

MONITER AN EC2 INSTANCE

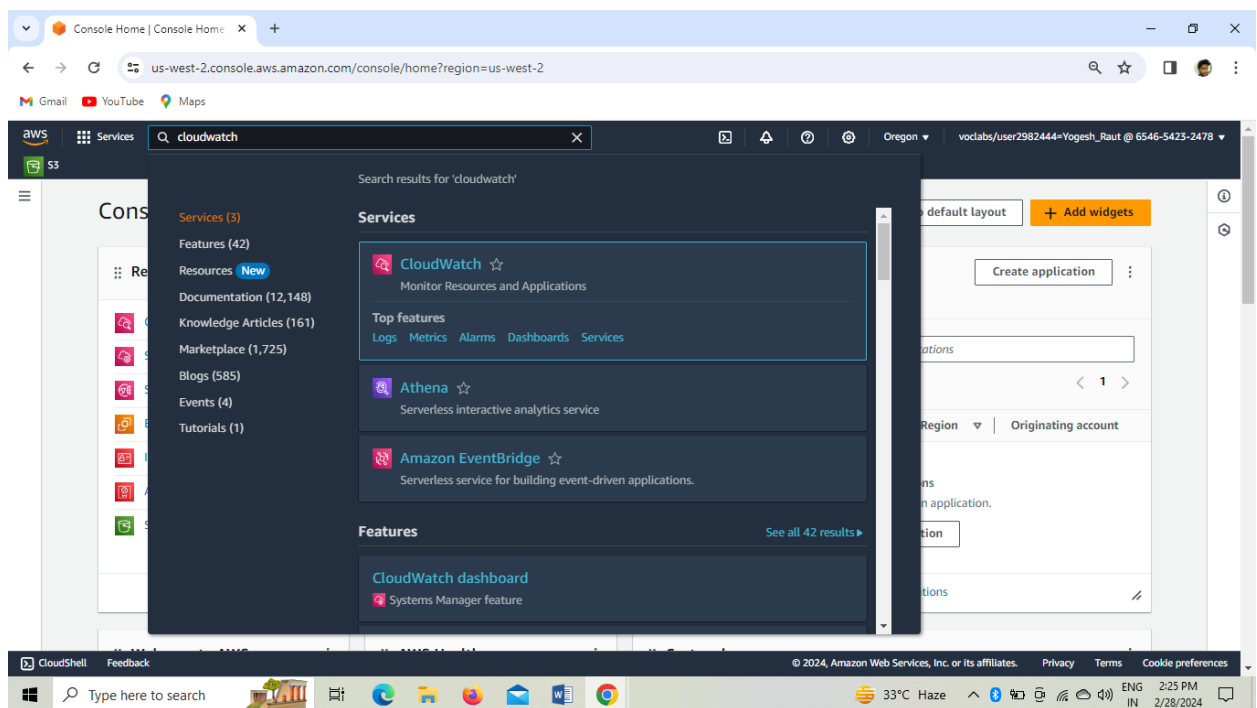
This project is all about helping an organization to monitor the instance. Every time we launch an EC2 instance, it becomes important to check on it often so that operations run smoothly. Luckily the AWS has a dedicated service to monitor not just instances, but all AWS activities. So as easy as it is, we still need to set it up for our use. Let's see how it is done.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

