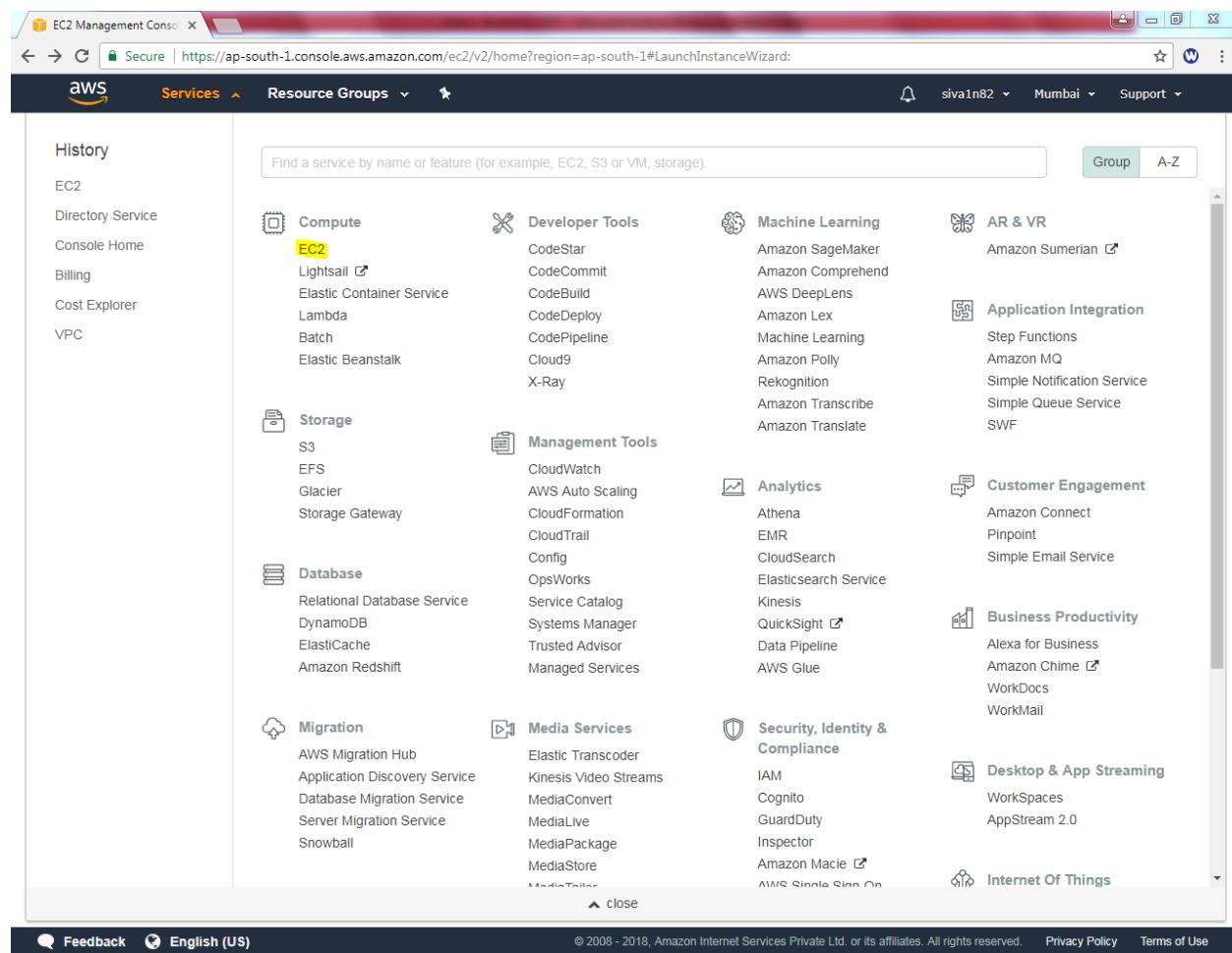


Lab 18

Configure Cloud Watch & SNS

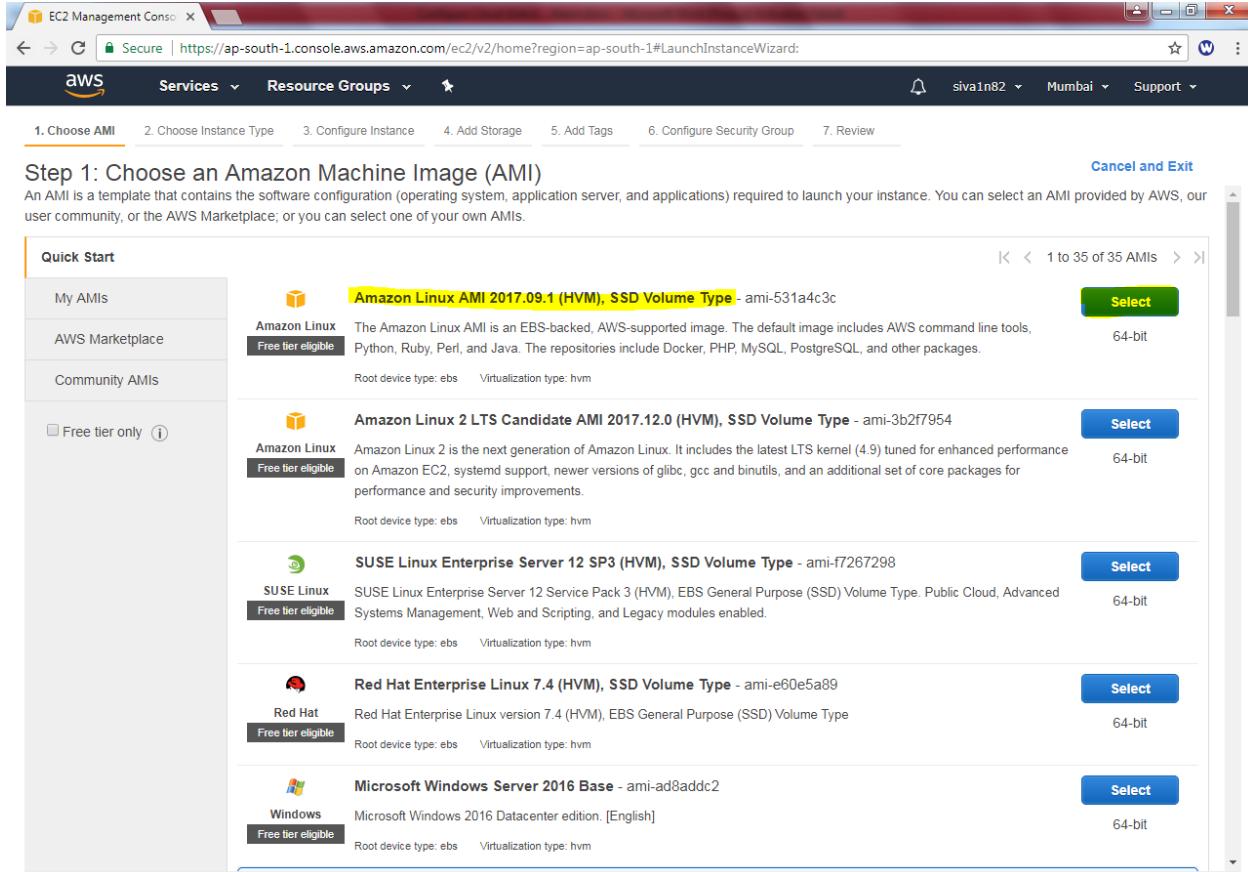
Please configure VPC / use default vpc as per your requirement.

Click "EC2" service.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the EC2 Management Console tab selected. The Services menu is open, displaying a grid of AWS services. The EC2 service is highlighted with a yellow box. Other visible services include Compute, Developer Tools, Machine Learning, AR & VR, Application Integration, Customer Engagement, Business Productivity, Desktop & App Streaming, and Internet Of Things. The left sidebar shows History, EC2, Directory Service, Console Home, Billing, Cost Explorer, and VPC. The top navigation bar includes links for Secure, siva1n82, Mumbai, Support, Group, and A-Z.

Launch instance → Select “Linux”.



Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Quick Start	AMIs	1 to 35 of 35 AMIs
<input type="checkbox"/> My AMIs		
<input type="checkbox"/> AWS Marketplace		
<input type="checkbox"/> Community AMIs		
<input type="checkbox"/> Free tier only <i>(i)</i>		

Amazon Linux AMI 2017.09.1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-531a4c3c

Amazon Linux **Free tier eligible** The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported image. The default image includes AWS command line tools, Python, Ruby, Perl, and Java. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other packages.
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Select 64-bit

Amazon Linux 2 LTS Candidate AMI 2017.12.0 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-3b2f7954

Amazon Linux **Free tier eligible** Amazon Linux 2 is the next generation of Amazon Linux. It includes the latest LTS kernel (4.9) tuned for enhanced performance on Amazon EC2, systemd support, newer versions of glibc, gcc and binutils, and an additional set of core packages for performance and security improvements.
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Select 64-bit

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP3 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-f7267298

SUSE Linux **Free tier eligible** SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 Service Pack 3 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Public Cloud, Advanced Systems Management, Web and Scripting, and Legacy modules enabled.
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Select 64-bit

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.4 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-e60e5a89

Red Hat **Free tier eligible** Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 7.4 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

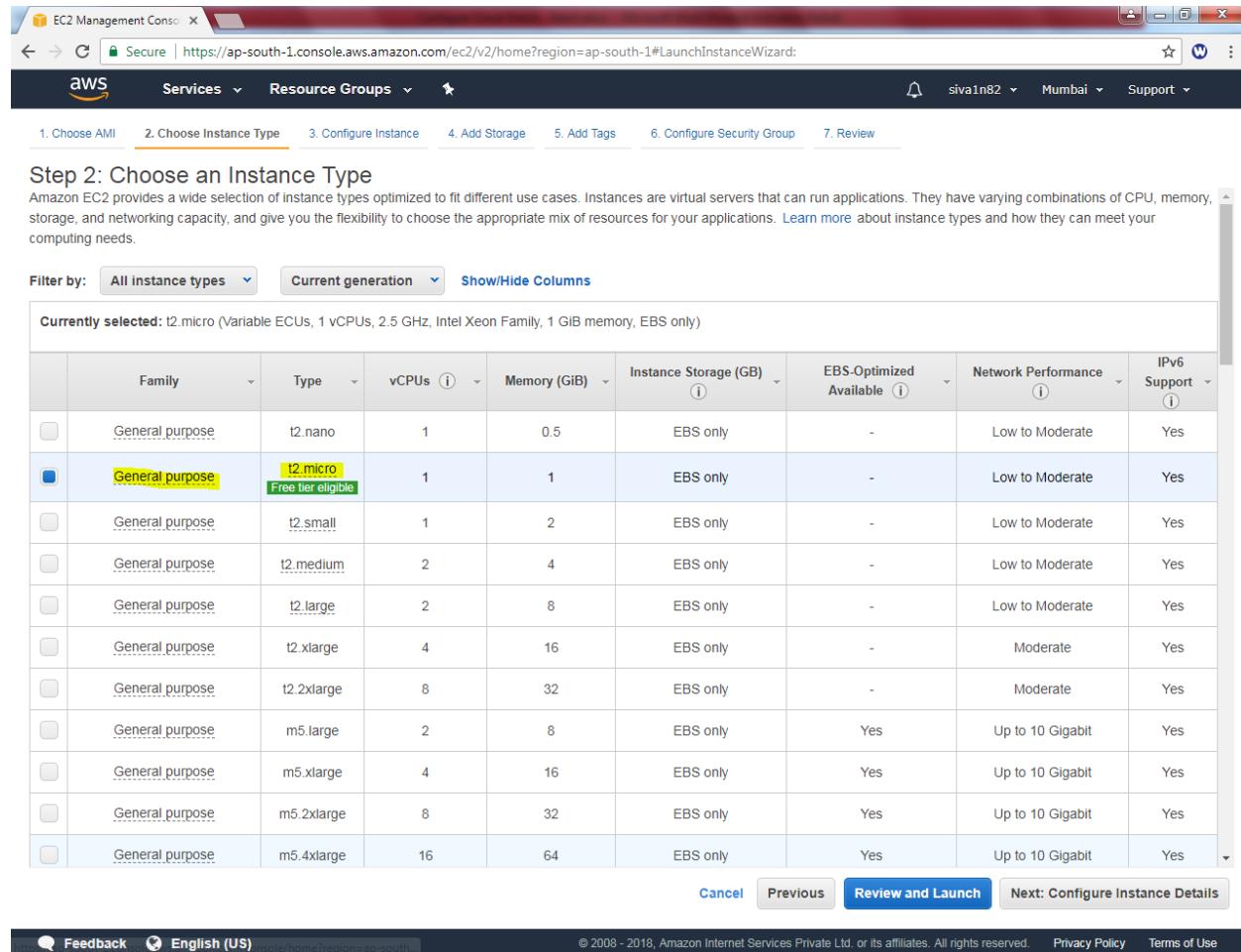
Select 64-bit

Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Base - ami-ad8addc2

Windows **Free tier eligible** Microsoft Windows 2016 Datacenter edition, [English]
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Select 64-bit

Select “General purpose – t2.micro”



Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance types ▾ Current generation ▾ Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro <small>Free tier eligible</small>	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5.4xlarge	16	64	EBS only	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes

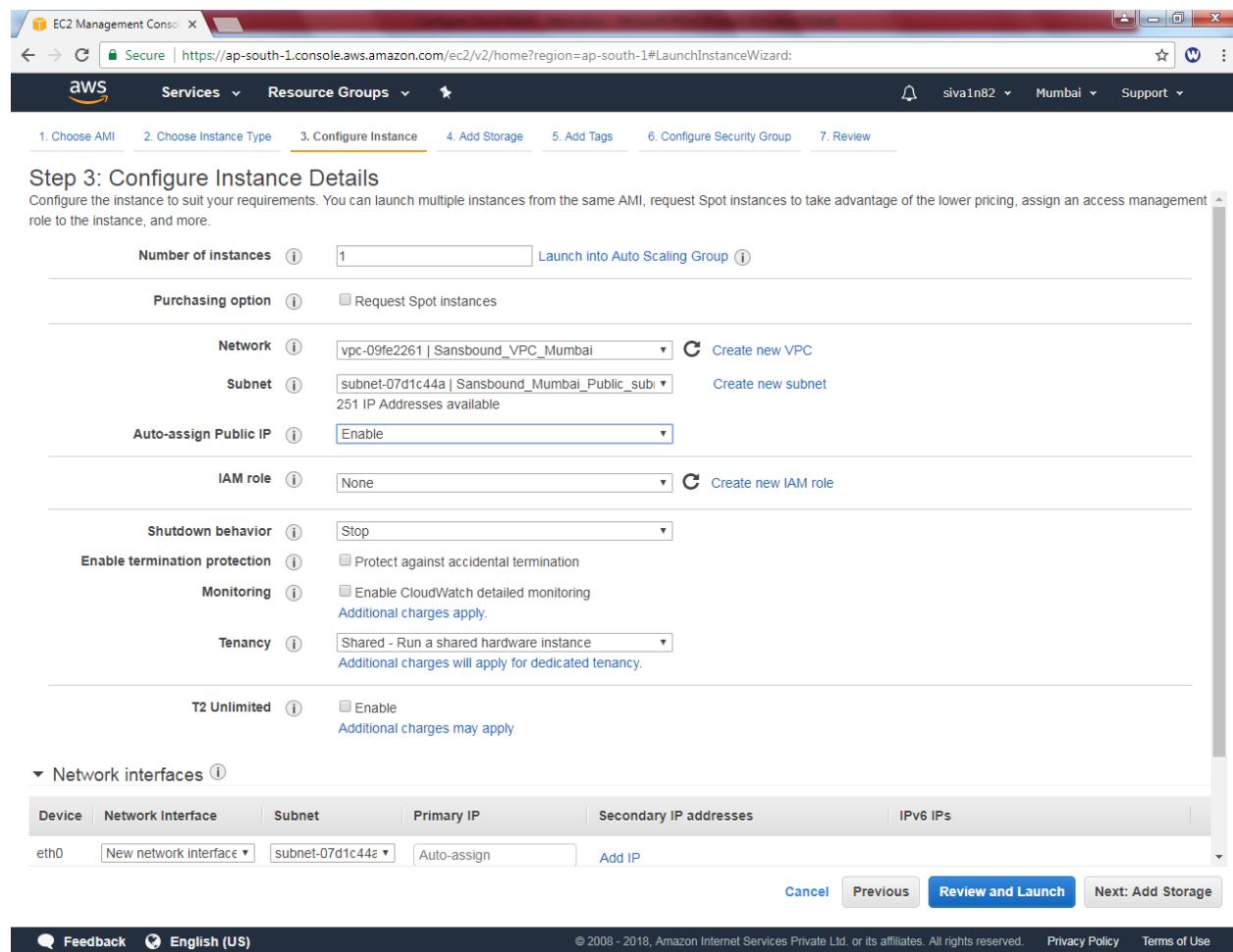
Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Instance Details

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Select Network "Sansbound_VPC_Chennai"

Subnet: "Sansbound Mumbai Public Subnet"

Auto-assign Public IP: Enable



Step 3: Configure Instance Details

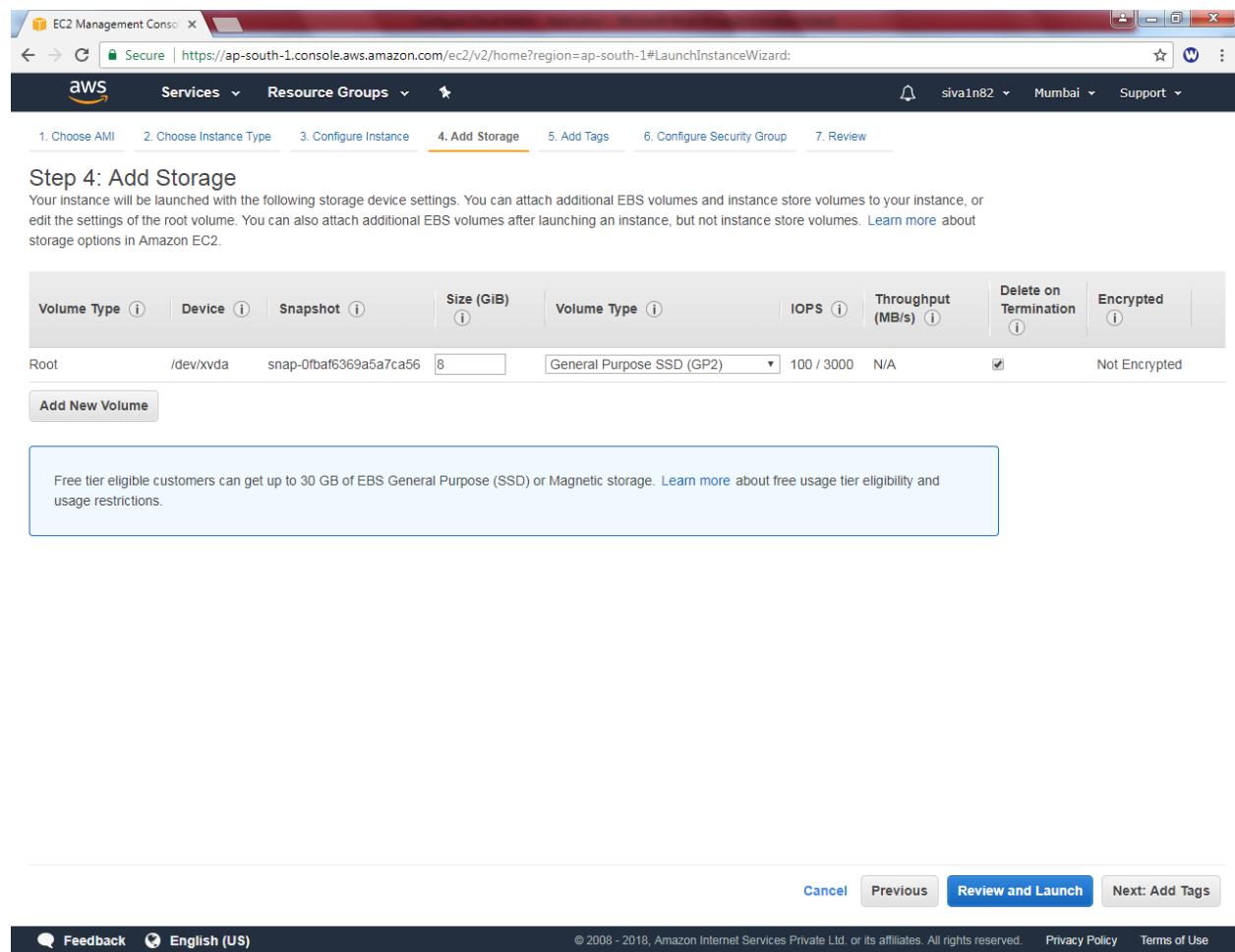
Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances	<input type="text" value="1"/> Launch into Auto Scaling Group												
Purchasing option	<input type="checkbox"/> Request Spot instances												
Network	vpc-09fe2261 Sansbound_VPC_Mumbai Create new VPC												
Subnet	subnet-07d1c44a Sansbound_Mumbai_Public_subnet Create new subnet 251 IP Addresses available												
Auto-assign Public IP	Enable												
IAM role	<input type="text" value="None"/> Create new IAM role												
Shutdown behavior	Stop												
Enable termination protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Protect against accidental termination												
Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring <small>Additional charges apply.</small>												
Tenancy	Shared - Run a shared hardware instance <small>Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.</small>												
T2 Unlimited	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable <small>Additional charges may apply</small>												
Network interfaces <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Device</th> <th>Network Interface</th> <th>Subnet</th> <th>Primary IP</th> <th>Secondary IP addresses</th> <th>IPv6 IPs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>eth0</td> <td>New network interface</td> <td>subnet-07d1c44a</td> <td>Auto-assign</td> <td>Add IP</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Device	Network Interface	Subnet	Primary IP	Secondary IP addresses	IPv6 IPs	eth0	New network interface	subnet-07d1c44a	Auto-assign	Add IP	
Device	Network Interface	Subnet	Primary IP	Secondary IP addresses	IPv6 IPs								
eth0	New network interface	subnet-07d1c44a	Auto-assign	Add IP									
Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Add Storage													

[Feedback](#) [English \(US\)](#)

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Leave default and click “Next”.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface for launching a new instance. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, Services dropdown, Resource Groups dropdown, and user information (siva1n82, Mumbai, Support). Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage (which is highlighted in blue), 5. Add Tags, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review.

