

## **EC2 CPU UTILIZATION MONITORING WITH CLOUDWATCH AND ALERTING USING SNS**

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### **Project Overview**

In this project I implemented a real-time monitoring solution to track EC2 CPU utilization using AWS CloudWatch. When CPU usage exceeds a defined threshold, an automated alert is triggered and delivered via Amazon SNS email notifications.

### **Project Architecture**



### **AWS Services Used**

- Amazon EC2 – Compute resource being monitored
- Amazon CloudWatch – Metric collection and alarm configuration
- Amazon SNS – Notification service for sending alerts
- IAM – Access control for monitoring and notifications

### **Steps followed :**

1: I created an SNS Topic (Alert Channel)  
SNS is used to fan-out notifications (email, SMS, Lambda, HTTP).

SNS → Topics → Create topic

Type: Standard

Name: HighCPUAlertTopic --> Create topic

Add Subscription

Open the topic --> Create subscription:

Protocol: Email

Endpoint: your email ID

!!!Confirm subscription from email!!! ( Without confirmation → alarm won't send emails)

The screenshot shows the Amazon SNS Topics page. A green success message at the top states: "Topic Alarm-for-cpu-utilization created successfully. You can create subscriptions and send messages to them from this topic." Below this, the topic details are shown: Name: "Alarm-for-cpu-utilization", ARN: "arn:aws:sns:eu-north-1:682729124949:Alarm-for-cpu-utilization", Display name: "Alarm for cpu utilization", Type: "Standard". The topic owner is listed as "682729124949". There are tabs for Subscriptions, Access policy, Data protection policy, Delivery policy (HTTP/S), and Delivery status logging. The Subscriptions tab is selected.

## Create subscription

The screenshot shows the "Create subscription" form for the "Alarm-for-cpu-utilization" topic. It has three sections: Details, Protocol, and Endpoint. In the Details section, the Topic ARN is "arn:aws:sns:eu-north-1:682729124949:Alarm-for-cpu-utilization". In the Protocol section, the protocol is set to "Email". In the Endpoint section, the email address is "preethi232001@gmail.com". A note at the bottom says: "After your subscription is created, you must confirm it." with a link to "Info".

Details	
Topic ARN	arn:aws:sns:eu-north-1:682729124949:Alarm-for-cpu-utilization

Protocol	
The type of endpoint to subscribe	Email

Endpoint	
An email address that can receive notifications from Amazon SNS.	preethi232001@gmail.com

After your subscription is created, you must confirm it. [Info](#)

The screenshot shows the AWS SNS console with the following details:

- Subscription:** 8a891c89-38ee-4b9a-865f-258cc7ef2ded
- ARN:** arn:aws:sns:eu-north-1:682729124949:Alarm-for-cpu-utilization:8a891c89-38ee-4b9a-865f-258cc7ef2ded
- Status:** Pending confirmation
- Protocol:** EMAIL
- Endpoint:** preethi232001@gmail.com
- Topic:** Alarm-for-cpu-utilization
- Subscription Principal:** arn:aws:iam::682729124949:root

The screenshot shows a Gmail inbox with the following details:

- Subject:** AWS Notification - Subscription Confirmation
- From:** Alarm for cpu utilization <no-reply@sns.amazonaws.com>
- To:** me
- Date:** 10:04 AM (1 minute ago)
- Message Preview:**

You have chosen to subscribe to the topic:  
arn:aws:sns:eu-north-1:682729124949:Alarm-for-cpu-utilization  
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](#)

2: I created an EC2 instance to monitor and verified its Metrics in CloudWatch

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like Dashboard, AWS Global View, Events, Instances (selected), Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, and Capacity Manager. The main area displays a table titled 'Instances (1) Info'. The table has columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, and Availability. One row is shown: 'myinstance 1' (Instance ID: i-0e2a0ff4214bb6cb5), which is 'Running' (Status check: Initializing). Below the table, a section titled 'Select an instance' is visible.