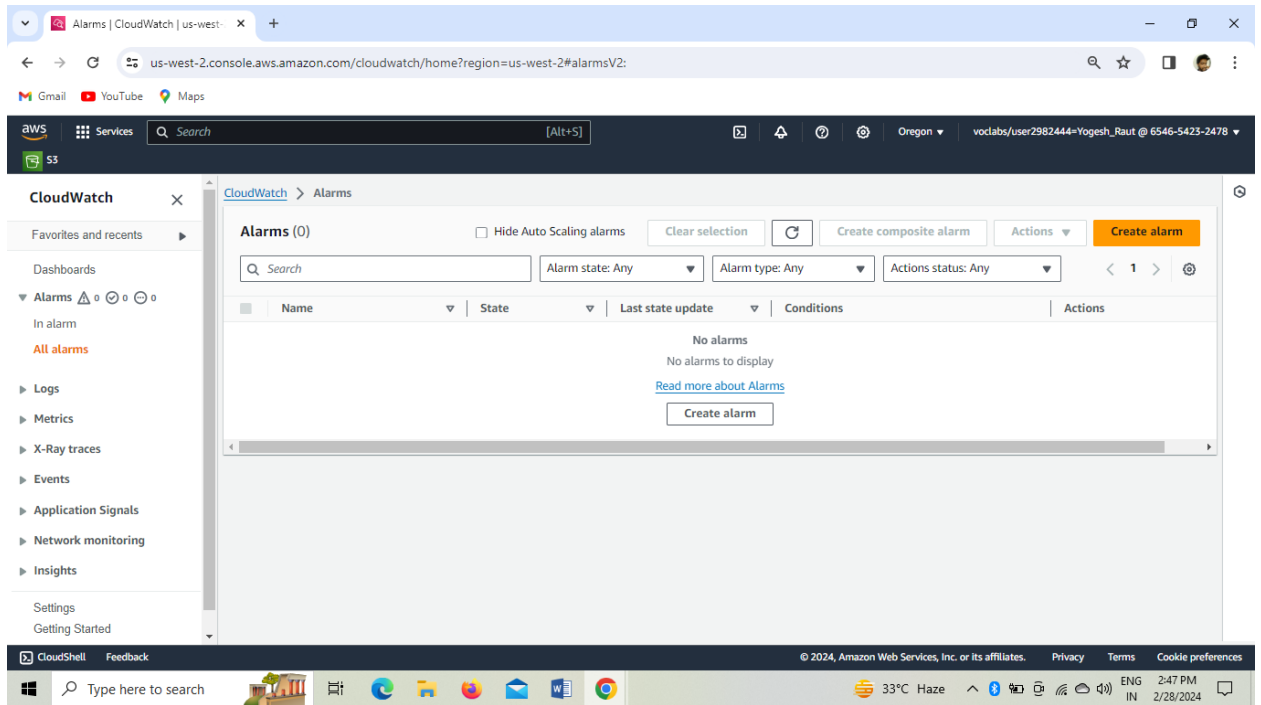
Set up an alarm for the CPU Utilization of the given EC2 Instance, so that we can get notified of an alert via email if the desired threshold is breached.

STEPS TO FOLLOW:

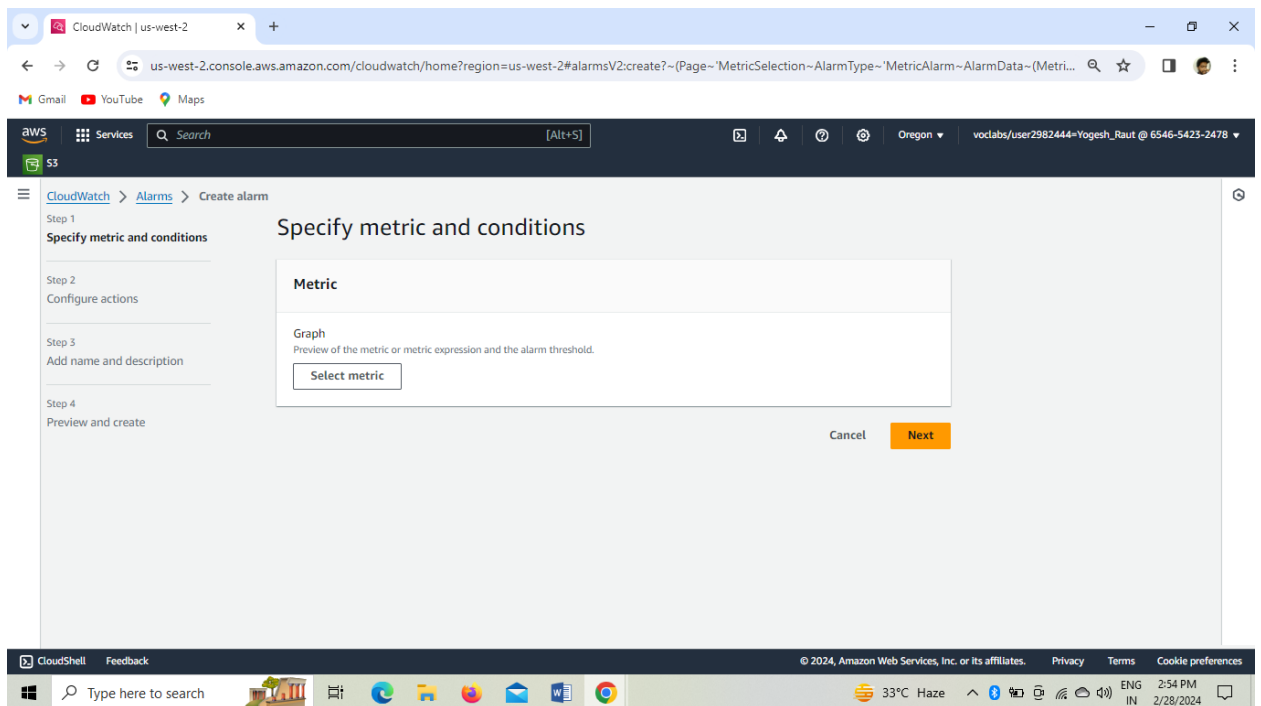
1. Login and access the AWS Management Console, and search for **Cloudwatch** as shown. (**Cloudwatch** is an AWS Service that monitors all the resources and apps as mentioned in the image.)