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encrypted
Root	/dev/xvda	snap-0fbaf6369a5a7ca56	8	General Purpose SSD (GP2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

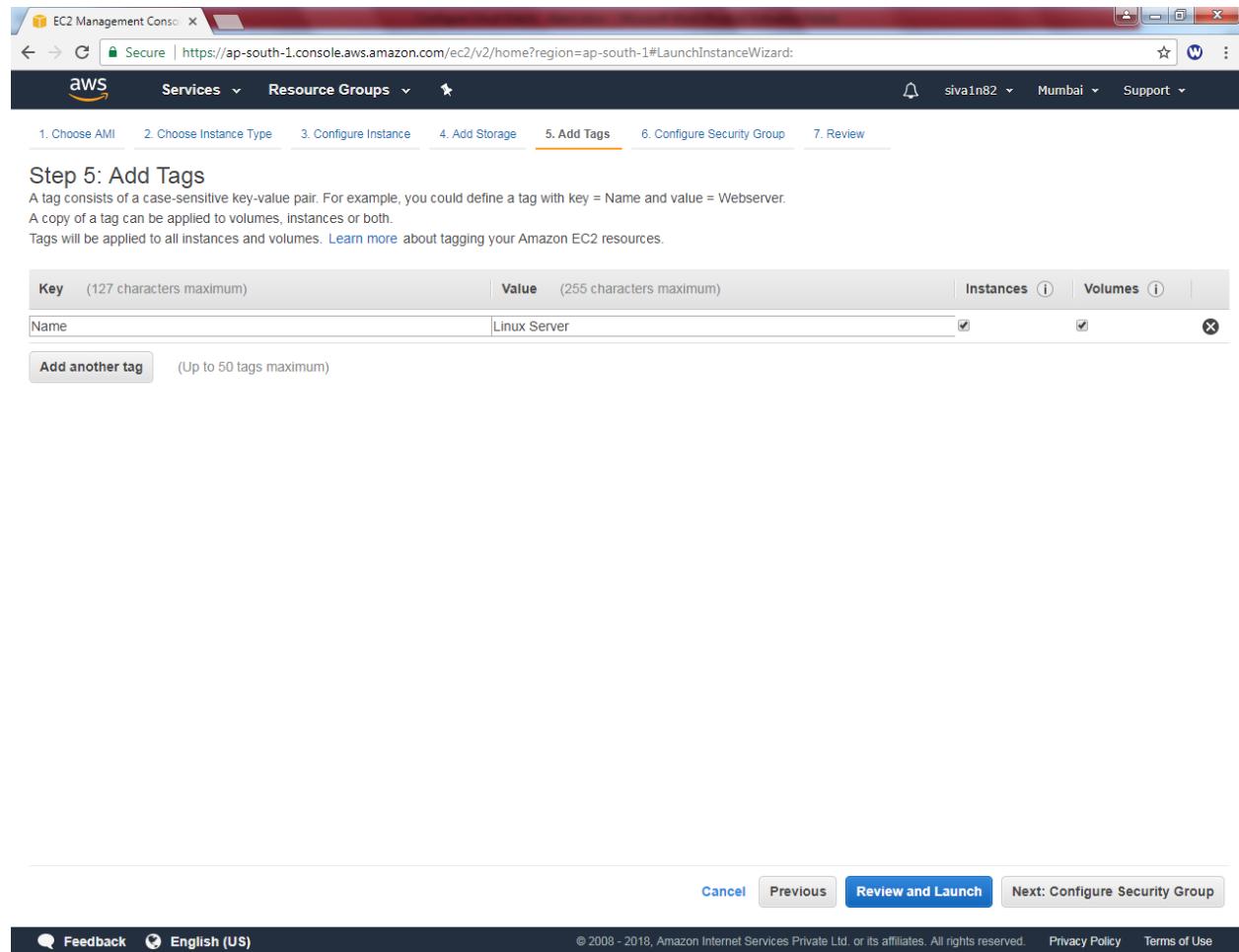
Add New Volume

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

At the bottom of the page are buttons for Cancel, Previous, **Review and Launch** (which is highlighted in blue), and Next: Add Tags.

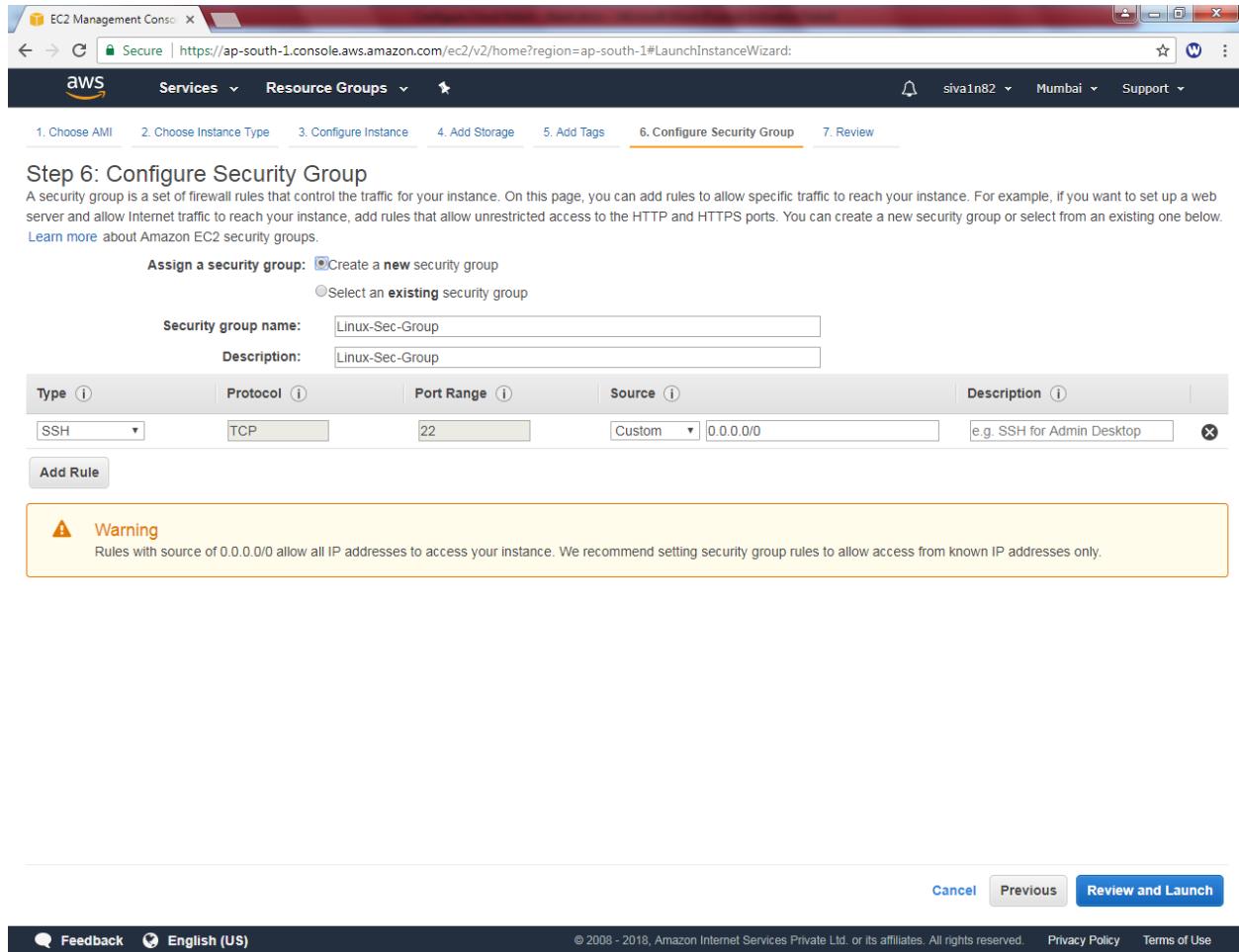
Footer links include Feedback, English (US), Copyright notice (© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

Type name as Linux Server.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface for launching a new instance. The browser address bar shows the URL: <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#LaunchInstanceWizard>. The navigation bar includes the AWS logo, Services dropdown, Resource Groups dropdown, and user information (siva1n82, Mumbai, Support). Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Add Tags (the current step), 6. Configure Security Group, 7. Review. The main content area is titled "Step 5: Add Tags". It contains instructions: "A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both. Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources." There is a table for adding tags, with one row visible: "Name" (Key) and "Linux Server" (Value). Below the table is a button "Add another tag" and a note "(Up to 50 tags maximum)". At the bottom of the page are buttons for "Cancel", "Previous", "Review and Launch" (which is highlighted in blue), and "Next: Configure Security Group". The footer includes links for "Feedback", "English (US)", and copyright information: "© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use".

Create a new security group as Linux-Sec-Group



Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group: Create a new security group Select an existing security group

Security group name:

Description:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

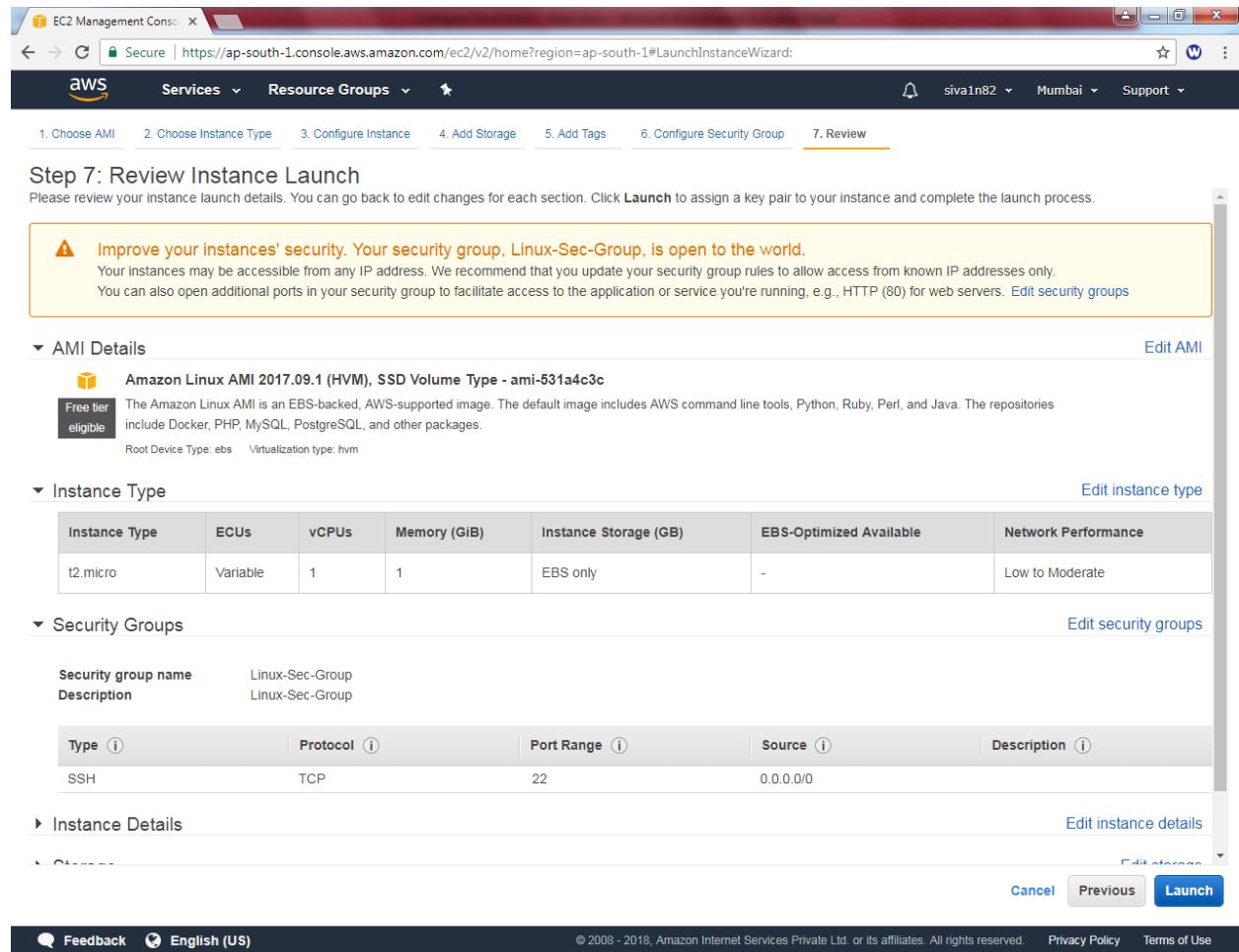
Add Rule

Warning
Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch**

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Leave default and click “Next”.



Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

AMI Details

Amazon Linux AMI 2017.09.1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-531a4c3c

Free tier eligible The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported image. The default image includes AWS command line tools, Python, Ruby, Perl, and Java. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other packages.

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	Variable	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

Security Groups

Linux-Sec-Group

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	

Instance Details

Launch

Click “Launch”.

Click "Choose existing key pair".

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Choose an existing key pair ▾
Select a key pair
Eveningaws ▾

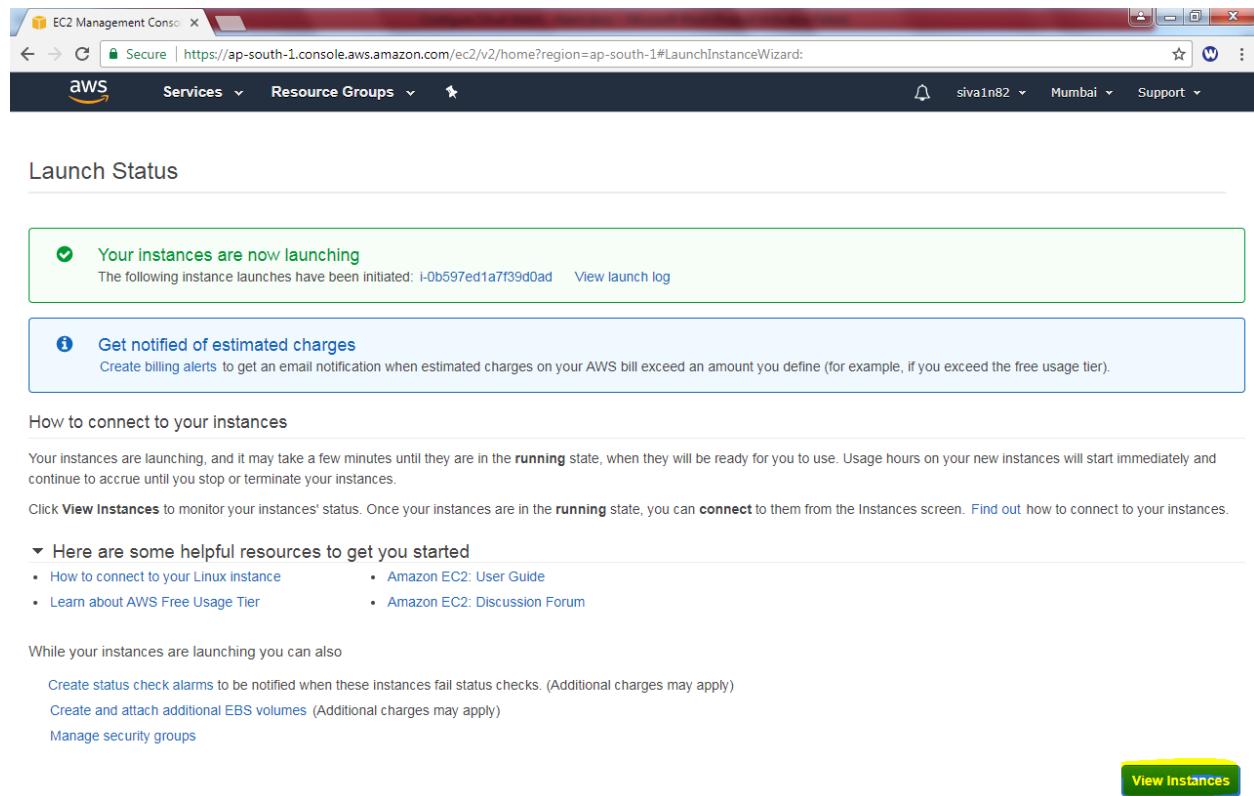
I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (Eveningaws.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

Cancel **Launch Instances**

Click "I acknowledge".

Then click "Launch instance"

Click “View instances”



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console with the URL <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#LaunchInstanceWizard>. The browser window title is "EC2 Management Console". The navigation bar includes "Services" (dropdown), "Resource Groups" (dropdown), and "Support" (dropdown). The user profile is "siva1n82" with "Mumbai" selected.

Launch Status

Your instances are now launching
The following instance launches have been initiated: i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad [View launch log](#)

Get notified of estimated charges
Create billing alerts to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (for example, if you exceed the free usage tier).

How to connect to your instances

Your instances are launching, and it may take a few minutes until they are in the **running** state, when they will be ready for you to use. Usage hours on your new instances will start immediately and continue to accrue until you stop or terminate your instances.

Click [View Instances](#) to monitor your instances' status. Once your instances are in the **running** state, you can [connect](#) to them from the Instances screen. [Find out](#) how to connect to your instances.

▼ **Here are some helpful resources to get you started**

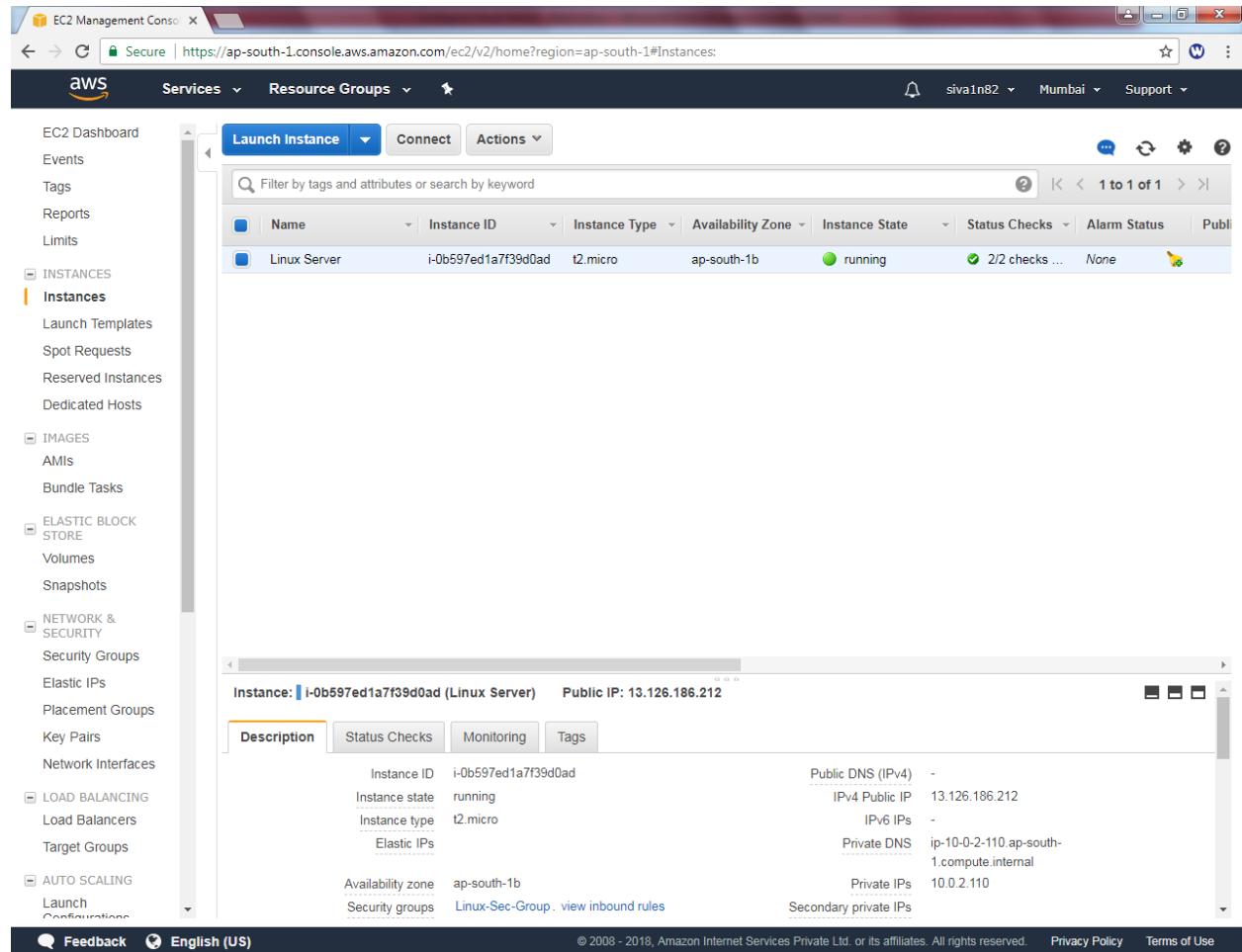
• How to connect to your Linux instance	• Amazon EC2: User Guide
• Learn about AWS Free Usage Tier	• Amazon EC2: Discussion Forum

While your instances are launching you can also

[Create status check alarms](#) to be notified when these instances fail status checks. (Additional charges may apply)
[Create and attach additional EBS volumes](#) (Additional charges may apply)
[Manage security groups](#)

[View Instances](#)