CloudWatch → Metrics

Select:

EC2 → Per-Instance Metrics

Choose your Instanceld

Confirm CPUUtilization metric is visible

EC2 sends CPU metrics by default (no agent needed)

### 3: Created a CloudWatch Alarm

CloudWatch → Alarms → Create alarm

Select metric:

EC2 → Per-Instance Metrics → CPUUtilization

Configure Condition

Statistic: Average

Period: 1 minute

Threshold type: Static

Condition:

CPUUtilization > 10%

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Alarms interface. A green success message at the top states "Successfully created alarm cpu alarm." Below it, the "Alarms (1)" section displays a single alarm named "cpu\_alarm". The alarm details are as follows:

Name	State	Last state update (UTC)	Conditions
cpu_alarm	Insufficient data	2025-12-12 05:05:02	CPUUtilization > 1 for 1 datapoints within 1 minute

The left sidebar lists various monitoring categories: Dashboards, Alarms (0), In alarm, All alarms, AI Operations (New), Application Signals (APM) (New), Infrastructure Monitoring, and Logs (New).

#### 4: Attached the SNS Topic to Alarm

In Notification section:

Alarm state: In alarm

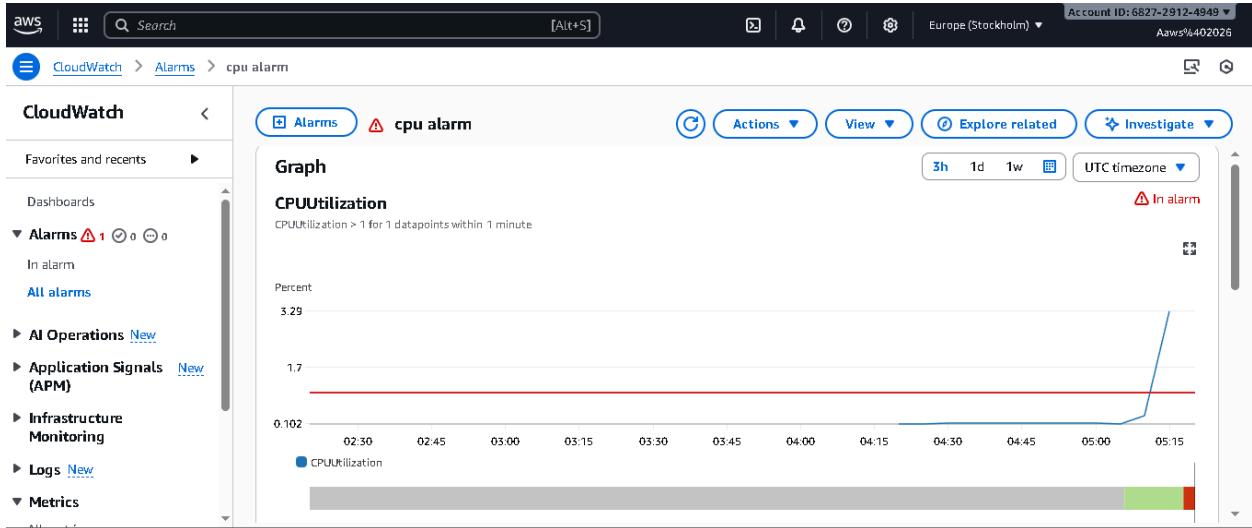
Send notification to: Existing SNS topic

