mail.py

```
# m h dom mon dow command
0 */3 * * * /usr/bin/python3 /home/dylan/ssh_cron_backup.py
*/5 * * * * /usr/bin/python3 /home/dylan/ssh_system_status_mail.py
```

Test pour vérifier si crontab fonctionne :



| 24 | 2024-10-01 14:00:02 | 100 | 2014412 | 985736 | 21.0 |
|----|---------------------|-----|---------|--------|------|
| 25 | 2024-10-01 14:05:03 | 100 | 2014412 | 985724 | 21.0 |

Pour faire en sorte de recevoir un mail qu'une fois par heure il faut rajouter ces lignes :

```
import os
```

```
LAST_EMAIL_FILE = '/tmp/last_email_sent.txt'
```

```
def update_last_email_time():
# Mise à jour du fichier de suivi avec la dernière heure d'envoi.
    try:
        with open(LAST_EMAIL_FILE, 'w') as f:
            print(LAST_EMAIL_FILE)
            current_time = datetime.now().isoformat()
            f.write(current_time)
            logging.info(f"Heure du dernier envoi d'email mise à jour : {current_time}")
        except Exception as e:
        logging.error(f"Erreur lors de la mise à jour du fichier de dernier email : {e}")
```

```
def can_send_email():
# Vérifie si un mail a été envoyé dans l'heure précédente.
    if not os.path.exists(LAST_EMAIL_FILE):
        return True

with open(LAST_EMAIL_FILE, 'r') as f:
        last_email_time = datetime.fromisoformat(f.read().strip())

return (datetime.now() - last_email_time) > timedelta(hours=1)

can_send = (datetime.now() - last_email_time) > timedelta(hours=1)
    logging.info(f"Peut envoyer un e-mail ? {can_send}")
    return can_send
```

Résultats:

```
dylan@cli-dylan:~$ cat /tmp/last_email_sent.txt
2024-10-03T07:49:55.887846dylan@cli-dylan:~$
dylan@cli-dylan:~$ cat /tmp/last_email_sent.txt
2024-10-03T08:50:04
```

| □ ☆ moi | Alerte : Utilisation des ressources système élevée - Alerte ! Les seuils d'utilisation des res | 08:50 |
|---------|--|-------|
| ☐ ☆ moi | Alerte : Utilisation des ressources système élevée - Alerte ! Les seuils d'utilisation des res | 07:49 |

Script ssh_space.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from json import dumps
from httplib2 import Http
import paramiko
import logging
from datetime import datetime
# Configuration du webhook Google Chat
WEBHOOK_URL =
"https://chat.googleapis.com/v1/spaces/AAAAzB7cgLk/messages?key=AlzaSyDdl0hCZtE6vySjMm-W
EfRq3CPzqKqqsHI&token=hgCR8bvtIVhJgWPajj0a6ION2XGvoStTlfCkd7QXmF0"
# Seuils pour envoyer des alertes
CPU THRESHOLD = 70
RAM_THRESHOLD = 80
DISK_THRESHOLD = 90
# Clé SSH et informations de connexion
username = "monitor"
mySSHK = "/home/dylan/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
# Liste des serveurs
servers = [{"ip": "192.168.10.152"},
]
def get_system_status(server_ip):
  try:
    client = paramiko.SSHClient()
    client.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())
    client.connect(server ip, username=username, key filename=mySSHK, port=22)
```

```
# Commandes pour récupérer les données du serveur
     cpu\_command = "top -bn1 | grep 'Cpu(s)' | sed 's/.*, *\\([0-9.]*\\)\%* id.*/\\1/' | awk '{print 100 -bn1} | grep 'Cpu(s)' | sed 's/.*, *\\([0-9.]*\\)\%* id.*/\\1/' | awk '{print 100 -bn1} | grep 'Cpu(s)' | sed 's/.*, *\\([0-9.]*\\)
$1}'"
     ram_used_command = "free | grep Mem | awk '{print $3}"
     ram_total_command = "free | grep Mem | awk '{print $2}"
     disk_command = "df | grep /dev/sda1 | awk '{print $5}' | sed 's/%//"
     stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command(cpu_command)
     cpu_usage = float(stdout.read().strip())
     stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command(ram_total_command)
     ram_total = int(stdout.read().strip())
     stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command(ram_used_command)
     ram used = int(stdout.read().strip())
     stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec command(disk command)
     disk_usage = float(stdout.read().strip())
     client.close()
     return cpu_usage, ram_total, ram_used, disk_usage
  except Exception as e:
     logging.error(f"Erreur lors de la récupération des données du serveur {server ip}: {e}")
     return None, None, None, None
```

```
# Fonction pour envoyer un message à Google Chat
def send_chat_message(message):
  app_message = {"text": message}
  message_headers = {"Content-Type": "application/json; charset=UTF-8"}
  http_obj = Http()
  response = http_obj.request(
    uri=WEBHOOK_URL,
    method="POST",
    headers=message_headers,
    body=dumps(app_message),
  )
  print(response)
# Fonction principale pour récupérer les données du serveur et envoyer un rapport
def main():
  for server in servers:
    cpu, ram_total, ram_used, disk = get_system_status(server["ip"])
    if cpu is not None:
       ram_usage = (ram_used / ram_total) * 100
      # Construction du message à envoyer
       message = (
         f"État du serveur {server['ip']} :\n"
         f"CPU Usage: {cpu}%\n"
         f"RAM Usage: {ram_usage:.2f}%\n"
         f"Disk Usage: {disk}%\n"
       )
```

```
# Vérification des seuils
```

```
if cpu > CPU_THRESHOLD or ram_usage > RAM_THRESHOLD or disk >
DISK THRESHOLD:
        message += " Attention: L'un des seuils critiques est dépassé !\n"
      # Envoi du message au chat
      send_chat_message(message)
if __name__ == "__main__":
 main()
```

Résultats:

plateflop Application 10 min



État du serveur 192.168.10.152 :

CPU Usage: 100.0% RAM Usage: 36.43% Disk Usage: 21.0%

🚺 Attention: L'un des seuils critiques est dépassé !

crontab -e

* * /usr/bin/python3 /home/dylan/ssh_space.py

plateflop Application 7 min



État du serveur 192.168.10.152 :

CPU Usage: 100.0% RAM Usage: 36.84% Disk Usage: 21.0%

🔥 Attention: L'un des seuils critiques est dépassé !

plateflop Application 2 min



État du serveur 192.168.10.152 :

CPU Usage: 100.0% RAM Usage: 37.25% Disk Usage: 21.0%



Attention: L'un des seuils critiques est dépassé!