Go to EC2 instances

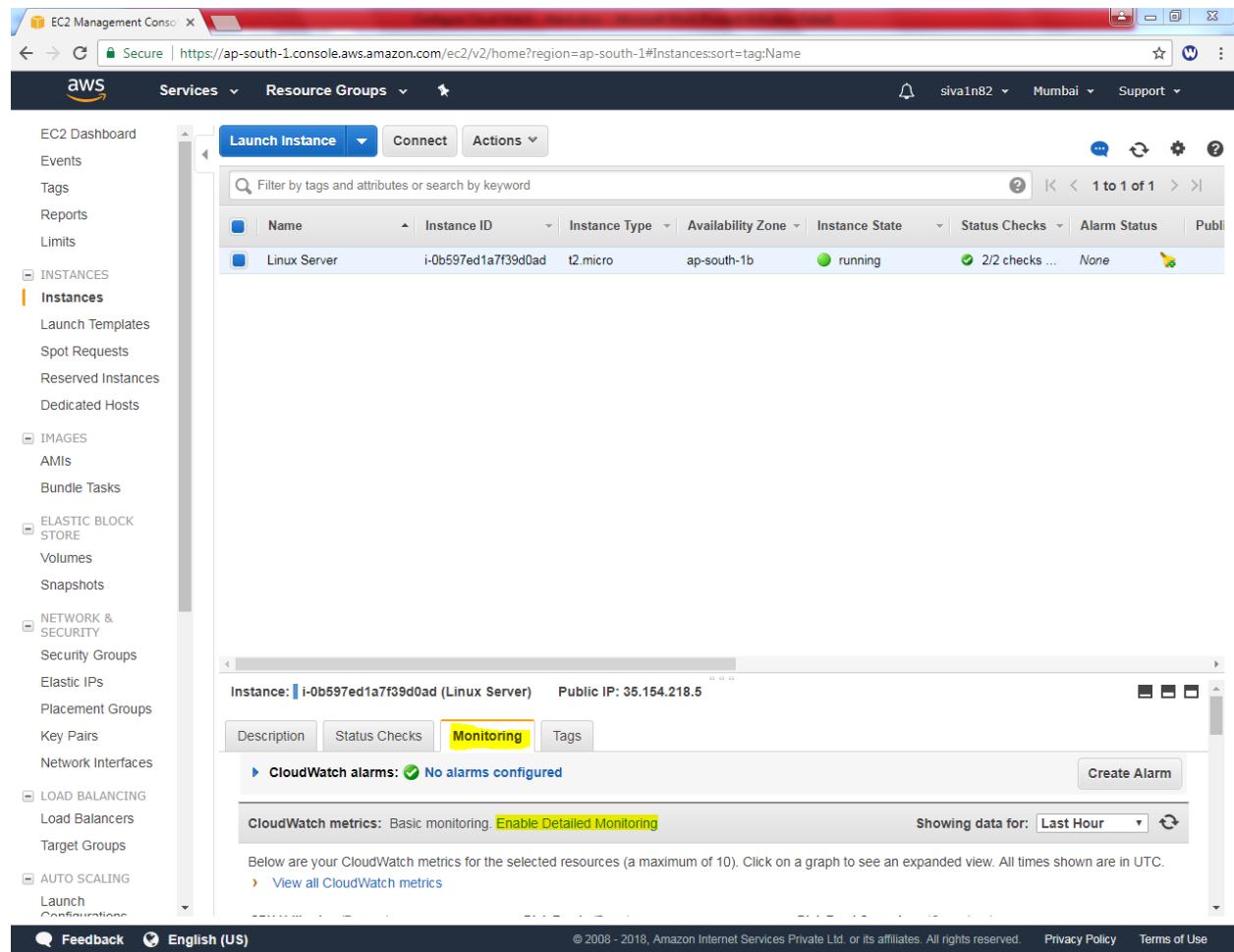


The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The left sidebar navigation menu includes: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES (selected), Instances (highlighted), Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, IMAGES (AMIs, Bundle Tasks), ELASTIC BLOCK STORE (Volumes, Snapshots), NETWORK & SECURITY (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), LOAD BALANCING (Load Balancers, Target Groups), and AUTO SCALING (Launch Configurations). The main content area displays a table of instances. A single row is selected for the instance named "Linux Server" with Instance ID i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad, Instance Type t2.micro, and Availability Zone ap-south-1b. The instance is shown as running. Below the table, a detailed view for the selected instance is provided, showing fields like Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Availability zone, Security groups, Public DNS (IPv4), IPv4 Public IP, IPv6 IPs, Private DNS, Private IPs, and Secondary private IPs.

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public
Linux Server	i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad	t2.micro	ap-south-1b	running	2/2 checks ...	None	

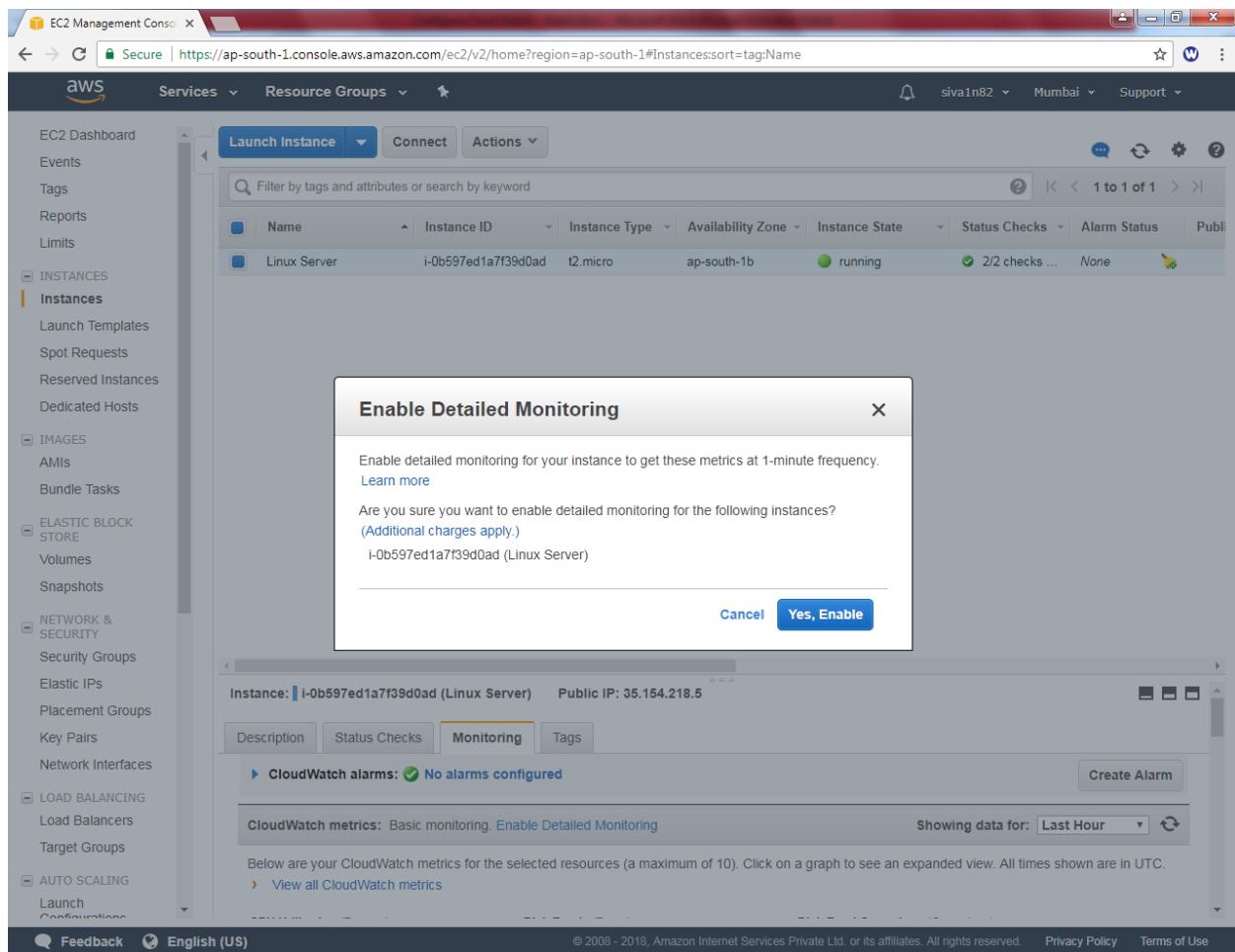
Description		Status Checks	Monitoring	Tags
Instance ID	i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad	Public DNS (IPv4)	-	
Instance state	running	IPv4 Public IP	13.126.186.212	
Instance type	t2.micro	IPv6 IPs	-	
Elastic IPs		Private DNS	ip-10-0-2-110.ap-south-1.compute.internal	
Availability zone	ap-south-1b	Private IPs	10.0.2.110	
Security groups	Linux-Sec-Group, view inbound rules	Secondary private IPs		

Click “Enable detailed monitoring”.

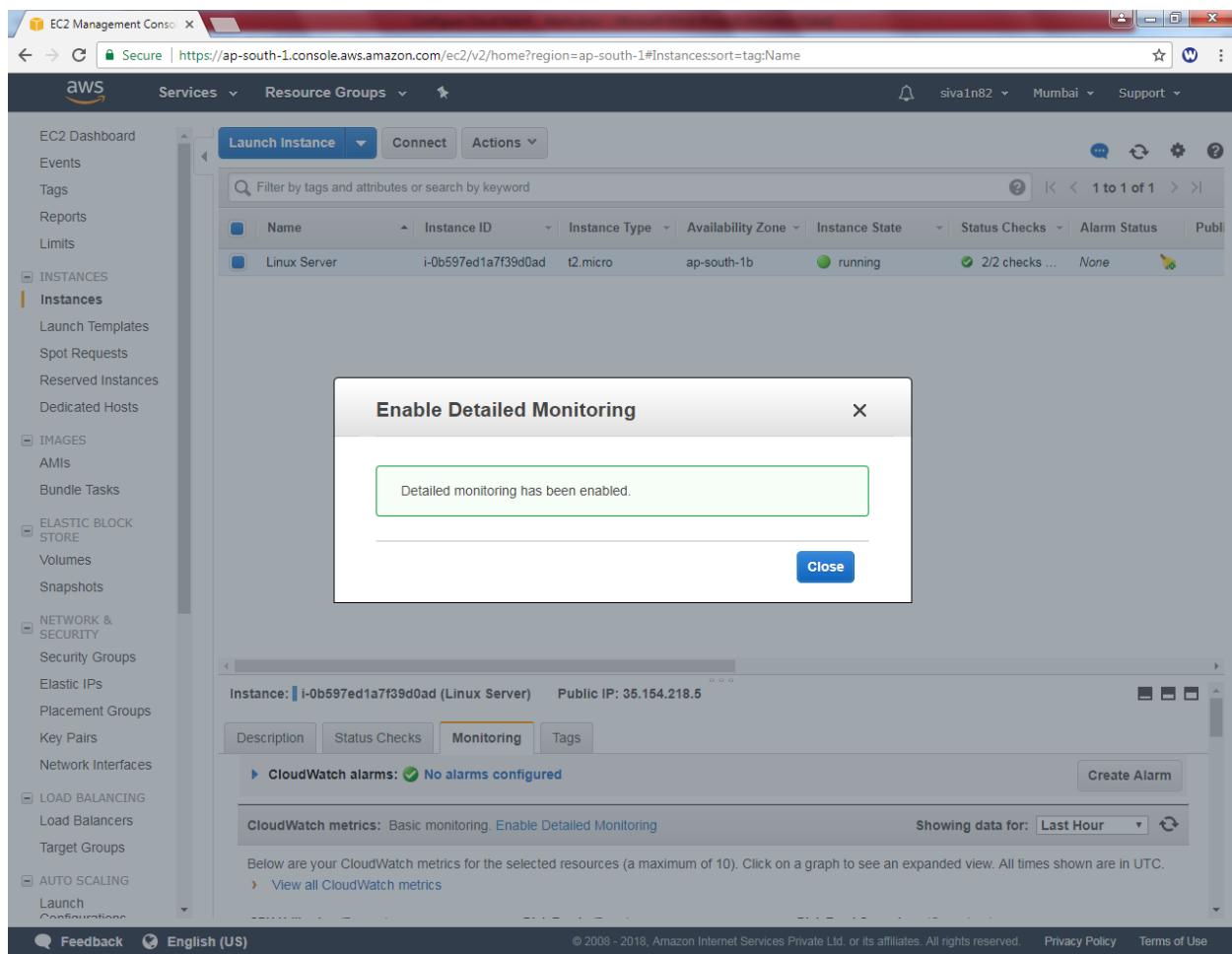


The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The left sidebar navigation includes EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances (selected), Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Images (AMIs, Bundle Tasks), Elastic Block Store (Volumes, Snapshots), Network & Security (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), Load Balancing (Load Balancers, Target Groups), and Auto Scaling (Launch Configurations). The main content area displays a table of instances. One instance, "Linux Server" (i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad), is selected. Below the table, a detailed view for this instance is shown, including its Public IP (35.154.218.5) and tabs for Description, Status Checks, Monitoring (highlighted in yellow), and Tags. Under the Monitoring tab, it says "CloudWatch alarms: No alarms configured" and "CloudWatch metrics: Basic monitoring. [Enable Detailed Monitoring](#)". A note below states: "Below are your CloudWatch metrics for the selected resources (a maximum of 10). Click on a graph to see an expanded view. All times shown are in UTC." The bottom of the screen shows standard AWS footer links: Feedback, English (US), Copyright notice (© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

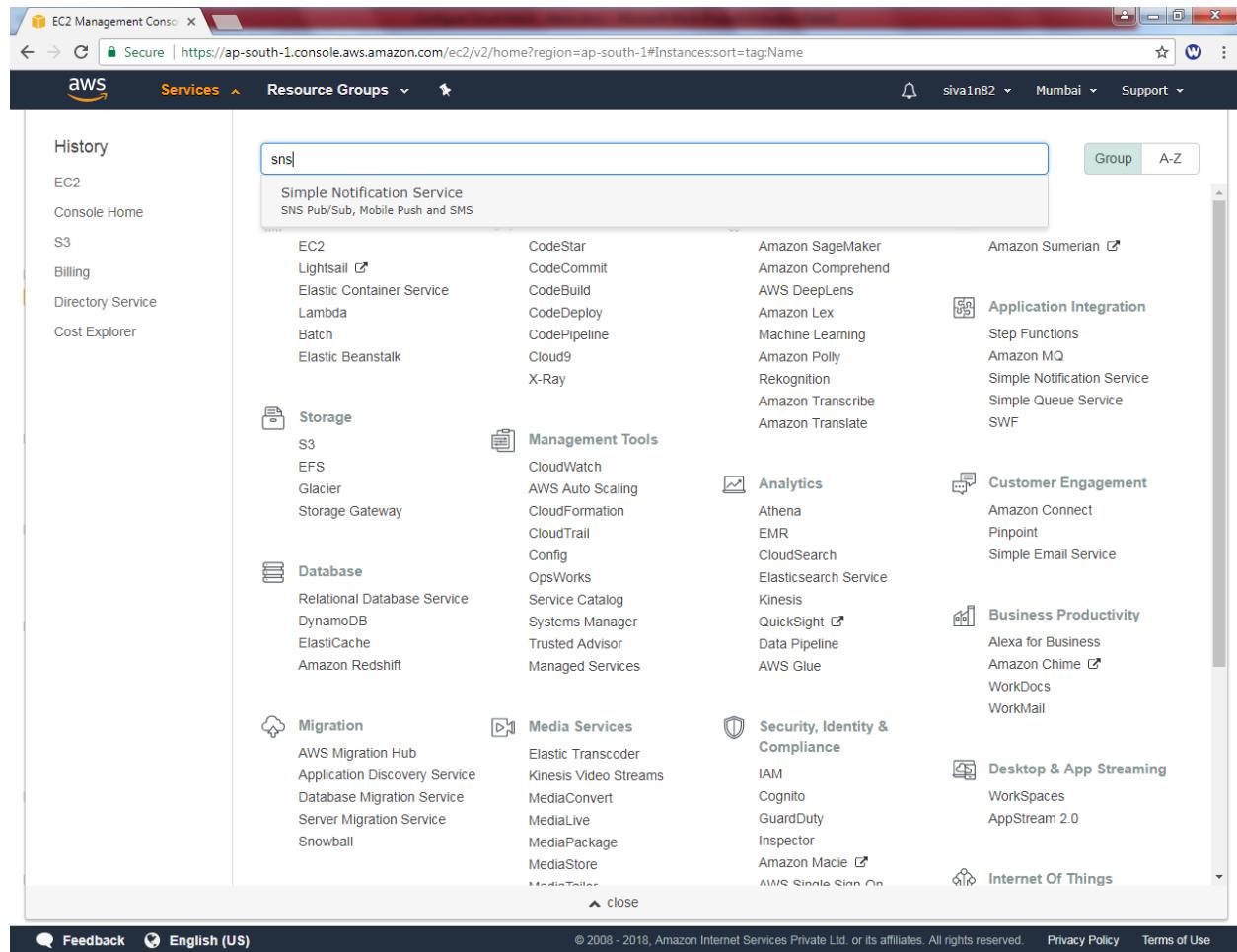
Click “Yes, enable”.



Click “Close”.

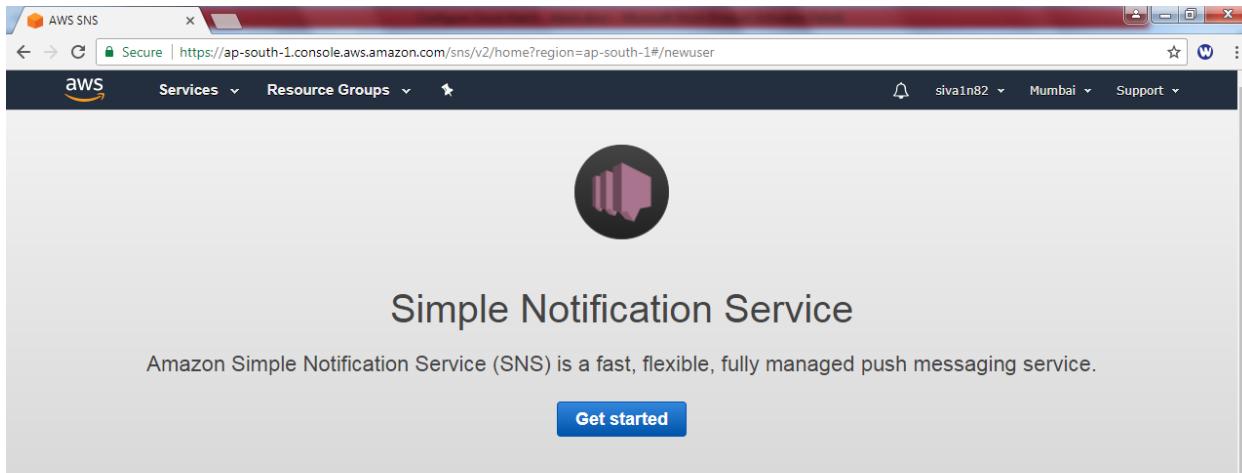


Type “SNS”.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The search bar at the top contains the text "sns". Below the search bar, a list of services is displayed, starting with "Simple Notification Service" and "SNS Pub/Sub, Mobile Push and SMS". The list includes various AWS services such as EC2, Lambda, S3, CloudWatch, and many others. To the right of the search results, there are several categories of services: Application Integration, Customer Engagement, Business Productivity, Desktop & App Streaming, and Internet Of Things. At the bottom of the page, there are links for Feedback, English (US), Copyright notice, Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

Click "Get started".



The screenshot shows the AWS Simple Notification Service (SNS) console homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, a search bar, and user information (sivain82, Mumbai, Support). Below the navigation is a large circular icon containing a purple 3D building model. The main title "Simple Notification Service" is centered above a brief description: "Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) is a fast, flexible, fully managed push messaging service." A prominent blue "Get started" button is located below the description. The page then transitions into three main sections: 1) "Broadcast notifications to any destination" featuring icons for mobile devices and a broadcast message, with a detailed description about sending notifications to multiple destinations. 2) "Global & fast at massive scale" featuring icons of Earth and a globe, with a description about the service's global reach and performance. 3) "Use any language or platform" featuring icons for mobile devices and programming languages like Java, Python, PHP, .NET, Node.js, Android, and iOS, with a description about the supported platforms.

Simple Notification Service

Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) is a fast, flexible, fully managed push messaging service.

Get started

Broadcast notifications to any destination

With Amazon SNS, you can send notifications to billions of recipients across the world. Amazon SNS is available in all regions of AWS and is designed to handle your most stringent latency needs.

Global & fast at massive scale

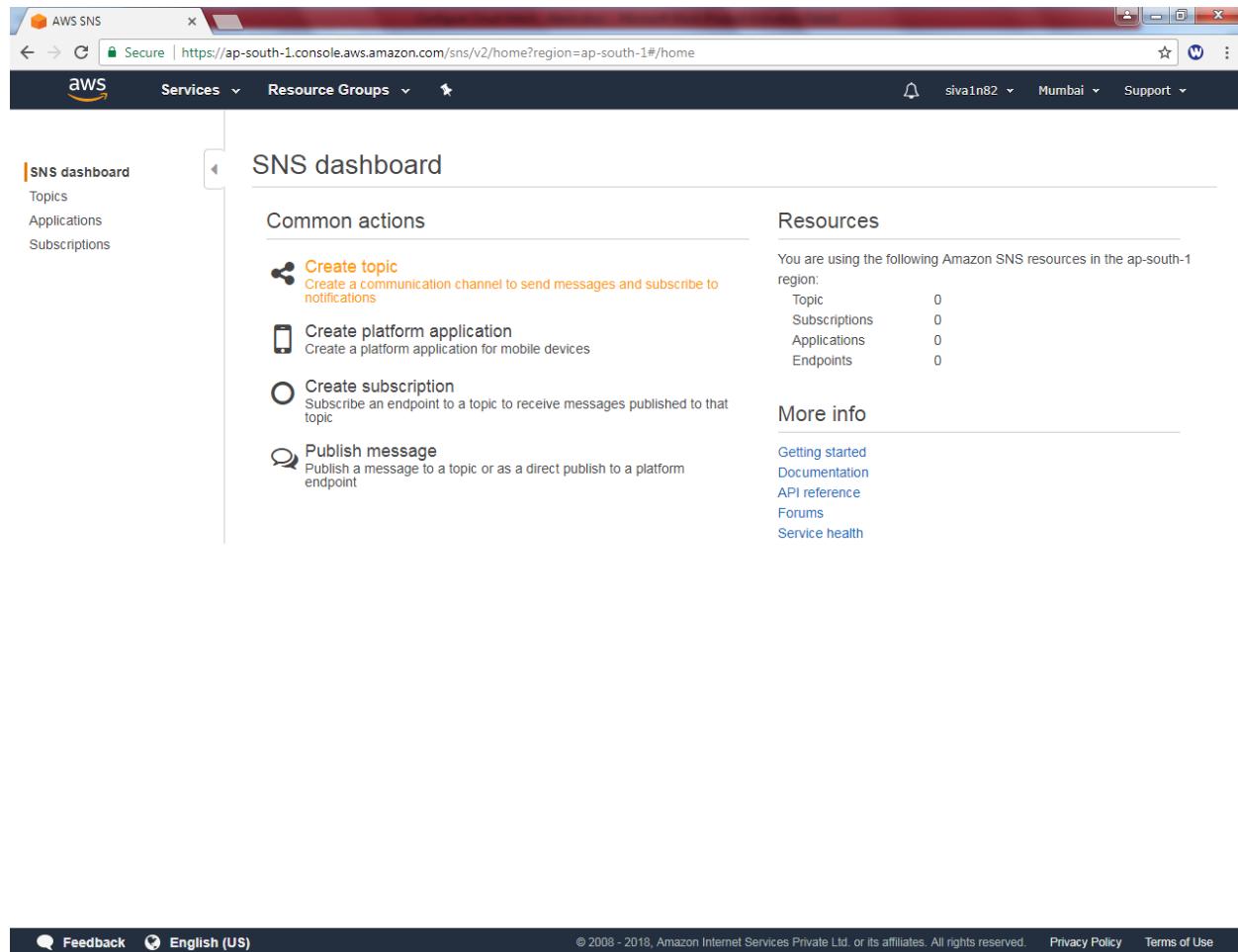
Use any language or platform

You can choose from a variety of programming languages or platforms to send notifications via Amazon SNS such as Java, .NET, Node.js, PHP, Python, or Ruby.