Select HighCPUAlertTopic

#### 5. Manually triggered the cpu usage using linux commands through stress package

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-29-8 ~]$ sudo yum install stress
Last metadata expiration check: 0:06:37 ago on Fri Dec 12 06:46:10 2025.
Package stress-1.0.7-2.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
ec2-user@ip-172-31-29-8 ~]$ stress --cpu 1 --timeout 60s
stress: info: [28613] dispatching hogs: 1 cpu, 0 io, 0 vm, 0 hdd
stress: info: [28613] successful run completed in 60s
ec2-user@ip-172-31-29-8 ~]$
```

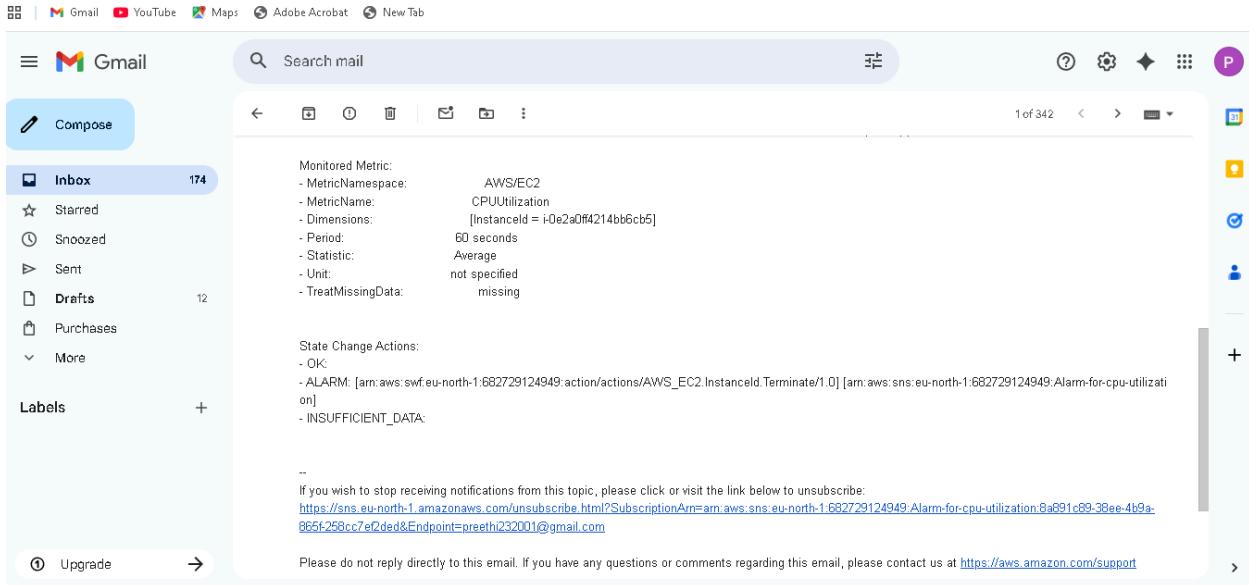
## 6.The graph in the Cloudwatch after triggering the usage manually



Email received via SNS and check the MONITORING TAB in cloudwatch to see the graph change

The screenshot shows a Gmail inbox with 174 messages. The message in focus is from 'no-reply@sns.amazonaws.com' with the subject 'ALARM: "cpu alarm" in EU (Stockholm)'. The email body states: 'You are receiving this email because your Amazon CloudWatch Alarm "cpu alarm" in the EU (Stockholm) region has entered the ALARM state, because "Threshold Crossed: 1 out of the last 1 datapoints [4.8831705609813 (12/12/25 05:15:00)] was greater than the threshold (1.0) (minimum 1 datapoint for OK->ALARM transition)" at "Friday 12 December, 2025 05:17:50 UTC".' It includes a link to the AWS Management Console: <https://eu-north-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/deeplink.js?region=eu-north-1#alarmsV2:alarm/cpu%20alarm>. The 'Alarm Details' section lists the following information:

- Name: cpu alarm
- Description: Hey, the cpu usage has reached its maximum limit. Solve the issue as soon as possible!!!
- State Change: OK->ALARM
- Reason for State Change: Threshold Crossed: 1 out of the last 1 datapoints [4.8831705609813 (12/12/25 05:15:00)] was greater than the threshold (1.0) (minimum 1 datapoint for OK->ALARM transition).
- Timestamp: Friday 12 December, 2025 05:17:50 UTC
- AWS Account: 682729124949
- Alarm Arn: arn:aws:cloudwatch:eu-north-1:682729124949:alarm:cpu alarm



## Testing & Validation

Simulated high CPU usage on the EC2 instance using stress commands and verified alarm state change and email notification delivery through SNS.

## Outcome

Successfully achieved automated monitoring and alerting, ensuring timely notification during high CPU utilization without manual intervention.

## Key Learnings

- CloudWatch metrics and alarm evaluation
- SNS topic and subscription workflow
- Real-time monitoring and alert automation
- Importance of proactive resource monitoring

## Conclusion

In this project I demonstrated a practical cloud monitoring solution using AWS native services to improve reliability, responsiveness, and operational efficiency.