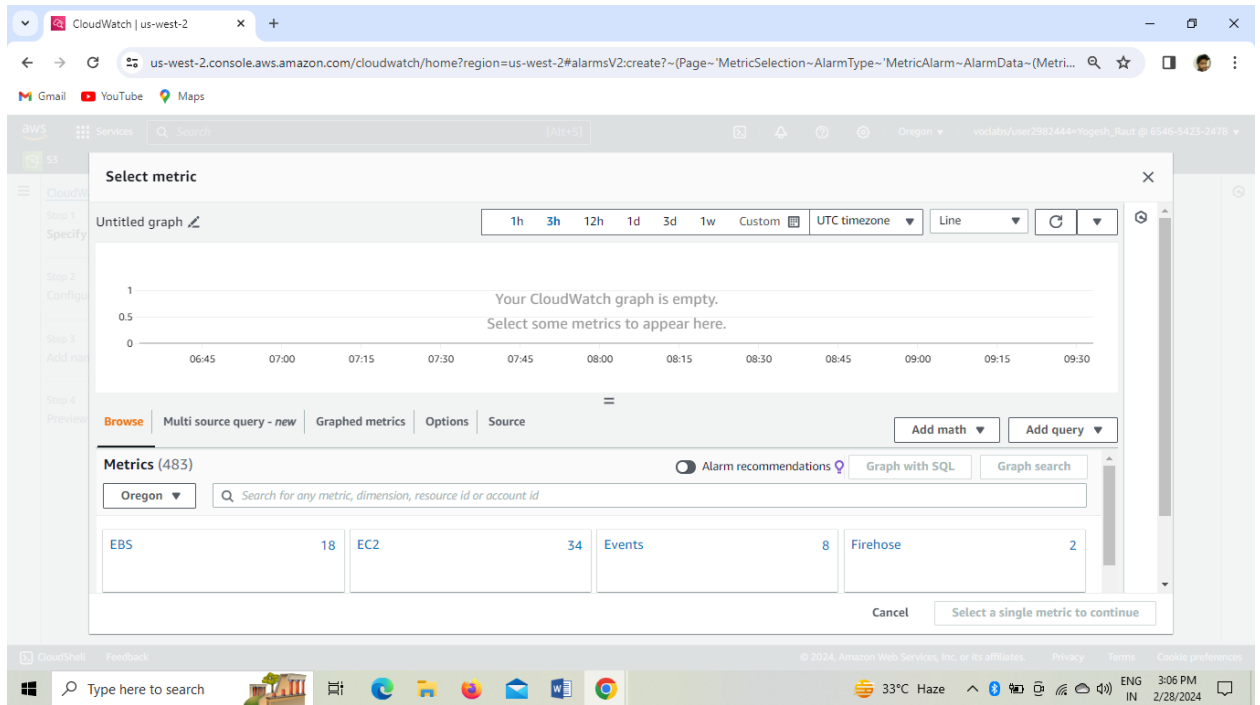
2. In the left navigation pane, choose the **Alarms** dropdown list, and then choose **All alarms** where you will find **Create alarm** option.