Amazon SNS documentation and support

<https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/sns/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#/home>

Click "Create topic".



The screenshot shows the AWS SNS dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with links for 'Topics', 'Applications', and 'Subscriptions'. The main area has a title 'SNS dashboard' and a 'Common actions' section. In this section, the 'Create topic' button is highlighted with a yellow box. Below it are other actions: 'Create platform application', 'Create subscription', and 'Publish message'. To the right, there's a 'Resources' section showing resource counts (Topic: 0, Subscriptions: 0, Applications: 0, Endpoints: 0) and a 'More info' section with links to 'Getting started', 'Documentation', 'API reference', 'Forums', and 'Service health'. At the bottom, there are links for 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information.

Type “Topic Name” Linux_SNS

Type “Display Name” Linux_SNS

Create new topic

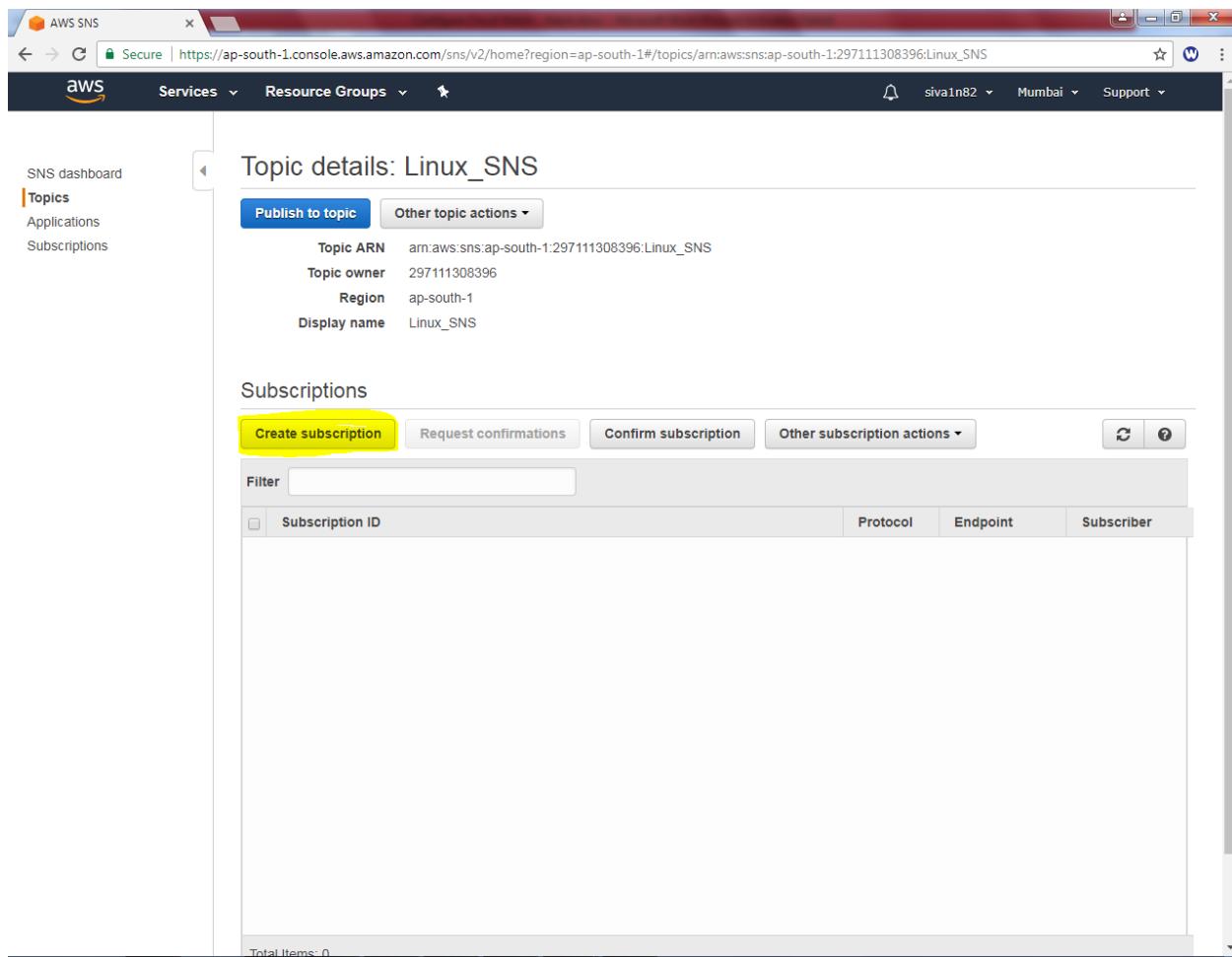
A topic name will be used to create a permanent unique identifier called an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

Topic name	Linux_SNS	i
Display name	Linux_SNS	i

[Cancel](#) [Create topic](#)

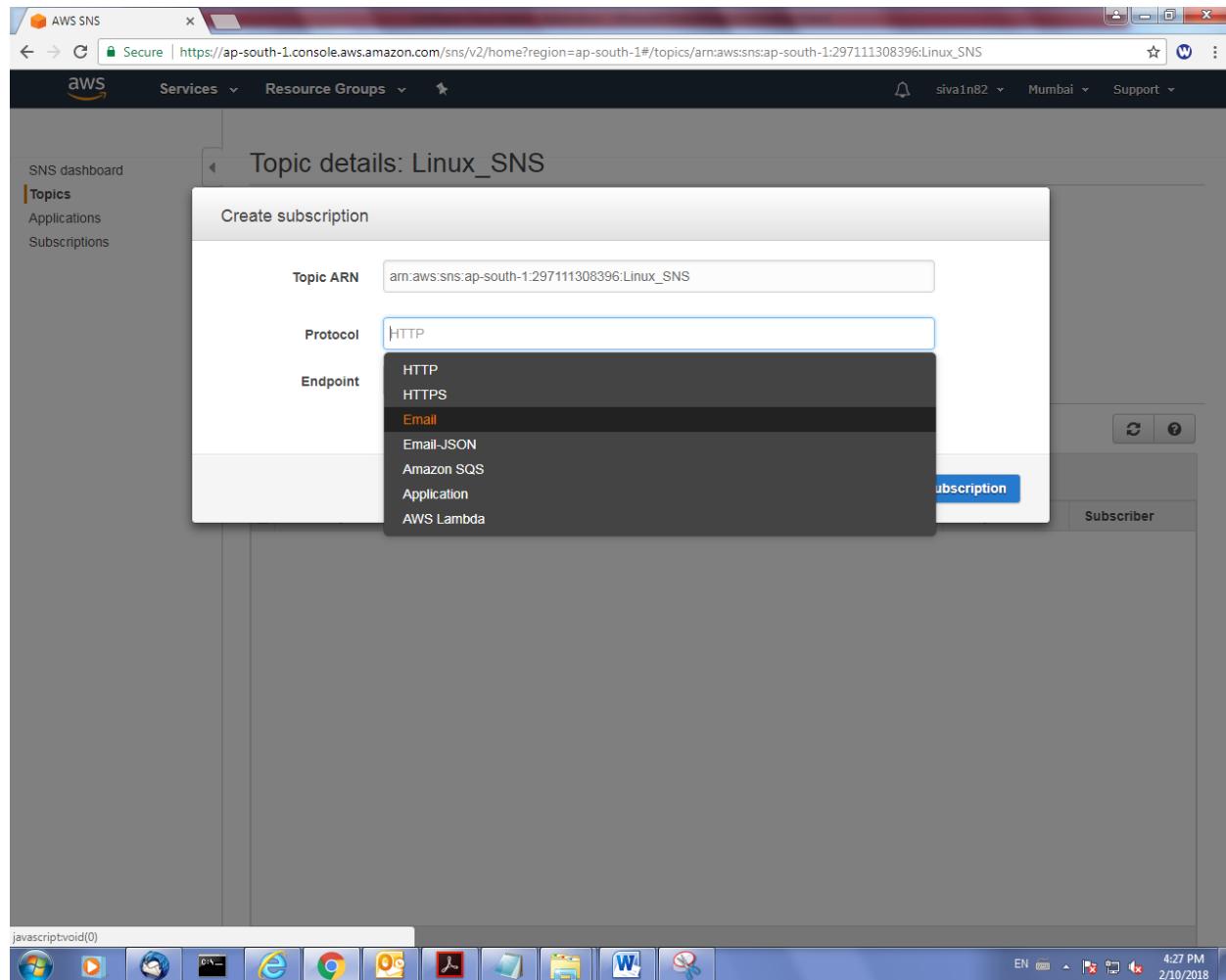
Click “Create topic”.

Click “Create subscription”.

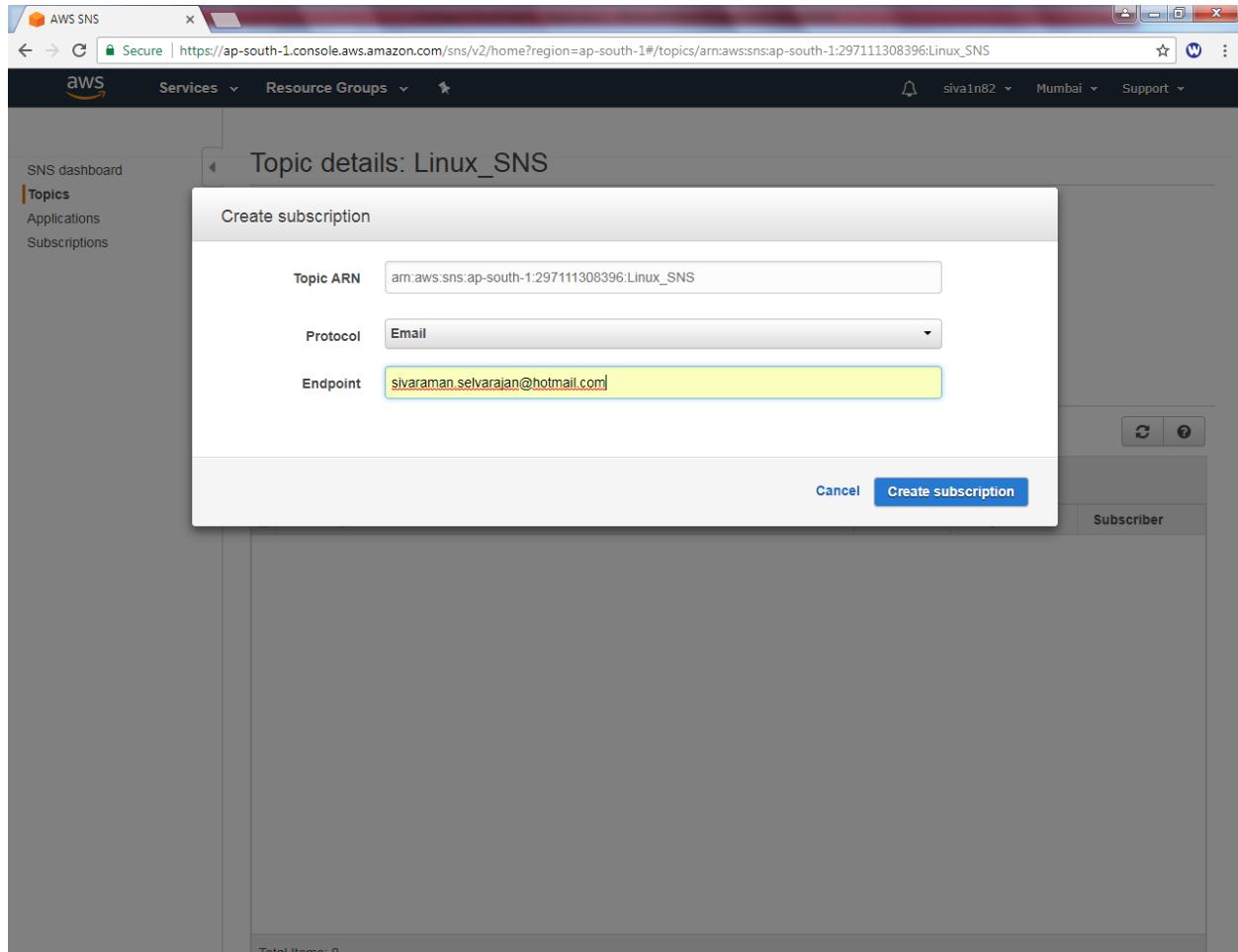


The screenshot shows the AWS SNS Topic details page for a topic named "Linux_SNS". The "Topics" tab is selected in the left sidebar. The main content area displays the topic's ARN, owner, region, and display name. Below this, the "Subscriptions" section is shown, featuring a table with columns for Subscription ID, Protocol, Endpoint, and Subscriber. At the top of this section, there are four buttons: "Create subscription" (highlighted with a yellow box), "Request confirmations", "Confirm subscription", and "Other subscription actions". A "Filter" input field is also present above the table. The table currently displays "Total items: 0".

In Protocol, select “Email”.

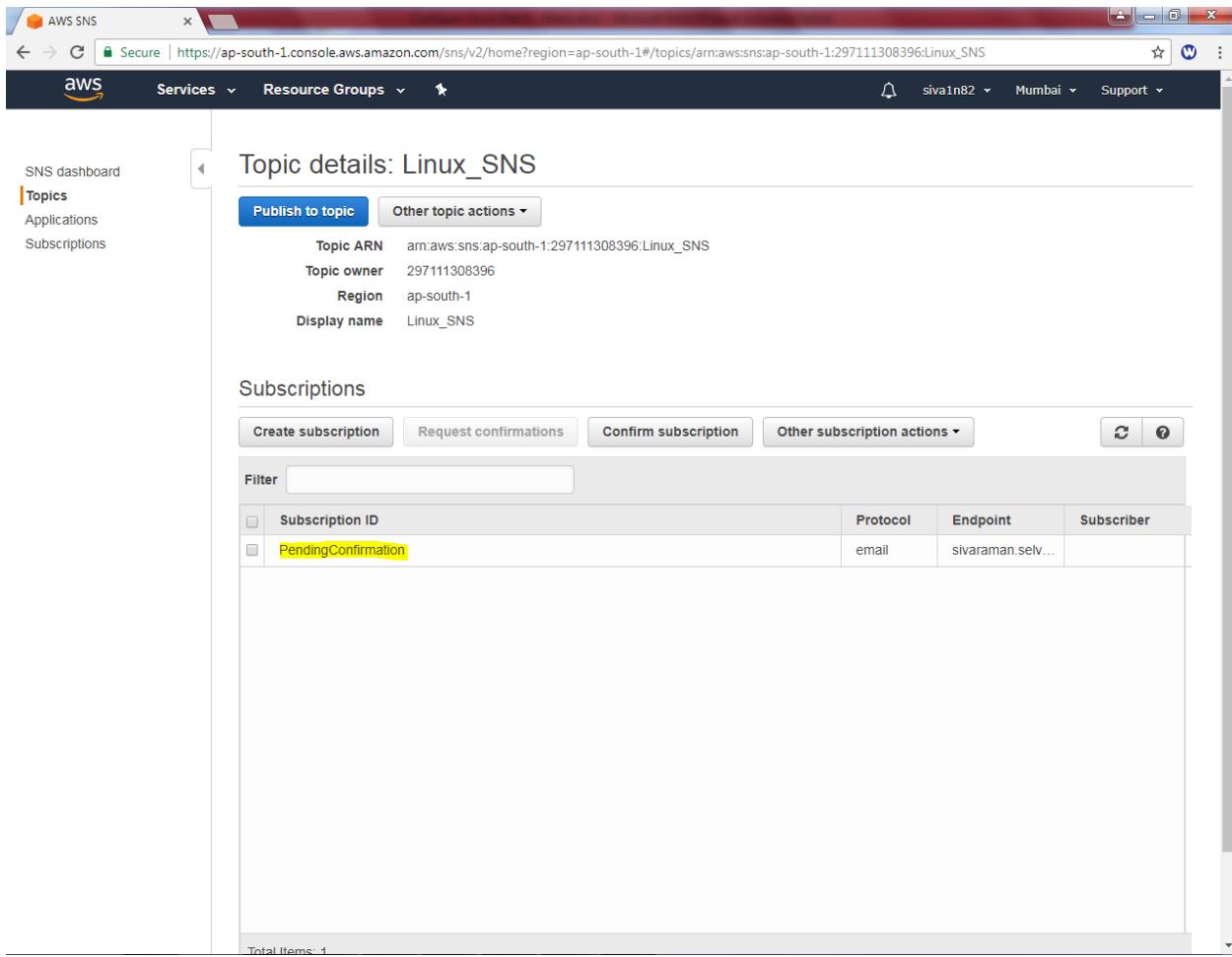


Type your name email id in endpoint.



Click “Create subscription”.

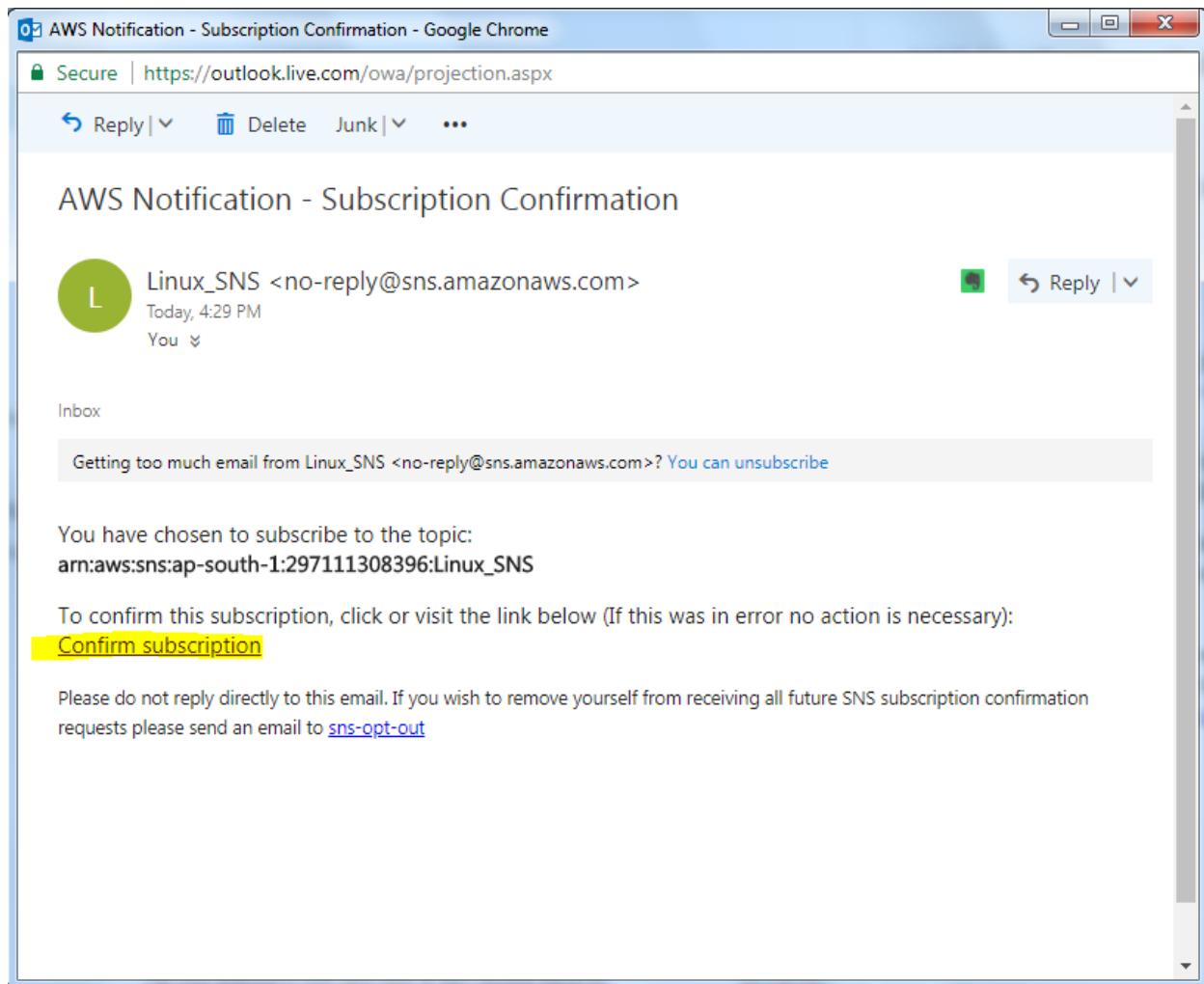
Now it's in pending confirmation, we need to confirm. Go to your email id entered in endpoint.



The screenshot shows the AWS SNS Topic details page for a topic named "Linux_SNS". The "PendingConfirmation" subscription is highlighted in yellow. The table below shows the subscription details:

Subscription ID	Protocol	Endpoint	Subscriber
PendingConfirmation	email	sivaraman.selv...	

Login to email id and Click “Confirm subscription”.



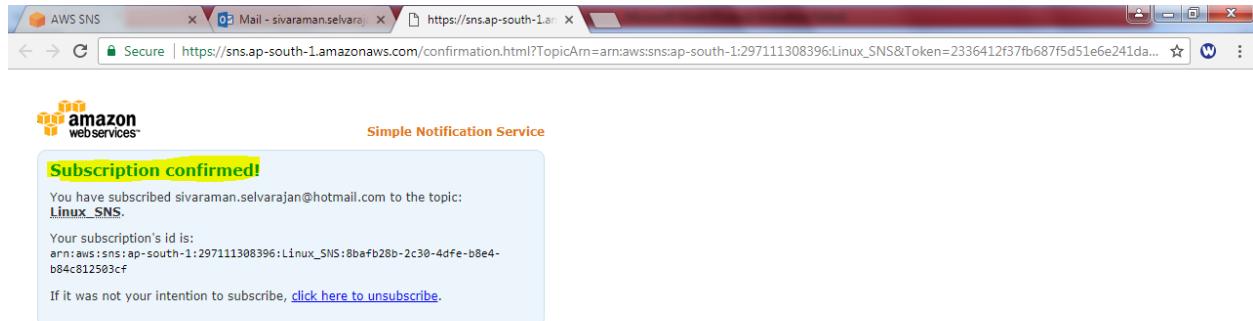
The screenshot shows an email from "Linux_SNS <no-reply@sns.amazonaws.com>" received "Today, 4:29 PM". The subject is "AWS Notification - Subscription Confirmation". The message body contains the following text:

You have chosen to subscribe to the topic:
arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS

To confirm this subscription, click or visit the link below (If this was in error no action is necessary):
Confirm subscription

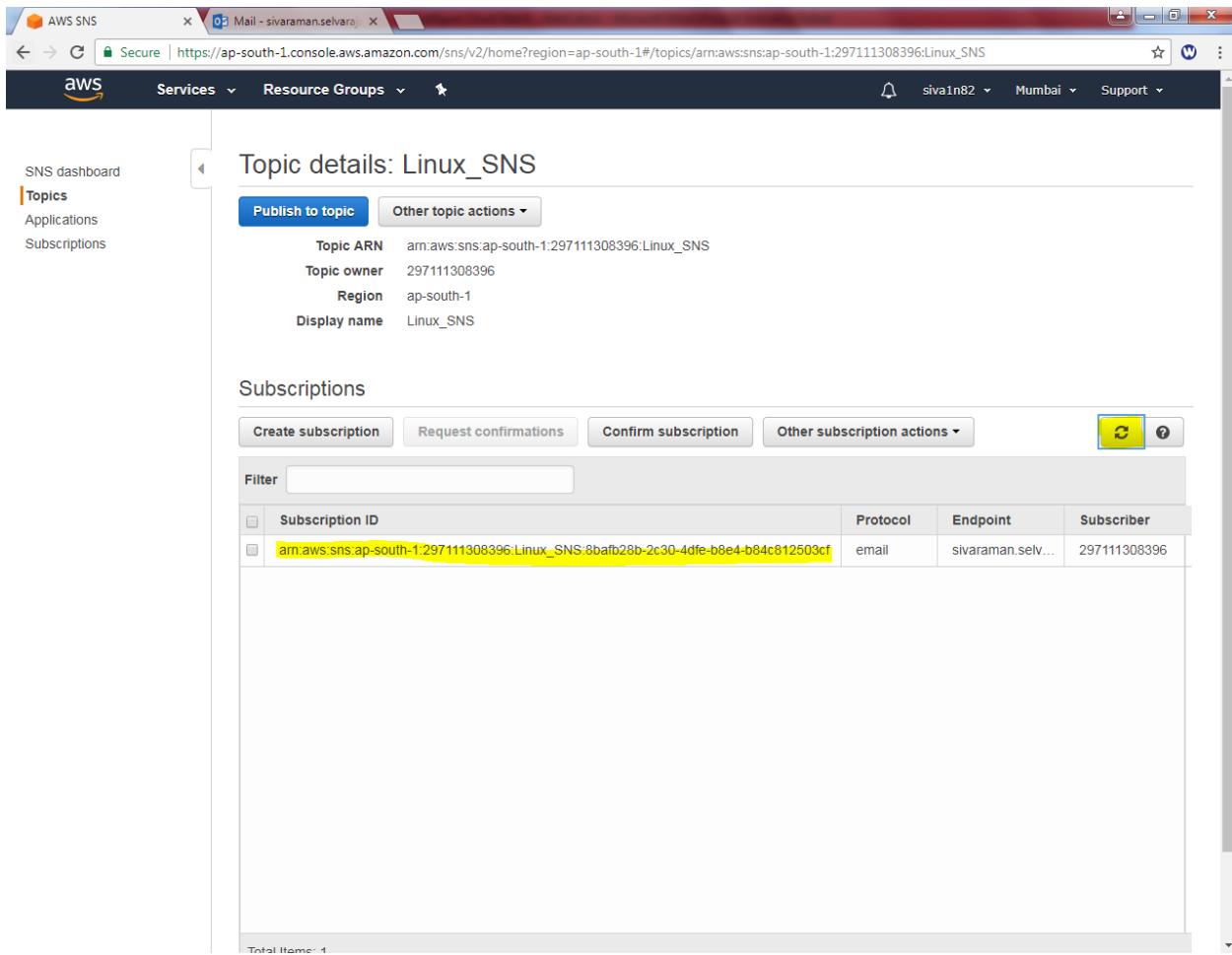
Please do not reply directly to this email. If you wish to remove yourself from receiving all future SNS subscription confirmation requests please send an email to [sns-opt-out](#)

Your subscription has been confirmed.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "AWS SNS" and the address bar "https://sns.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/confirmation.html?TopicArn=arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS&Token=2336412f37fb687f5d51e6e241da...". The main content area displays the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) confirmation message. It features the Amazon logo and the text "Simple Notification Service". A yellow box highlights the "Subscription confirmed!" message. Below it, the text states: "You have subscribed sivaraman.selvarajan@hotmail.com to the topic: Linux_SNS." It also provides the subscription ID: "arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS:8baf828b-2c30-4dfe-b8e4-b84c812503cf". At the bottom, there is a link "If it was not your intention to subscribe, [click here to unsubscribe](#)".

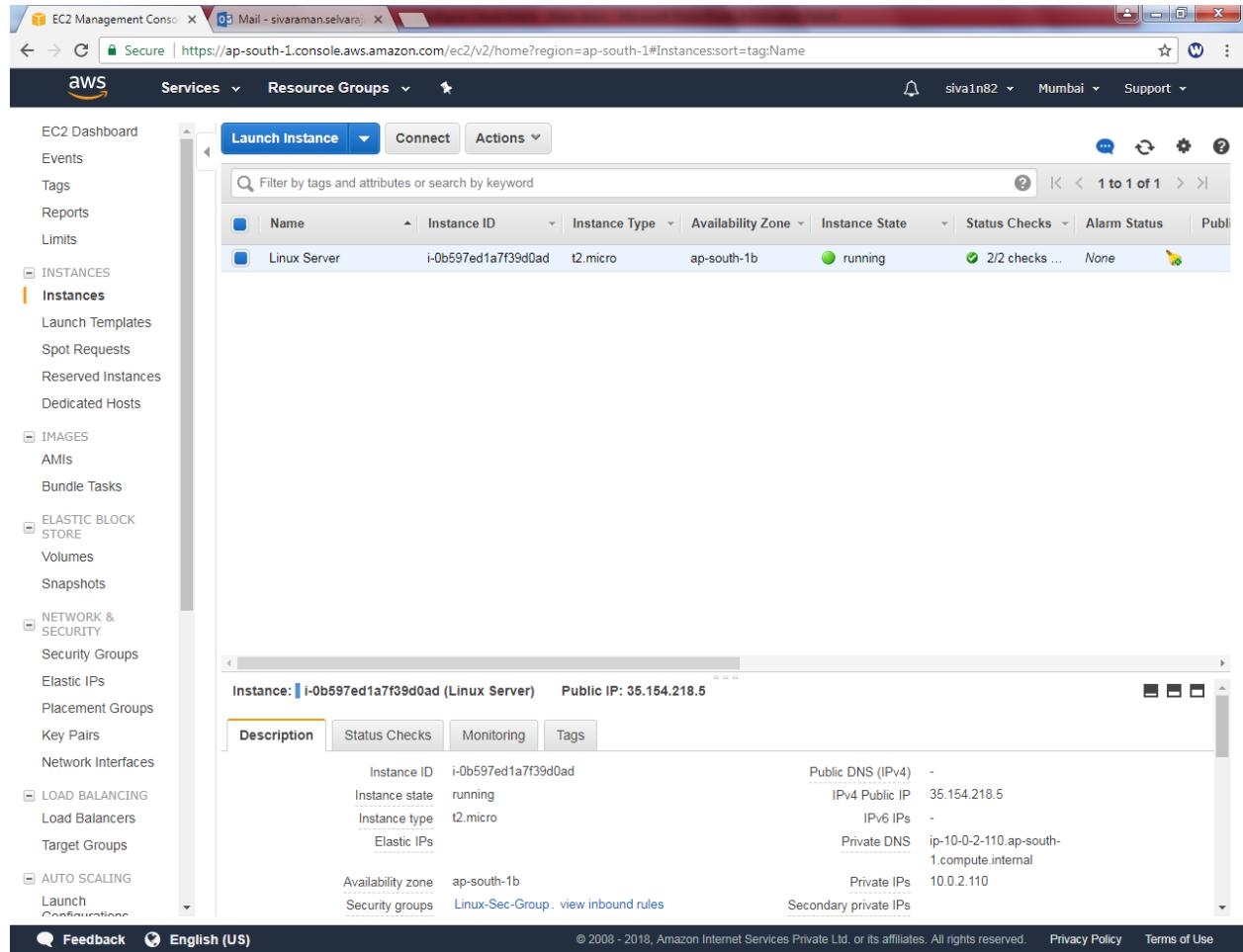
Click "refresh".



The screenshot shows the AWS SNS Topic details page for a topic named "Linux_SNS". The top navigation bar includes "Services", "Resource Groups", and "Support". The left sidebar has links for "Topics", "Applications", and "Subscriptions", with "Topics" currently selected. The main content area displays the topic's ARN (arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS), owner (297111308396), region (ap-south-1), and display name (Linux_SNS). Below this is a "Subscriptions" section with a table showing one subscription:

Subscription ID	Protocol	Endpoint	Subscriber
arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS:8bafb28b-2c30-4dfe-b8e4-b84c812503cf	email	sivaraman.selv...	297111308396

Go to EC2 instance (Linux)



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The left sidebar navigation menu includes:

- EC2 Dashboard
- Events
- Tags
- Reports
- Limits
- INSTANCES** (selected)
 - Instances** (selected)
 - Launch Templates
 - Spot Requests
 - Reserved Instances
 - Dedicated Hosts
- IMAGES (AMIs)
- Bundle Tasks
- ELASTIC BLOCK STORE (Volumes, Snapshots)
- NETWORK & SECURITY (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces)
- LOAD BALANCING (Load Balancers, Target Groups)
- AUTO SCALING (Launch Configurations)

The main content area displays the "Instances" page with a table showing one instance:

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Publ...
Linux Server	i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad	t2.micro	ap-south-1b	running	2/2 checks ...	None	

Below this, a detailed view for the selected instance (i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad) is shown:

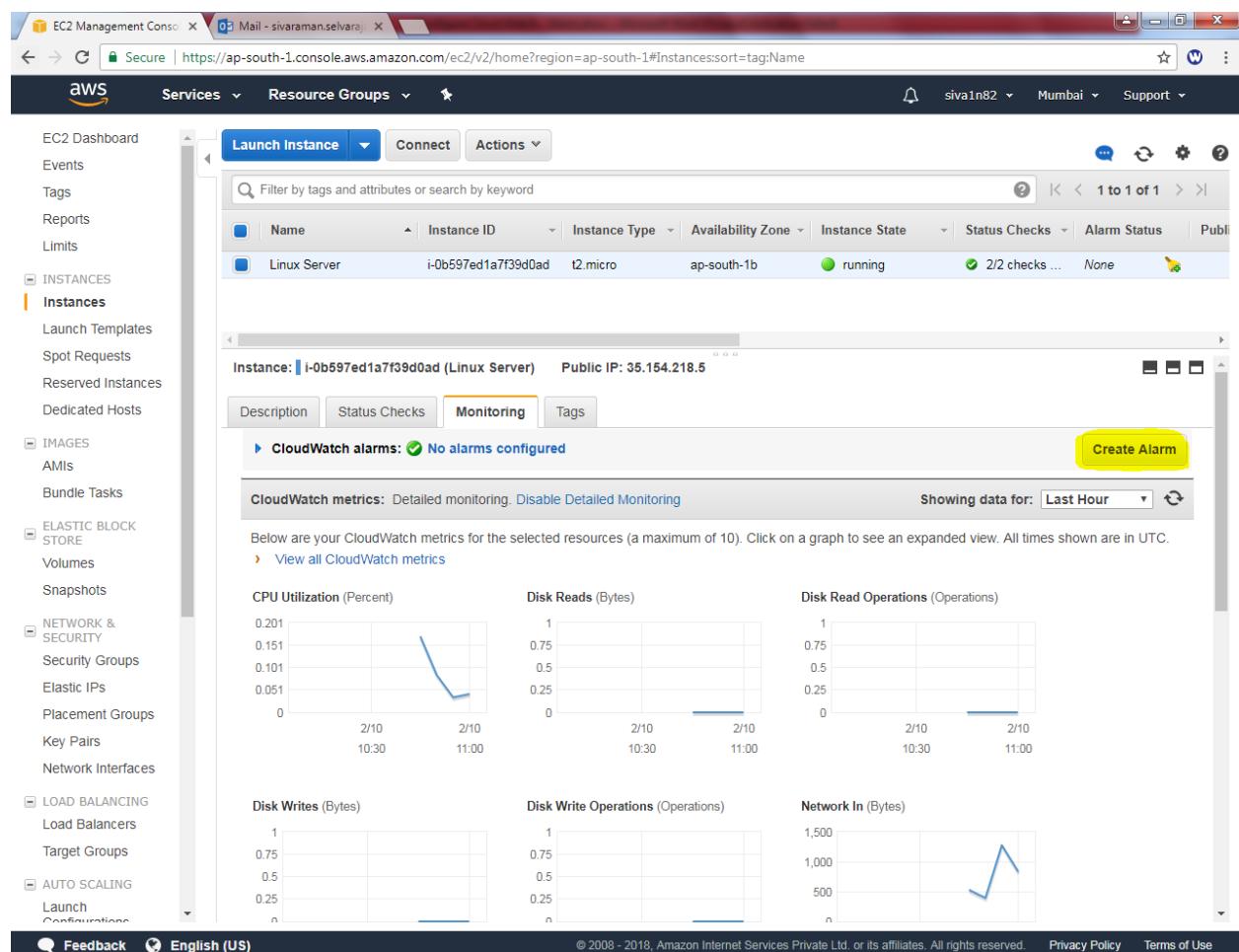
Instance: i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad (Linux Server) Public IP: 35.154.218.5

Description (selected), **Status Checks**, **Monitoring**, **Tags**

Instance ID	i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad	Public DNS (IPv4)	-
Instance state	running	IPv4 Public IP	35.154.218.5
Instance type	t2.micro	IPv6 IPs	-
Elastic IPs		Private DNS	ip-10-0-2-110.ap-south-1.compute.internal
Availability zone	ap-south-1b	Private IPs	10.0.2.110
Security groups	Linux-Sec-Group, view inbound rules	Secondary private IPs	

At the bottom of the page are links for Feedback, English (US), Copyright notice (© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

In Monitoring tab, Click “Create Alarm”.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with various service links like EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, Load Balancing, and Auto Scaling. The 'Instances' link is currently selected. The main content area displays a table of instances, with one row selected for 'Linux Server' (Instance ID: i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad, Instance Type: t2.micro, Availability Zone: ap-south-1b, State: running). Below the table, the 'Monitoring' tab is active, showing CloudWatch metrics for the selected instance. The 'CloudWatch alarms' section indicates 'No alarms configured' and has a prominent yellow-highlighted 'Create Alarm' button. The 'CloudWatch metrics' section shows five graphs: CPU Utilization (Percent), Disk Reads (Bytes), Disk Read Operations (Operations), Disk Writes (Bytes), Disk Write Operations (Operations), and Network In (Bytes). The 'CPU Utilization' graph shows a sharp drop from ~0.20% at 10:30 to ~0.05% at 11:00. The 'Disk Reads' graph shows a small peak at 11:00. The 'Disk Write Operations' graph shows a small peak at 11:00. The 'Network In' graph shows a significant spike from ~500 to ~1,200 bytes at 11:00. The bottom of the page includes standard AWS footer links for Feedback, English (US), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

Click “Create Alarm”

Create Alarm

You can use CloudWatch alarms to be notified automatically whenever metric data reaches a level you define.

To edit an alarm, first choose whom to notify and then define when the notification should be sent.

Send a notification to: Linux_SNS (sivaraman.selvarajan@hotm ▾ [create topic](#)

Take the action: Recover this instance [i](#)
 Stop this instance [i](#)
 Terminate this instance [i](#)
 Reboot this instance [i](#)

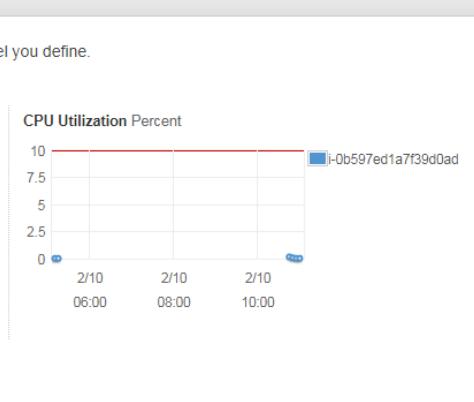
AWS will create the following IAM role in your account so that AWS can perform this action. [Learn more.](#)

Create IAM role: **EC2ActionsAccess** ([show IAM policy document](#))

Whenever: **Minimum** of **CPU Utilization**
 Is: **<= 10** Percent

For at least: **1** consecutive period(s) of **1 Minute**

[Cancel](#) **Create Alarm**



Please see the requirements as below.

Create Alarm

You can use CloudWatch alarms to be notified automatically whenever metric data reaches a level you define.

To edit an alarm, first choose whom to notify and then define when the notification should be sent.

Send a notification to: [create topic](#)

Take the action: Recover this instance [i](#)
 Stop this instance [i](#)
 Terminate this instance [i](#)
 Reboot this instance [i](#)

Whenever: of [▼](#)

Is: Percent

For at least: consecutive period(s) of [▼](#)

Name of alarm:

CPU Utilization Percent



10
7.5
5

i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad

[Cancel](#) **Create Alarm**

EC2 Management Console Mail - sivaraman.selvaraj... https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#Instances:sort=tag:Name

Services Resource Groups

EC2 Dashboard Events Tags Reports Limits

INSTANCES

- Instances** Launch Templates Spot Requests Reserved Instances Dedicated Hosts
- AMIS Bundle Tasks
- ELASTIC BLOCK STORE Volumes Snapshots
- NETWORK & SECURITY Security Groups Elastic IPs Placement Groups Key Pairs Network Interfaces
- LOAD BALANCING Load Balancers Target Groups
- AUTO SCALING Launch Configurations

Launch Instance Connect Actions

Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Publ...
Linux Server	i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad	t2.micro	ap-south-1b	running	2/2 checks ...	ALARM	...

Alarm created successfully

Click the alarm to view additional details and options in Amazon CloudWatch (opens in a new window)

- awsec2-i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad-High-CPU-Utilization

Note: If you created a new SNS topic or added a new email address, each new address will receive a subscription email that must be confirmed within three days. Notifications will only be sent to confirmed addresses.

Close

Showing data for: Last Hour

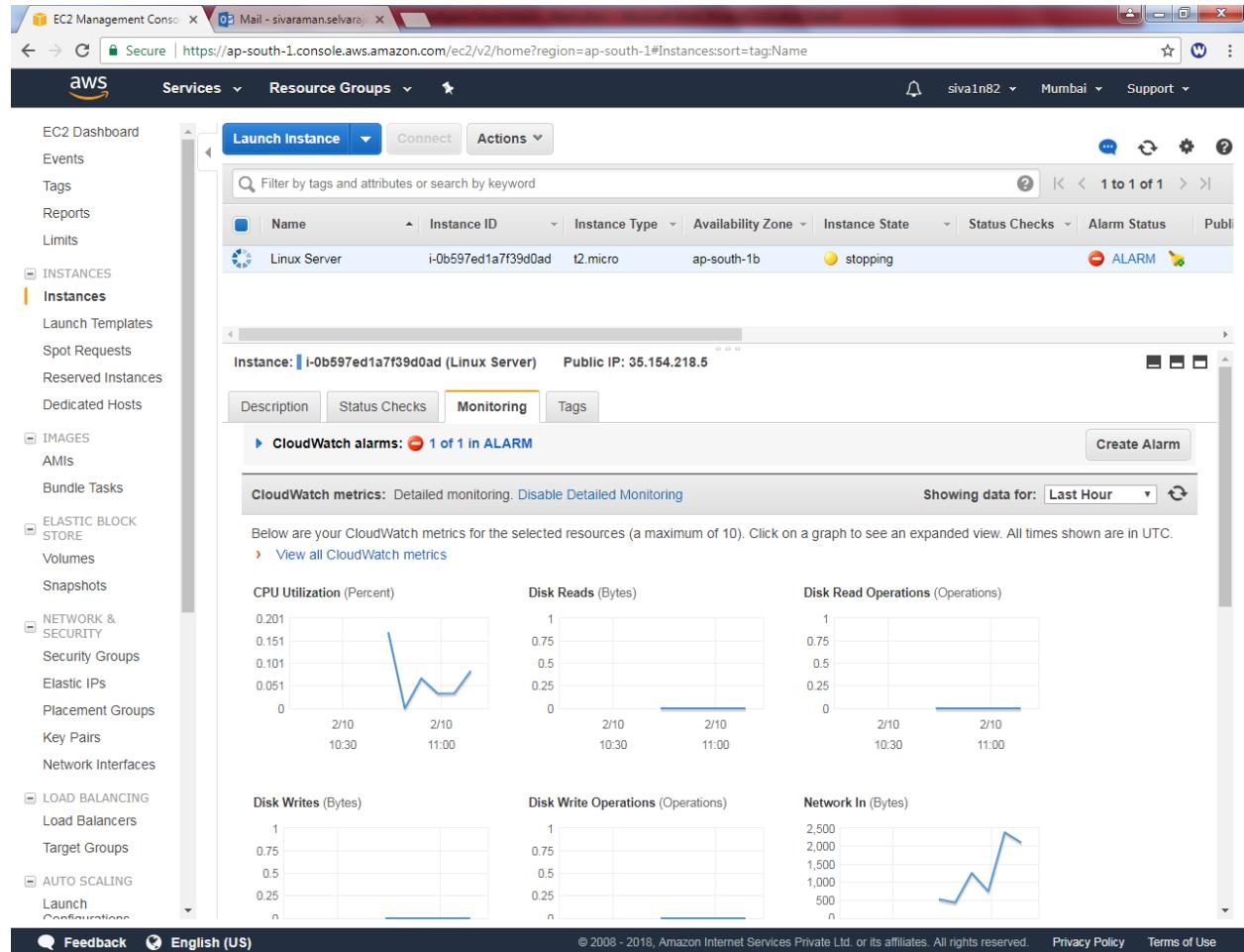
CPU Utilization (Percent) Disk Reads (Bytes) Disk Read Operations (Operations)

Disk Writes (Bytes) Disk Write Operations (Operations) Network In (Bytes)

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use

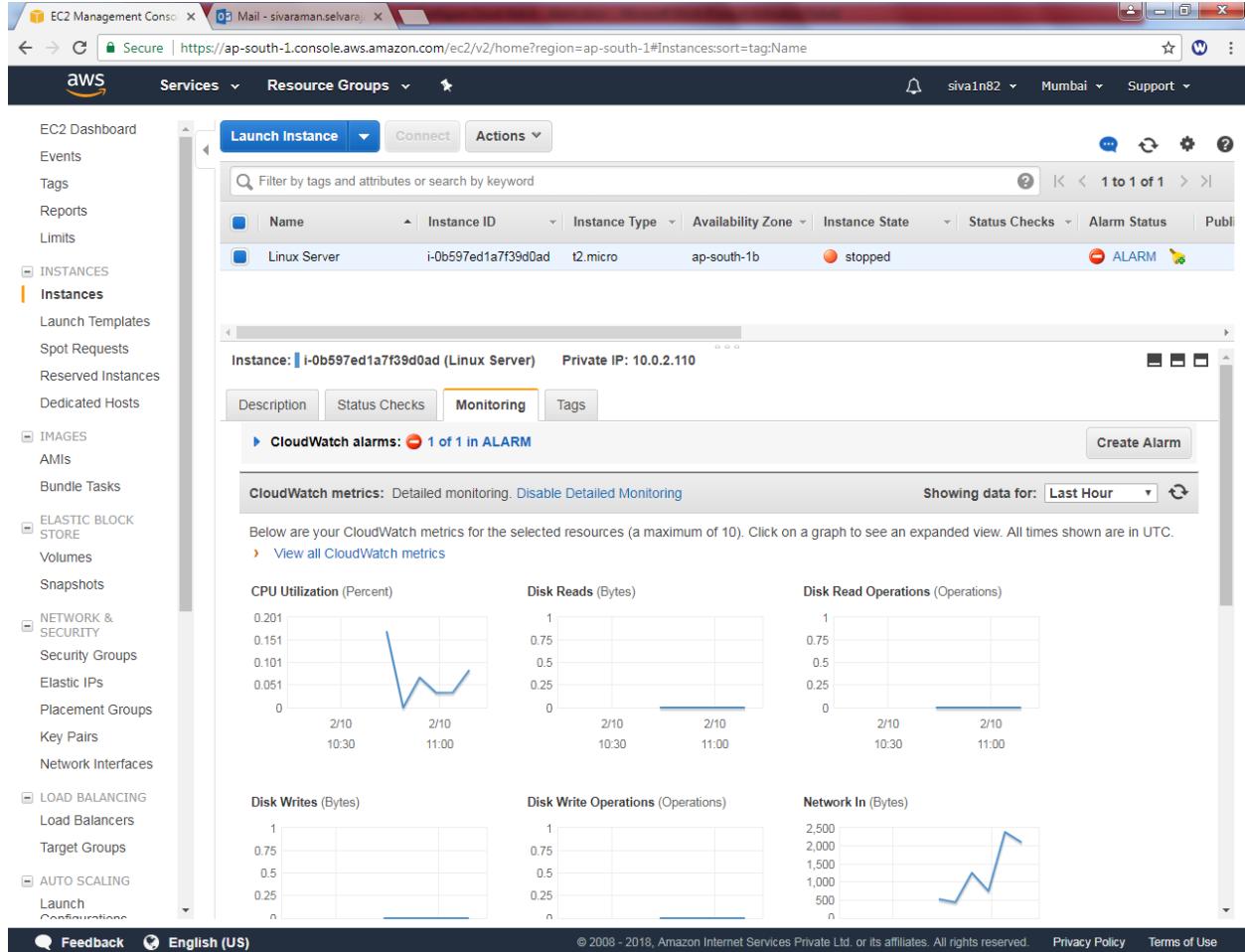
Click "Refresh".

You can able to see that instance is getting stop.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various services: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances (selected), Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Images (AMIs, Bundle Tasks), Elastic Block Store (Volumes, Snapshots), Network & Security (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), Load Balancing (Load Balancers, Target Groups), and Auto Scaling (Launch Configurations). The main content area shows a table of instances. One instance, named "Linux Server" with ID i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad, is highlighted. Its status is "stopping". Below the table, a detailed view for this instance is shown, including its Public IP (35.154.218.5). The "Monitoring" tab is selected, displaying CloudWatch metrics for the last hour. The metrics include CPU Utilization (Percent), Disk Reads (Bytes), Disk Read Operations (Operations), Disk Writes (Bytes), Disk Write Operations (Operations), Network In (Bytes), and Load Balancers. The CPU Utilization graph shows a significant dip around 11:00 UTC. The Network In graph shows a sharp increase starting around 11:00 UTC.

Now the instance is stopped.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. On the left, there is a navigation sidebar with various service links like EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, Load Balancing, and Auto Scaling. The 'Instances' link is currently selected. The main content area displays a table of instances. One instance is listed: 'Linux Server' with Instance ID 'i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad', Instance Type 't2.micro', and Availability Zone 'ap-south-1b'. The status is shown as 'stopped' with a red alarm icon. Below the table, a detailed view for the selected instance ('i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad') is displayed. It includes tabs for Description, Status Checks, Monitoring (which is selected), and Tags. Under the Monitoring tab, it says 'CloudWatch alarms: 1 of 1 in ALARM' and 'CloudWatch metrics: Detailed monitoring. Disable Detailed Monitoring'. It also shows a graph for CPU Utilization (Percent) from 10:30 to 11:00, which shows a sharp drop from ~0.20% to ~0.05%. Other graphs for Disk Reads, Disk Read Operations, Disk Writes, Disk Write Operations, and Network In are also visible.

ALARM: "awsec2-i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad-High-CPU-Utilization" in Asia Pacific (Mumbai) - Google Chrome

Secure | <https://outlook.live.com/owa/projection.aspx>

Reply | Delete | Junk | ...

Inbox

Getting too much email from Linux_SNS <no-reply@sns.amazonaws.com>? You can unsubscribe

You are receiving this email because your Amazon CloudWatch Alarm "awsec2-i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad-High-CPU-Utilization" in the Asia Pacific (Mumbai) region has entered the ALARM state, because "Threshold Crossed: 1 datapoint [0.169491525423728 (10/02/18 11:15:00)] was less than or equal to the threshold (10.0)." at "Saturday 10 February, 2018 11:17:18 UTC".

View this alarm in the AWS Management Console:
<https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/home?region=ap-south-1#Alarms&alarm=awsec2-i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad-High-CPU-Utilization>

Alarm Details:

- Name: awsec2-i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad-High-CPU-Utilization
- Description: Created from EC2 Console
- State Change: INSUFFICIENT_DATA -> ALARM
- Reason for State Change: Threshold Crossed: 1 datapoint [0.169491525423728 (10/02/18 11:15:00)] was less than or equal to the threshold (10.0).
- Timestamp: Saturday 10 February, 2018 11:17:18 UTC
- AWS Account: 297111308396

Threshold:

- The alarm is in the ALARM state when the metric is LessThanOrEqualToThreshold 10.0 for 60 seconds.

Monitored Metric:

- MetricNamespace: AWS/EC2
- MetricName: CPUUtilization
- Dimensions: [InstanceId = i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad]
- Period: 60 seconds
- Statistic: Minimum
- Unit: not specified

State Change Actions:

- OK:
- ALARM: [arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS]
- INSUFFICIENT_DATA:

--

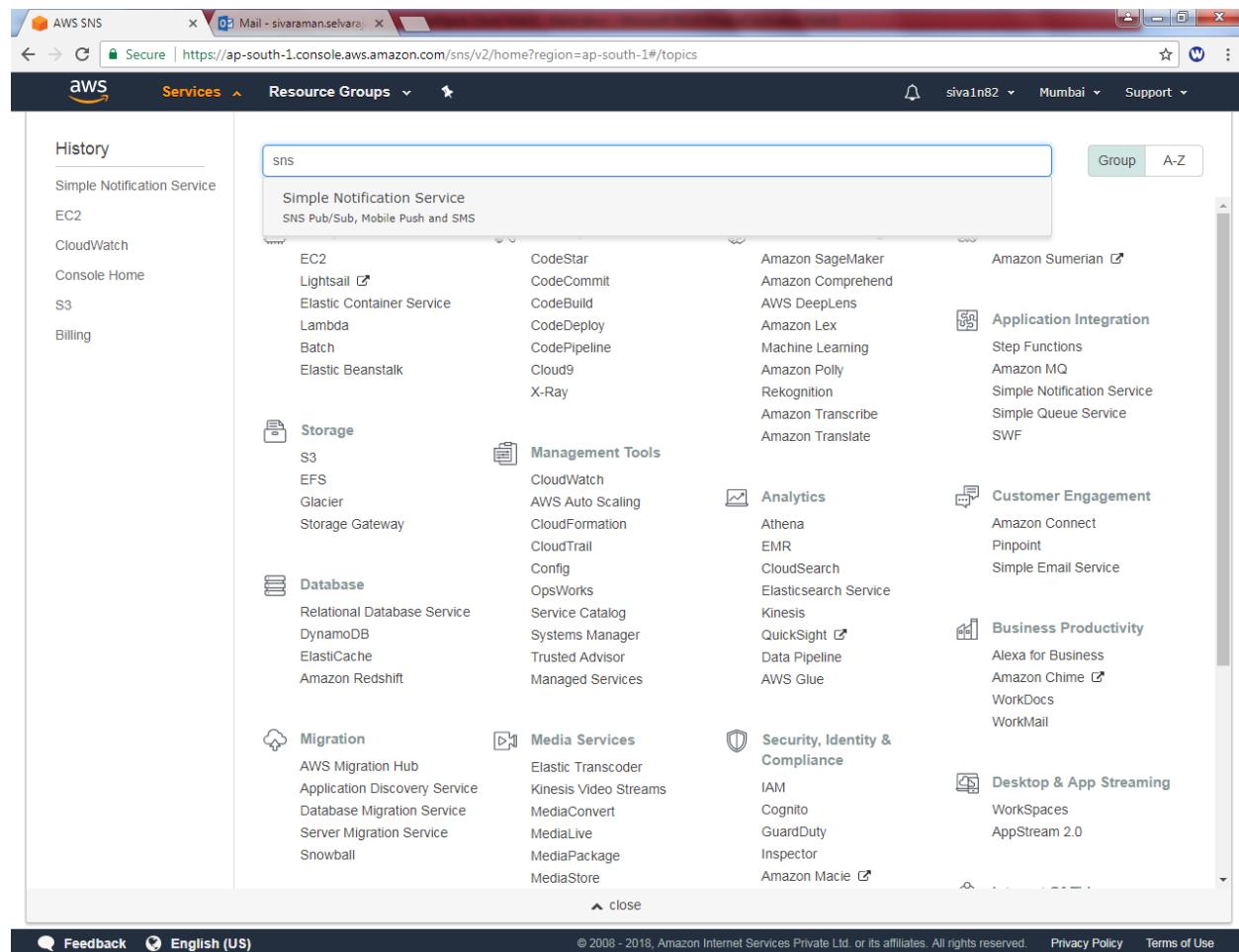
If you wish to stop receiving notifications from this topic, please click or visit the link below to unsubscribe:
https://sns.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/unsubscribe.html?SubscriptionArn=arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS:8bafb28b-2c30-4dfe-b8e4-b84c812503cf&Endpoint=sivaraman.selvarajan@hotmail.com

Please do not reply directly to this email. If you have any questions or comments regarding this email, please contact us at <https://aws.amazon.com/support>

You have successfully configured and tested Cloudwatch.

We need to delete the alarm.

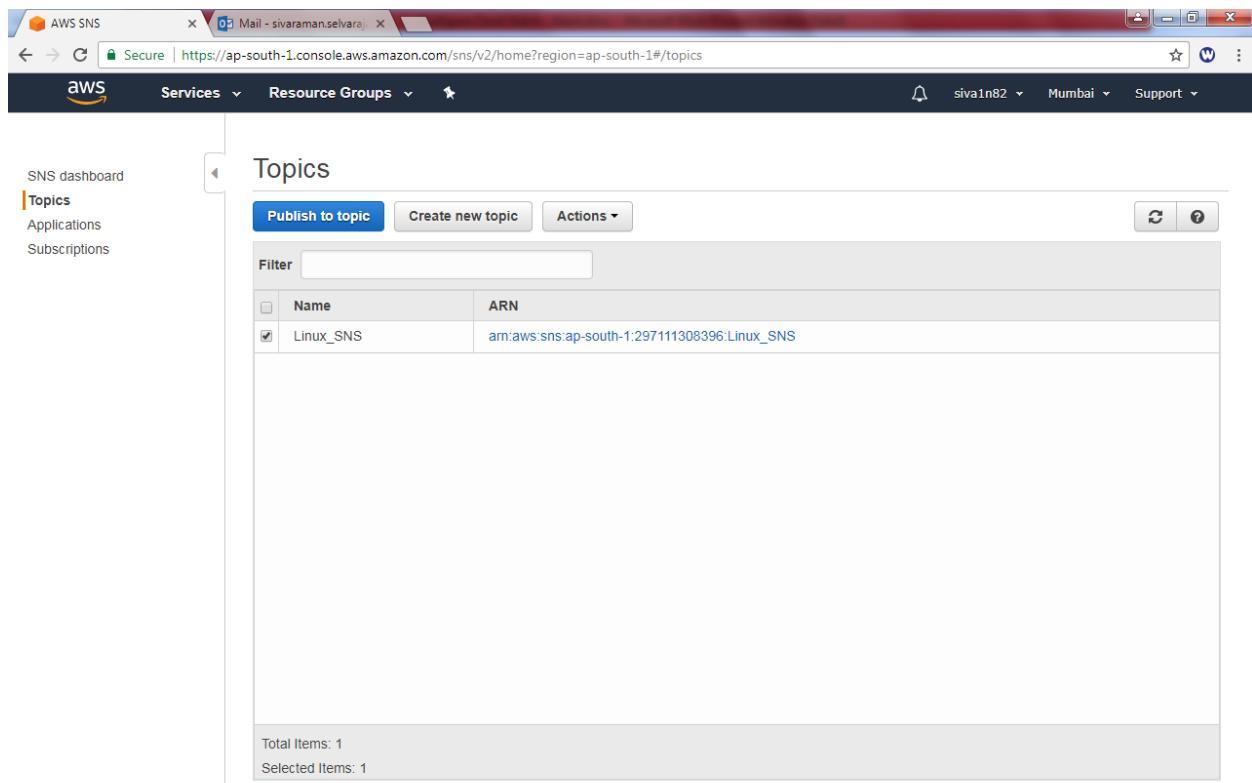
Type SNS in aws console.



The screenshot shows the AWS SNS service page. In the top navigation bar, 'Services' is selected, and the 'Resource Groups' dropdown is open. A search bar at the top right contains the text 'sns'. Below the search bar, a list of services is displayed, with 'Simple Notification Service' highlighted in blue. To the right of the search bar, there are two buttons: 'Group' and 'A-Z'. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'Storage' (S3, EFS, Glacier, Storage Gateway), 'Management Tools' (CloudWatch, AWS Auto Scaling, CloudFormation, CloudTrail, Config, OpsWorks), 'Database' (Relational Database Service, DynamoDB, ElastiCache, Amazon Redshift), 'Migration' (AWS Migration Hub, Application Discovery Service, Database Migration Service, Server Migration Service, Snowball), 'Media Services' (Elastic Transcoder, Kinesis Video Streams, MediaConvert, MediaLive, MediaPackage, MediaStore), 'Security, Identity & Compliance' (IAM, Cognito, GuardDuty, Inspector, Amazon Macie), 'Analytics' (Athena, EMR, CloudSearch, Elasticsearch Service, Kinesis, QuickSight), 'Customer Engagement' (Amazon Connect, Pinpoint, Simple Email Service), 'Business Productivity' (Alexa for Business, Amazon Chime, WorkDocs, WorkMail), and 'Desktop & App Streaming' (WorkSpaces, AppStream 2.0). At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information: '© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.' followed by 'Privacy Policy' and 'Terms of Use'.

Click "Simple notification service".

Click Topics and then “Linux_SNS”

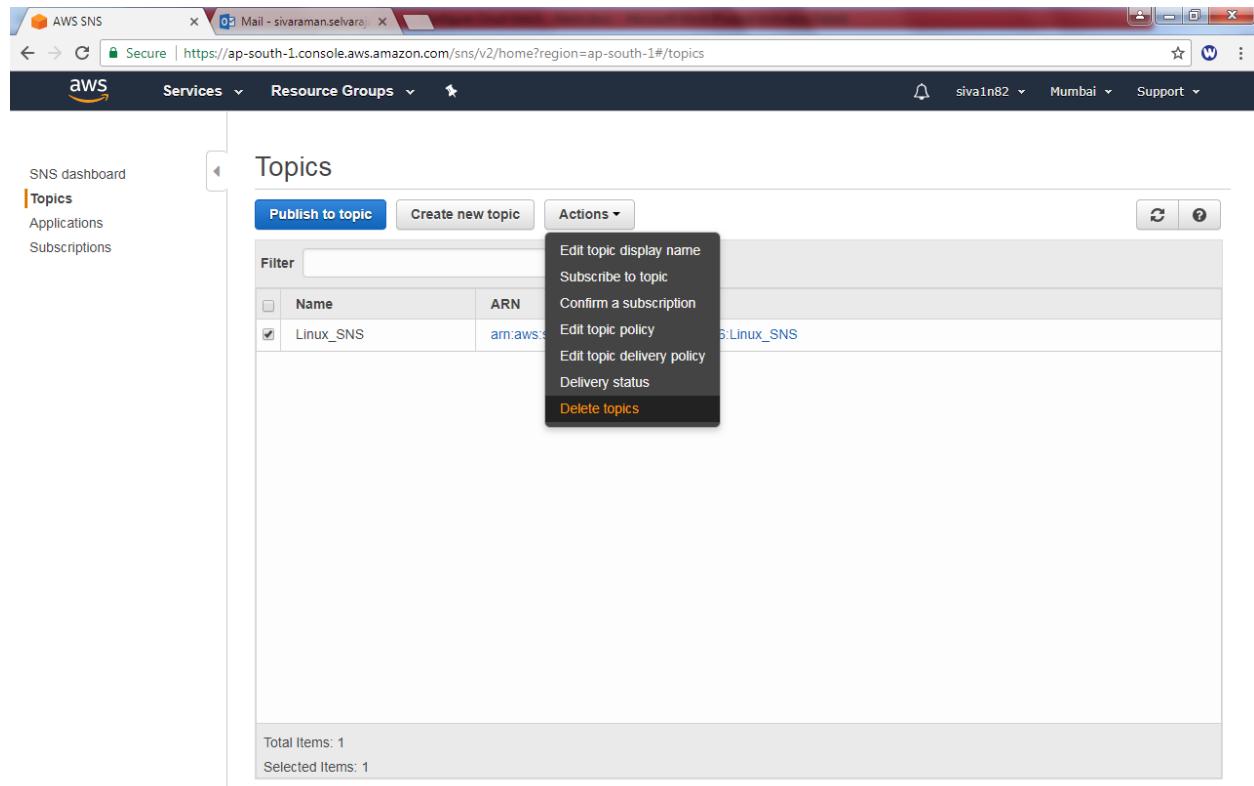


The screenshot shows the AWS SNS Topics page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links: SNS dashboard, Topics (which is selected and highlighted in orange), Applications, and Subscriptions. The main content area has a title "Topics" and three buttons: "Publish to topic", "Create new topic", and "Actions". Below these are two buttons: "Filter" and a refresh icon. A table lists topics with columns "Name" and "ARN". There is one entry: "Linux_SNS" with ARN "arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS". At the bottom of the table, it says "Total Items: 1" and "Selected Items: 1".

Feedback English (US)

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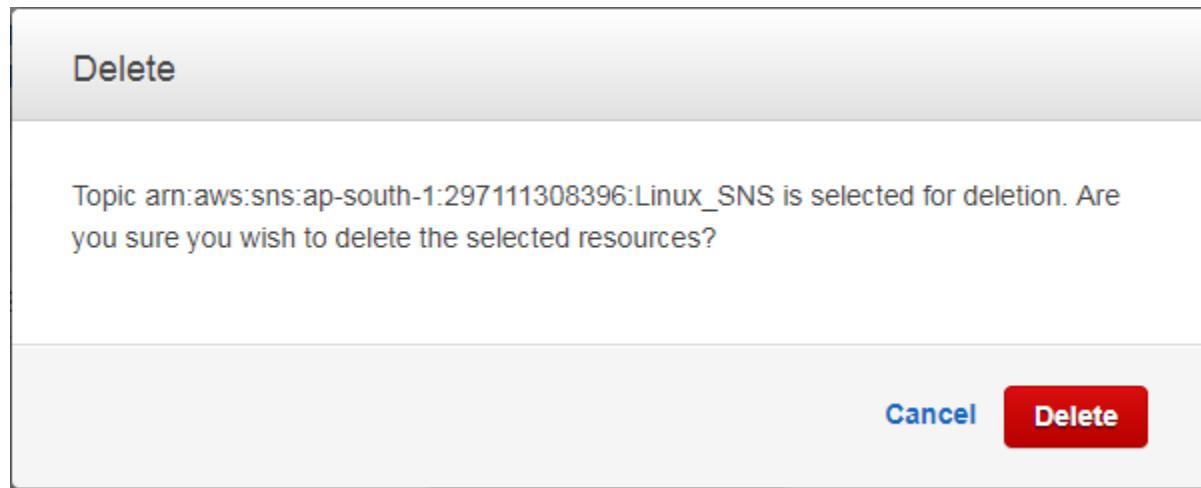
Actions → Delete topics



The screenshot shows the AWS SNS Topics page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links: SNS dashboard, Topics (which is selected and highlighted in orange), Applications, and Subscriptions. The main area has tabs for Publish to topic, Create new topic, and Actions. Under Actions, a dropdown menu is open with options: Edit topic display name, Subscribe to topic, Confirm a subscription, Edit topic policy, Edit topic delivery policy, Delivery status, and Delete topics. The 'Delete topics' option is highlighted with a black rectangle. Below the table, it says 'Total Items: 1' and 'Selected Items: 1'. At the bottom of the page, there are links for Feedback, English (US), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

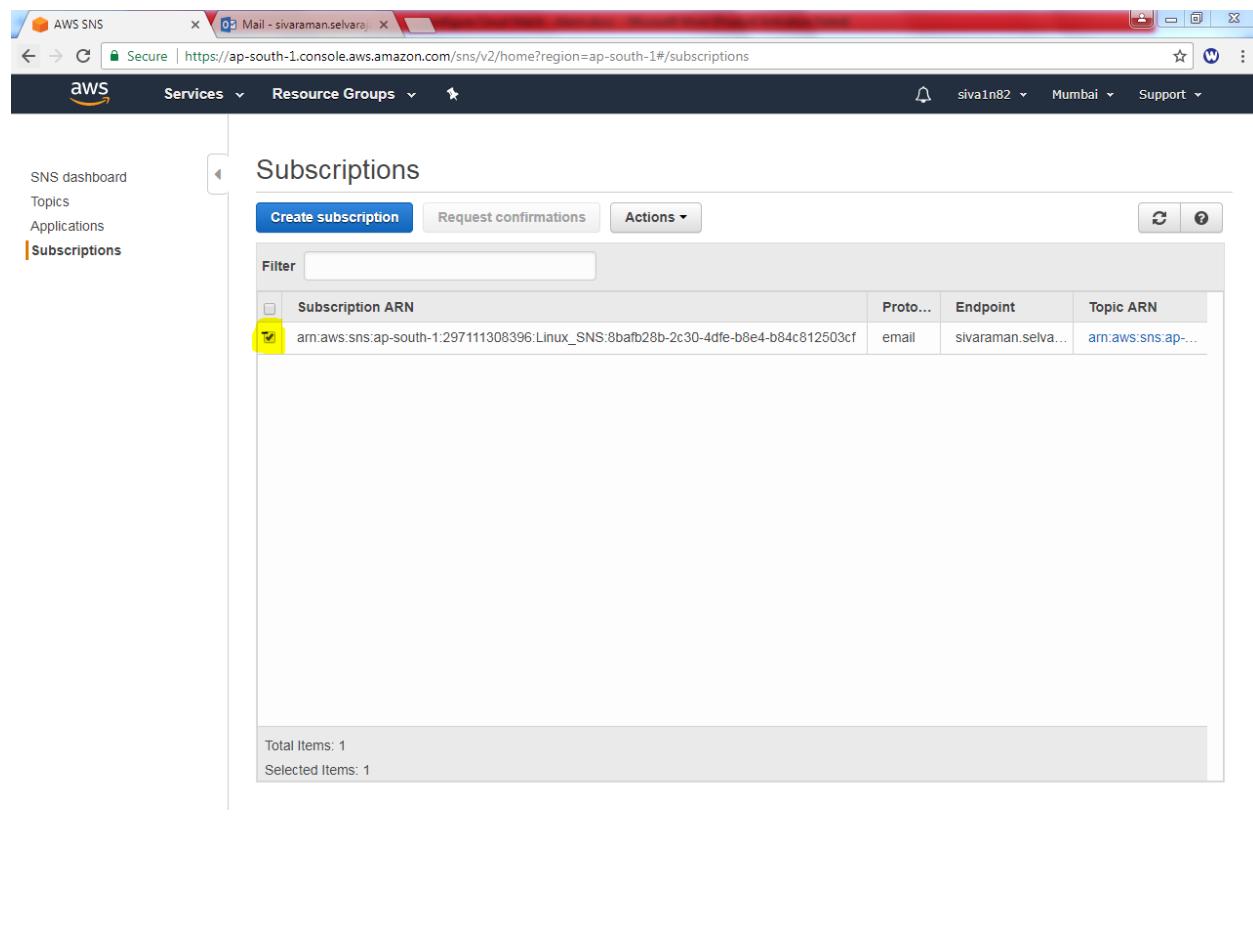
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Click “Delete”.



Click "Subscriptions"

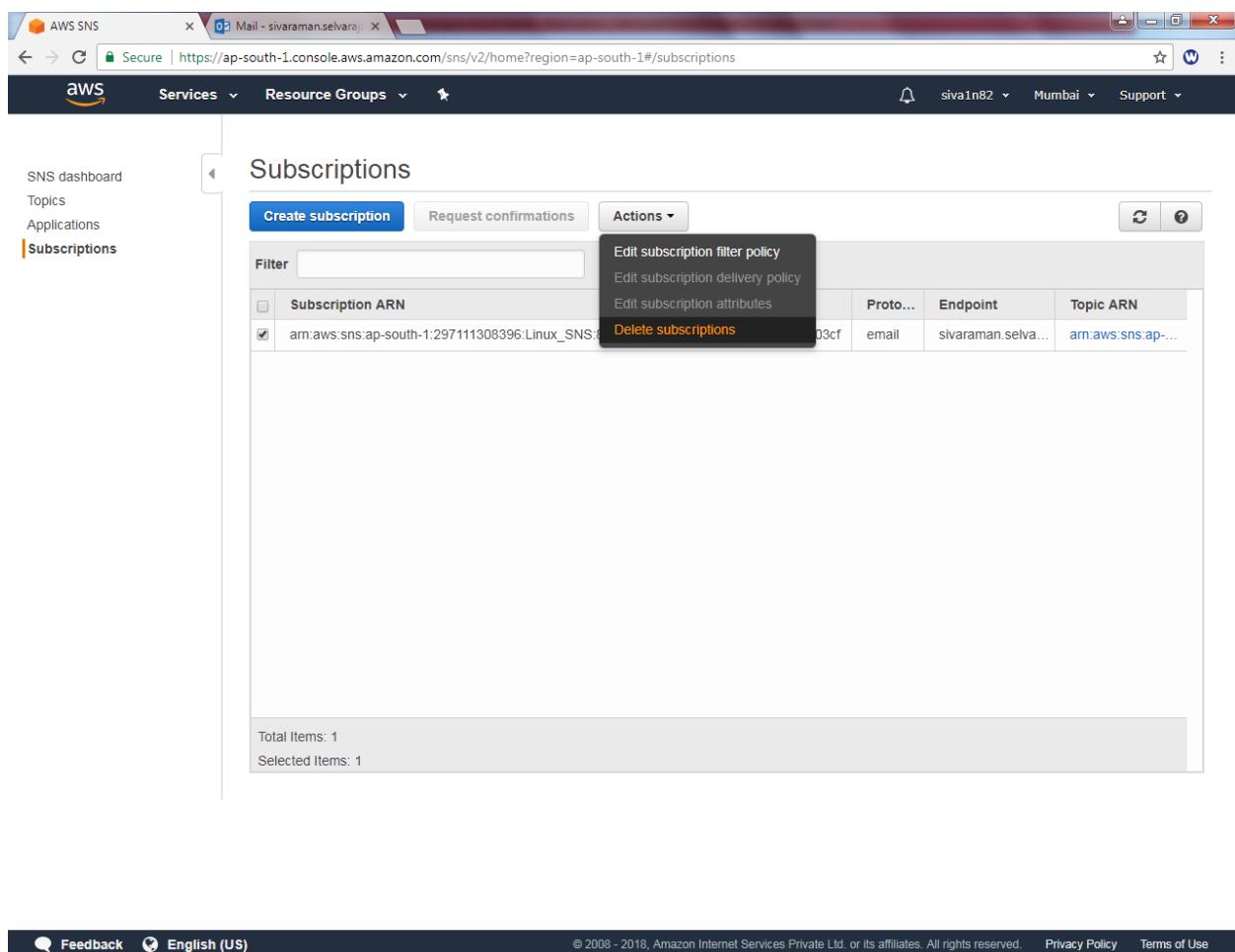
Click "Checkbox"



The screenshot shows the AWS SNS Subscriptions page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links: SNS dashboard, Topics, Applications, and Subscriptions (which is highlighted). The main area has a title 'Subscriptions' and a table with one row. The table columns are: Subscription ARN, Proto..., Endpoint, and Topic ARN. The single row contains: arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS:8bafb28b-2c30-4dfe-b8e4-b84c812503cf, email, sivaraman.selva..., and arn:aws:sns:ap-... . A yellow box highlights the checkbox column for this row. Below the table, it says 'Total Items: 1' and 'Selected Items: 1'. At the bottom of the page, there are footer links: Feedback, English (US), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

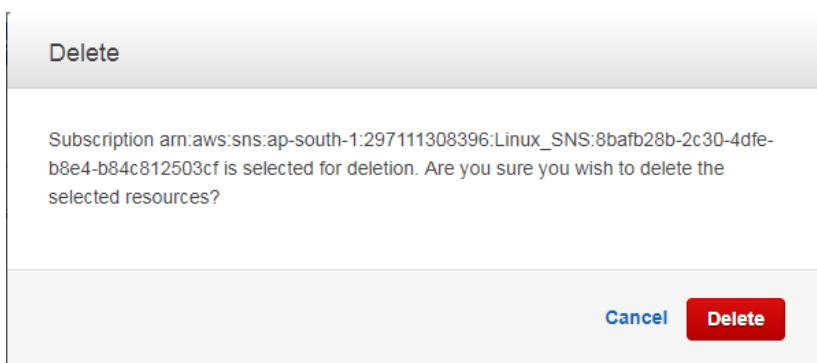
Subscription ARN	Proto...	Endpoint	Topic ARN
arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS:8bafb28b-2c30-4dfe-b8e4-b84c812503cf	email	sivaraman.selva...	arn:aws:sns:ap-...

Click Actions → “Delete subscription”

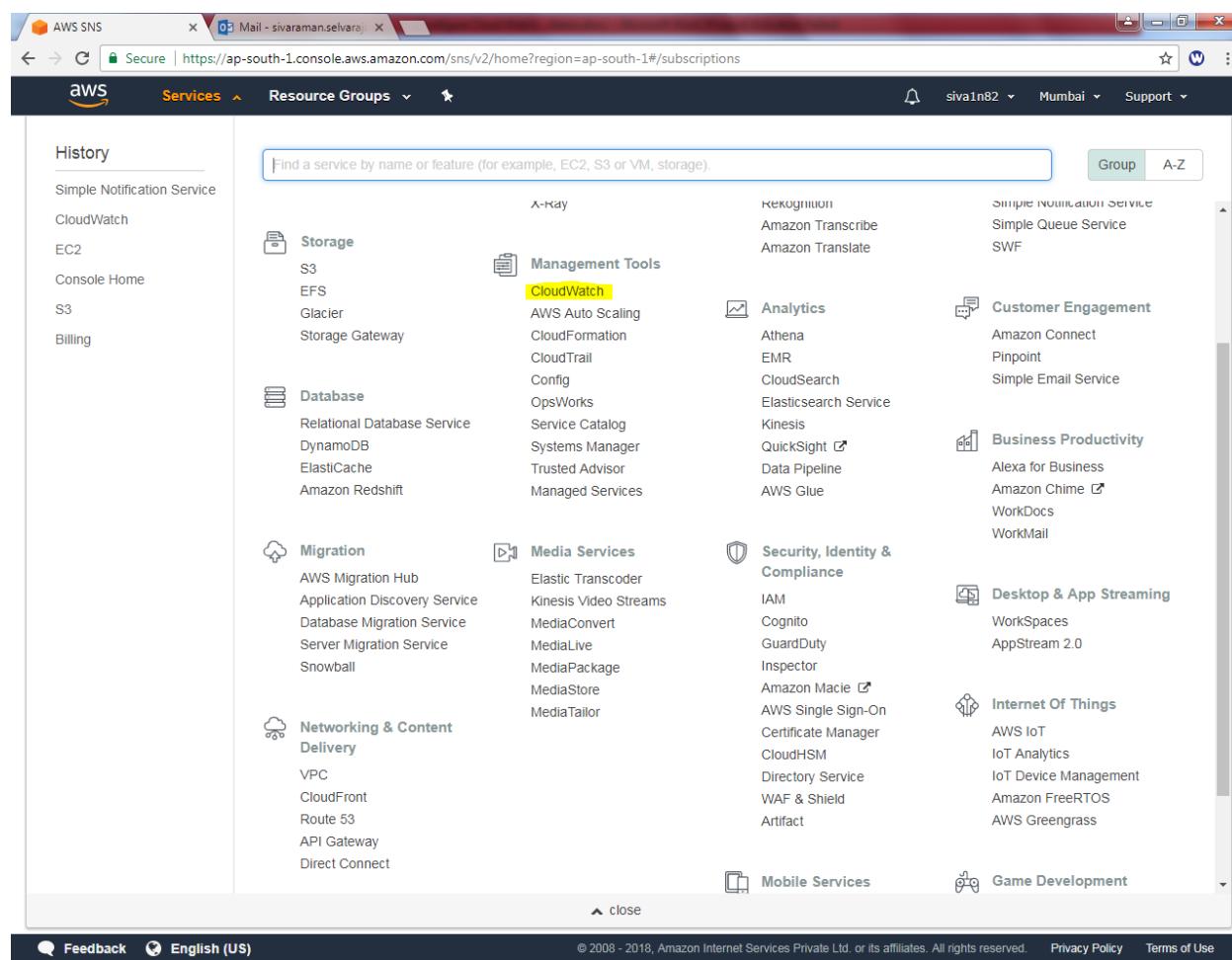


The screenshot shows the AWS SNS Subscriptions page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links: SNS dashboard, Topics, Applications, and Subscriptions (which is highlighted). The main area has tabs: Create subscription, Request confirmations, and Actions (with a dropdown menu open). The Actions menu includes: Edit subscription filter policy, Edit subscription delivery policy, Edit subscription attributes, and Delete subscriptions (which is highlighted in orange). Below the menu is a table with one row of data. The table columns are: Subscription ARN, Proto..., Endpoint, and Topic ARN. The data row shows: arm:aws:sns:ap-south-1:297111308396:Linux_SNS:03cf, email, sivaraman.selva..., and arm:aws:sns:ap... . At the bottom of the table area, it says Total Items: 1 and Selected Items: 1.

Click “Delete”.

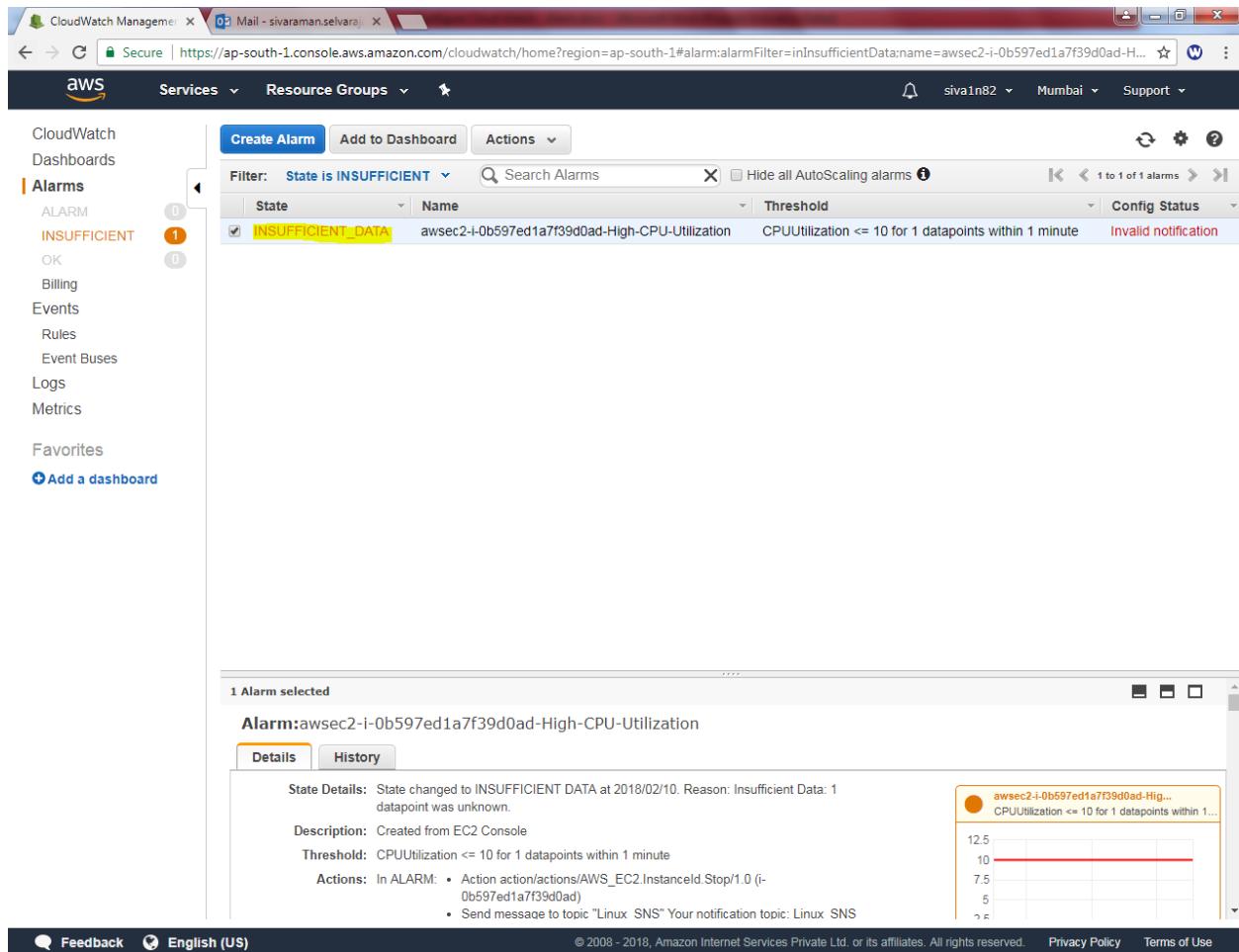


Click “Cloudwatch”



The screenshot shows the AWS Services navigation bar with various service categories listed. The "CloudWatch" service is highlighted with a yellow box. Other services listed include Simple Notification Service, Storage (S3, EFS, Glacier, Storage Gateway), Database (Relational Database Service, DynamoDB, ElastiCache, Amazon Redshift), Migration (AWS Migration Hub, Application Discovery Service, Database Migration Service, Server Migration Service, Snowball), Networking & Content Delivery (VPC, CloudFront, Route 53, API Gateway, Direct Connect), Media Services (Elastic Transcoder, Kinesis Video Streams, MediaConvert, MediaLive, MediaPackage, MediaStore, MediaTailor), Analytics (Athena, EMR, CloudSearch, Elasticsearch Service, Kinesis, QuickSight, Data Pipeline, AWS Glue), Customer Engagement (Amazon Connect, Pinpoint, Simple Email Service), Business Productivity (Alexa for Business, Amazon Chime, WorkDocs, WorkMail), Security, Identity & Compliance (IAM, Cognito, GuardDuty, Inspector, Amazon Macie, AWS Single Sign-On, Certificate Manager, CloudHSM, Directory Service, WAF & Shield, Artifact), Desktop & App Streaming (WorkSpaces, AppStream 2.0), Internet Of Things (AWS IoT, IoT Analytics, IoT Device Management, Amazon FreeRTOS, AWS Greengrass), Mobile Services, and Game Development. A search bar at the top says "Find a service by name or feature (for example, EC2, S3 or VM, storage)." The top right has "Group" and "A-Z" buttons.

Click “INSUFFICIENT” then click checkbox



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics Dashboard. On the left sidebar, under the 'Alarms' section, there is a link labeled 'INSUFFICIENT' with a red circle containing the number '1'. In the main pane, a table lists one alarm:

State	Name	Threshold	Config	Status
INSUFFICIENT	awsec2-i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad-High-CPU-Utilization	CPUUtilization <= 10 for 1 datapoints within 1 minute		Invalid notification

The 'INSUFFICIENT' row is highlighted with yellow. A checkbox next to it is checked. Below the table, a modal window titled '1 Alarm selected' displays the details of the selected alarm:

Alarm:awsec2-i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad-High-CPU-Utilization

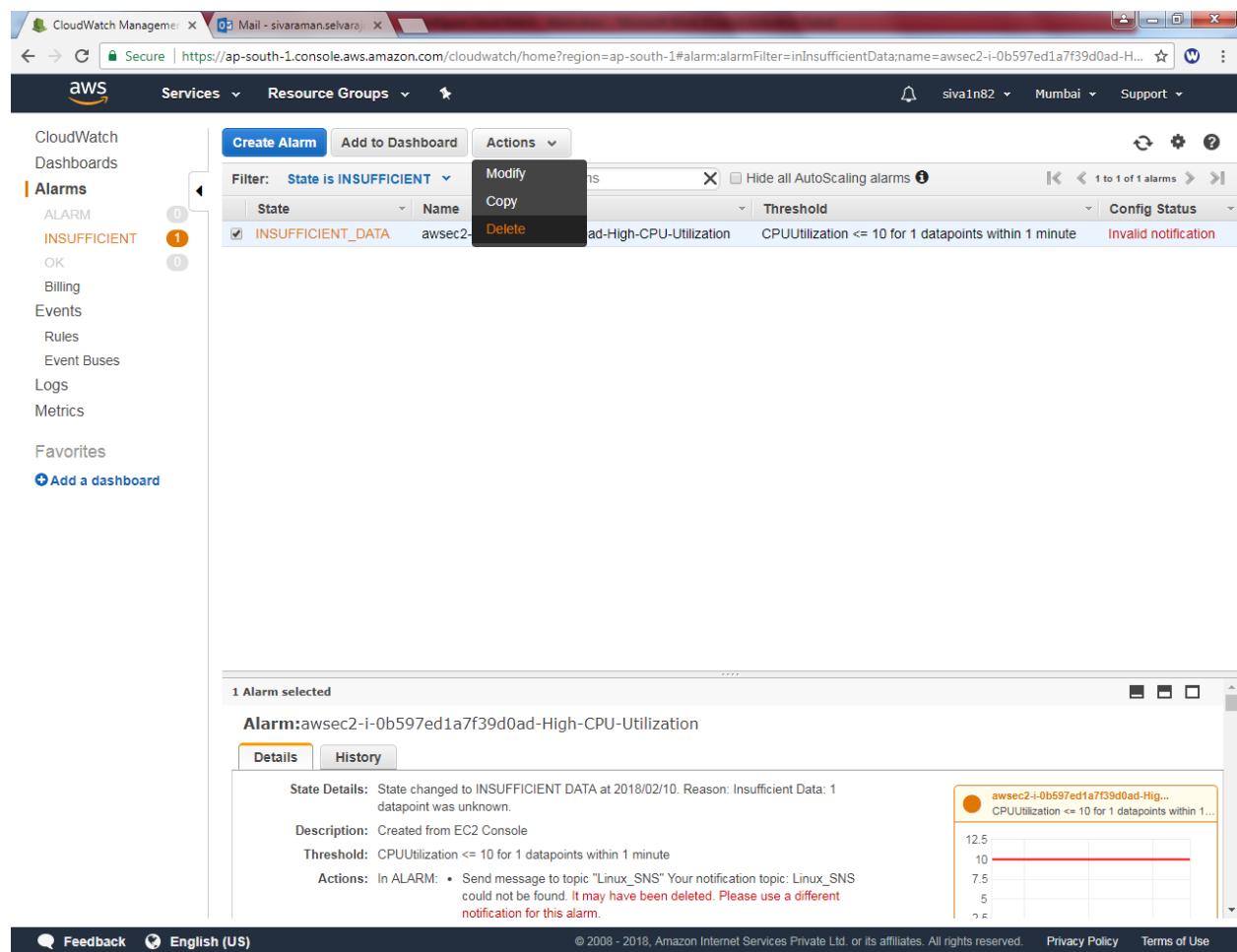
Details tab (selected):

- State Details:** State changed to INSUFFICIENT DATA at 2018/02/10. Reason: Insufficient Data: 1 datapoint was unknown.
- Description:** Created from EC2 Console
- Threshold:** CPUUtilization <= 10 for 1 datapoints within 1 minute
- Actions:** In ALARM:
 - Action action/actions/AWS_EC2.InstanceId.Stop/1.0 (i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad)
 - Send message to topic "Linux_SNS" Your notification topic: Linux_SNS

A graph on the right shows CPUUtilization over time, with a red line at the threshold level of 10.

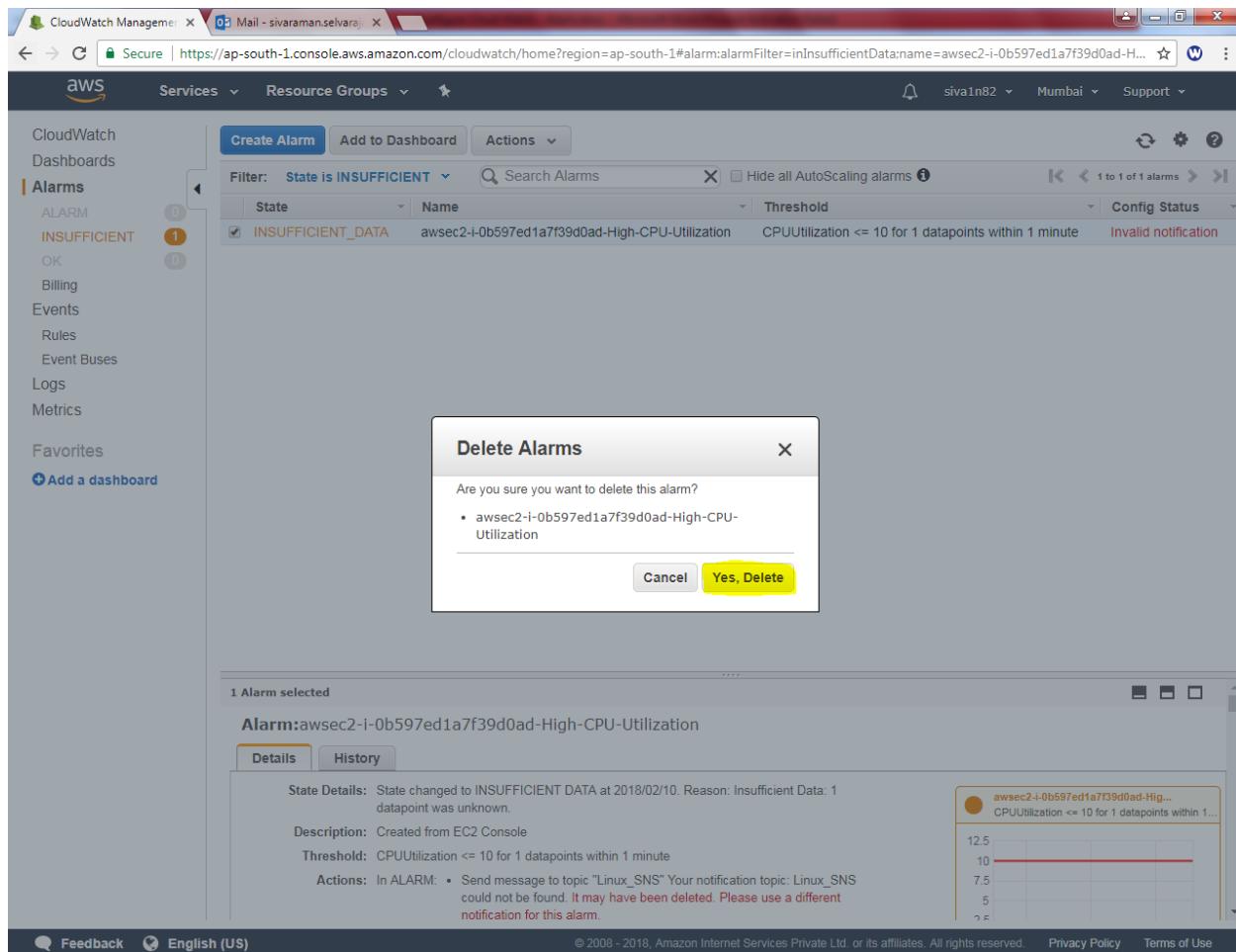
At the bottom of the page, there are links for Feedback, English (US), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

Click “Actions” → Delete

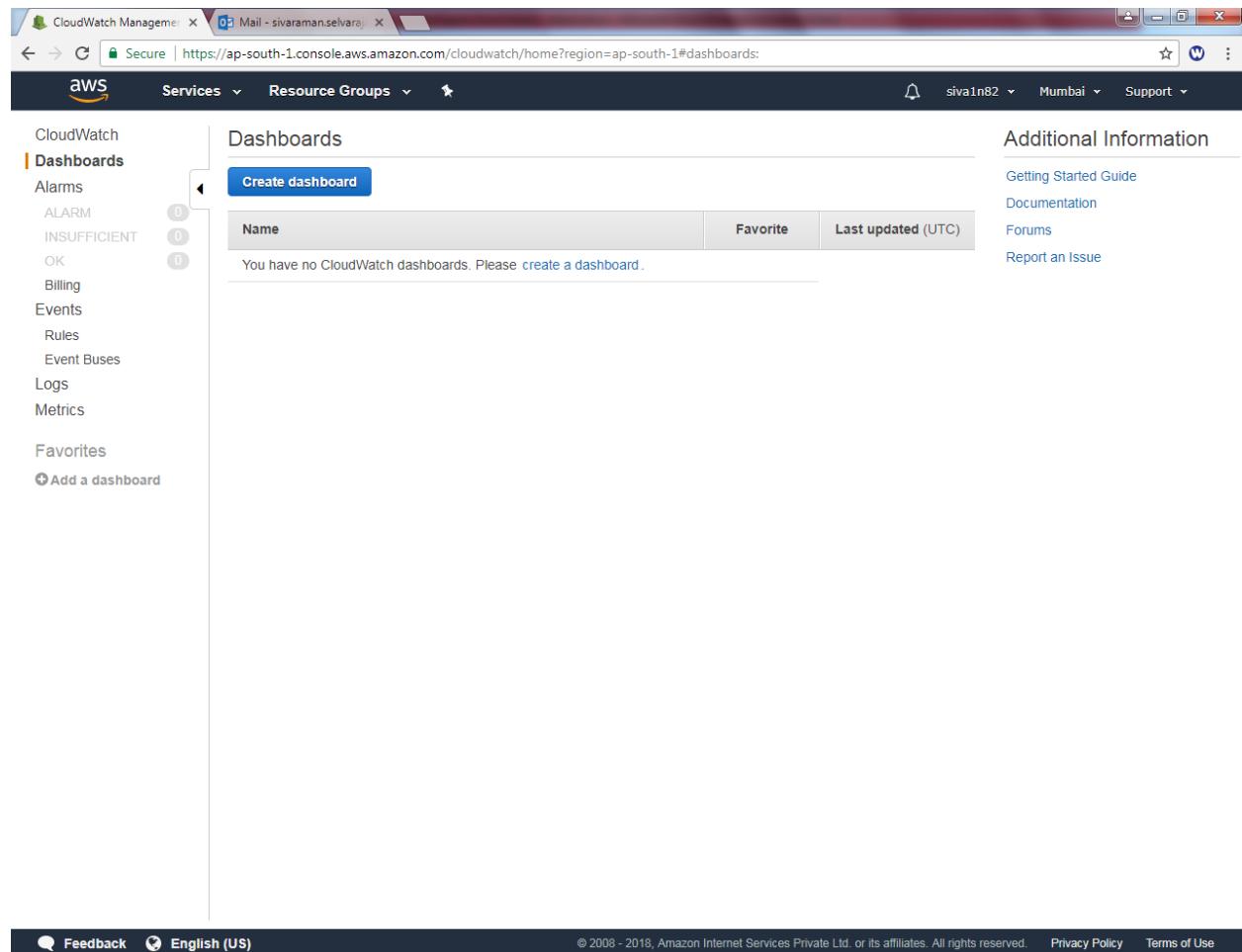


The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics Alarms interface. On the left sidebar, under the 'Alarms' section, there is one alarm listed: 'awsec2-1-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad-High-CPU-Utilization' (State: INSUFFICIENT). In the main pane, the alarm details are shown: State Details: State changed to INSUFFICIENT DATA at 2018/02/10. Reason: Insufficient Data: 1 datapoint was unknown. Description: Created from EC2 Console. Threshold: CPUUtilization <= 10 for 1 datapoints within 1 minute. Actions: In ALARM: • Send message to topic "Linux_SNS" Your notification topic: Linux_SNS could not be found. It may have been deleted. Please use a different notification for this alarm. To the right, a line chart displays CPUUtilization over time, with a red horizontal line at the threshold value of 10.

Click "Yes, Delete"

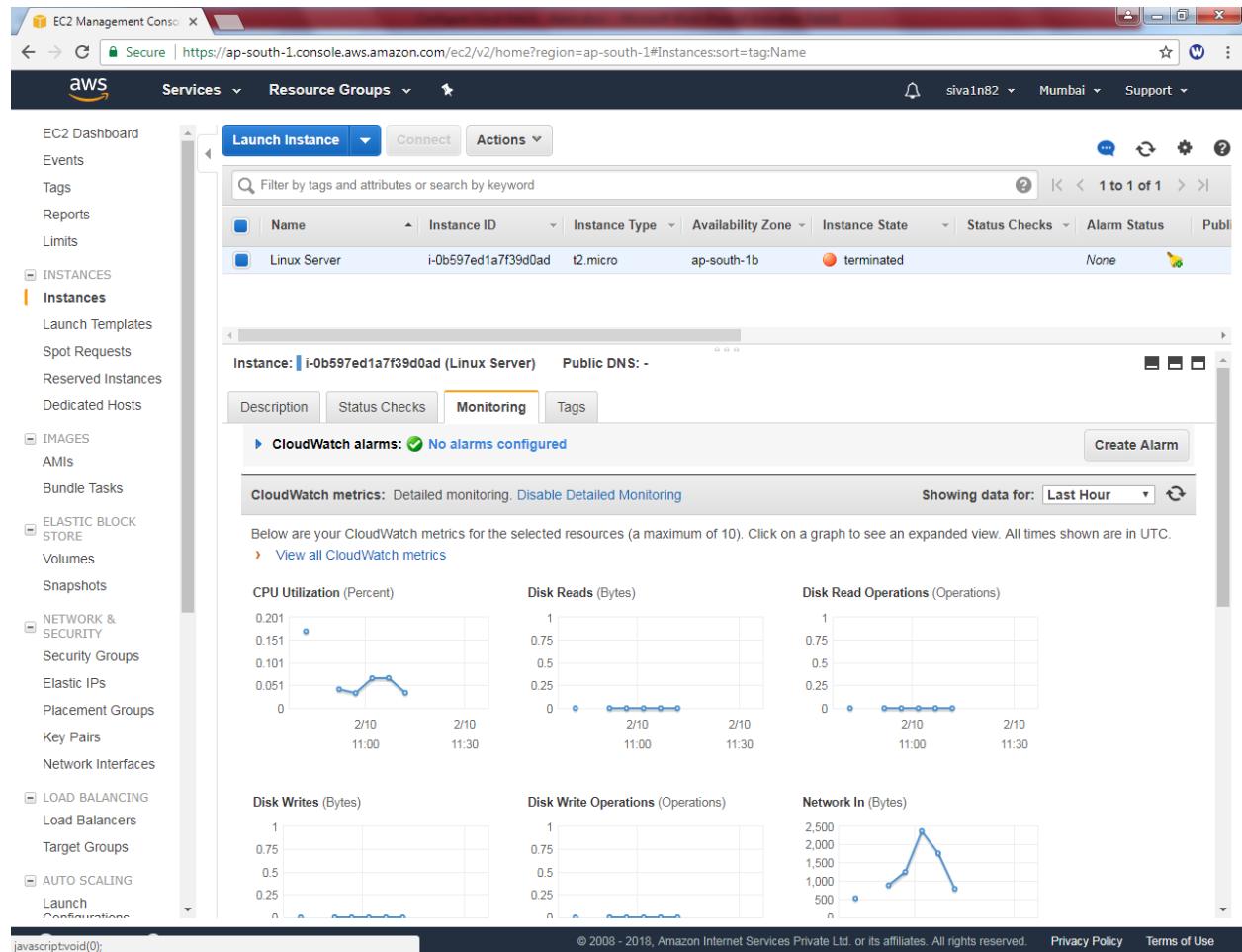


You have no cloudwatch.



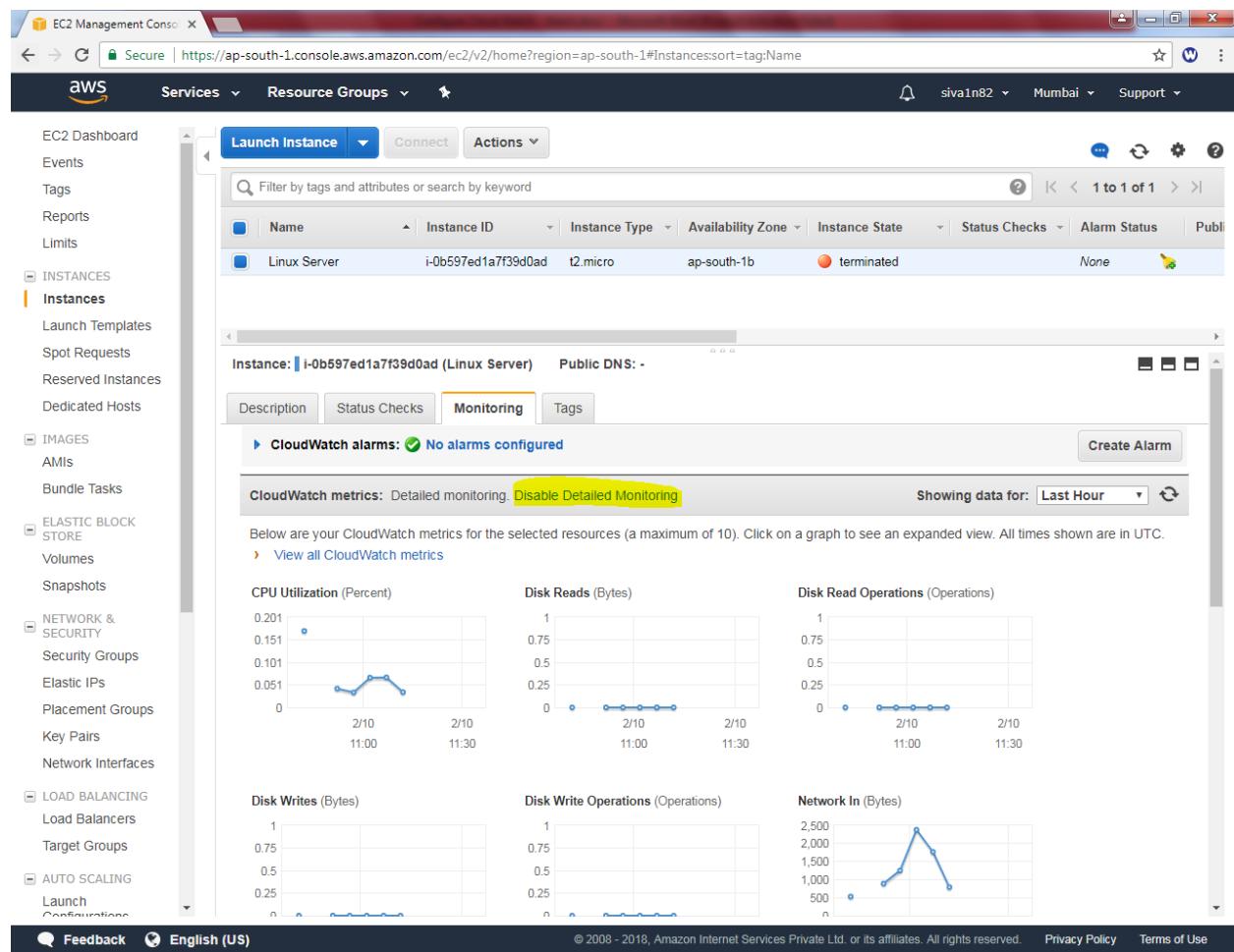
The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Management Console. The URL in the browser is <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/home?region=ap-south-1#dashboards>. The sidebar on the left lists services: CloudWatch (selected), Dashboards, Alarms (0), ALARM (0), INSUFFICIENT (0), OK (0), Billing, Events, Rules, Event Buses, Logs, Metrics, Favorites, and Add a dashboard. The main content area is titled 'Dashboards' and contains a 'Create dashboard' button. Below it, a message says 'You have no CloudWatch dashboards. Please [create a dashboard](#)'. On the right, there's an 'Additional Information' section with links to Getting Started Guide, Documentation, Forums, and Report an Issue. At the bottom, there are links for Feedback, English (US), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

Click EC2 to terminate the instance.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The left sidebar navigation menu includes: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES (selected), Instances, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, IMAGES (AMIs), Bundle Tasks, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE (Volumes, Snapshots), NETWORK & SECURITY (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), LOAD BALANCING (Load Balancers, Target Groups), and AUTO SCALING (Launch Configurations). The main content area displays the 'Instances' tab under 'Actions'. A search bar at the top of the list table allows filtering by tags and attributes or searching by keyword. The table lists one instance: Name: Linux Server, Instance ID: i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad, Instance Type: t2.micro, Availability Zone: ap-south-1b, Instance State: terminated, Status Checks: None, and Alarm Status: None. Below the table, the instance details for 'i-0b597ed1a7f39d0ad (Linux Server)' are shown, including Public DNS: - and tabs for Description, Status Checks, Monitoring (selected), and Tags. Under the Monitoring tab, it says 'CloudWatch alarms: No alarms configured' and 'Create Alarm'. It also shows CloudWatch metrics for CPU Utilization (Percent), Disk Reads (Bytes), Disk Read Operations (Operations), Disk Writes (Bytes), Disk Write Operations (Operations), and Network In (Bytes) over the last hour. The CPU Utilization graph shows values around 0.05% to 0.2%. The Disk Read Operations graph shows values near 0. The Network In graph shows values fluctuating between 500 and 2,500 bytes.

Click “Disable detailed monitoring”



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with links like EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, Load Balancing, and Auto Scaling. The main area displays a list of instances, with one named 'Linux Server' selected. Below the instance list, there are tabs for Description, Status Checks, Monitoring (which is currently selected), and Tags. Under the Monitoring tab, it says 'CloudWatch alarms: No alarms configured' and 'Create Alarm'. It also shows 'CloudWatch metrics: Detailed monitoring. Disable Detailed Monitoring'. Below this, there are six line graphs: CPU Utilization (Percent), Disk Reads (Bytes), Disk Read Operations (Operations), Disk Writes (Bytes), Disk Write Operations (Operations), and Network In (Bytes). The 'Network In (Bytes)' graph shows a peak around 2:10. At the bottom, there are links for Feedback, English (US), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.