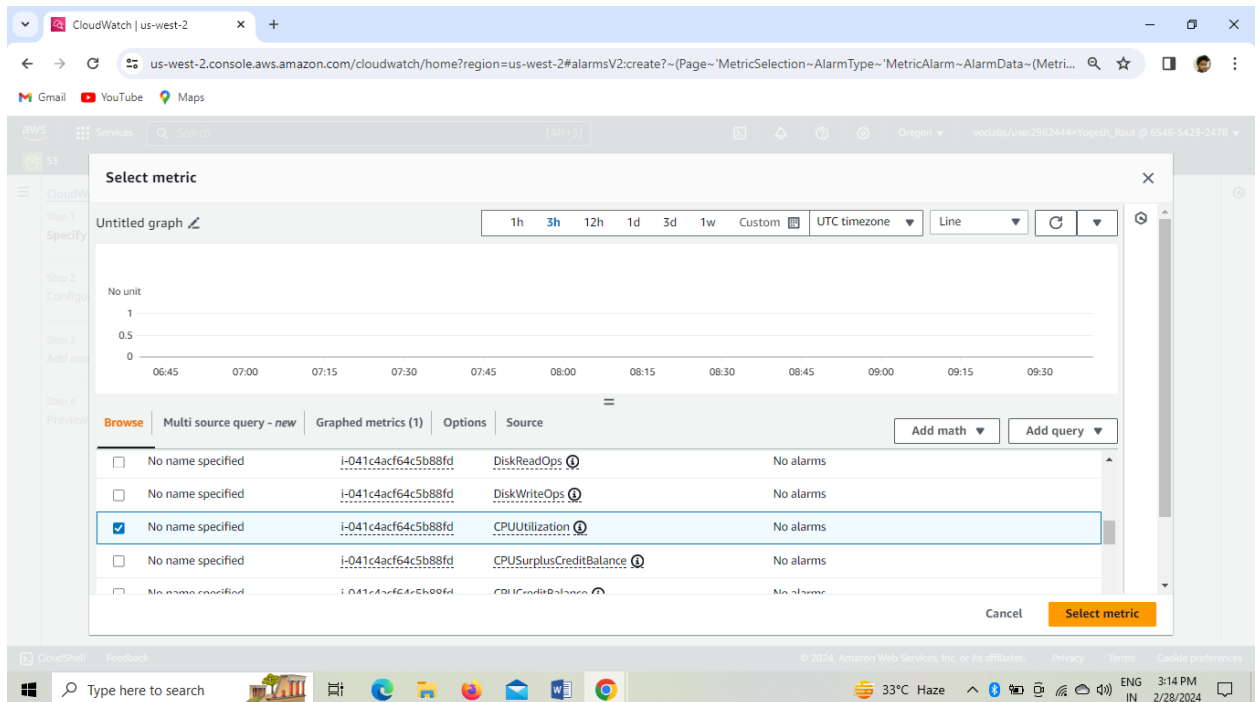
- Now we need to configure the alarm based on our **instance metric**, the parameter to be monitored.



- Once you click on **Select metric**, it takes you to an interface as shown below, where you need to select **EC2** first and **per Instance Metrics** the next.



5. Now we need to choose the desired metric from the list, which in our case is **CPUUtilization**.



6. Once your metric is selected, configure the alarm as follows:

A. **Metric :**

i. **Metric Name:** CPUUtilization

- ii. **Instance ID:** In this case, because we have a single instance it will take ID by default.
- iii. **Statistic:** Average
- iv. **Period:** 1 minute

B. Conditions:

- i. **Threshold Type:** Static
- ii. **Whenever CPUUtilization is...:** Greater > threshold
- iii. **than... Define the threshold value:** 60

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch console interface for creating a new alarm. The page is titled 'Specify metric and conditions' and includes a sidebar with steps: Step 1 (Specify metric and conditions), Step 2 (Configure actions), Step 3 (Add name and description), and Step 4 (Preview and create). The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Metric' and 'Conditions'.

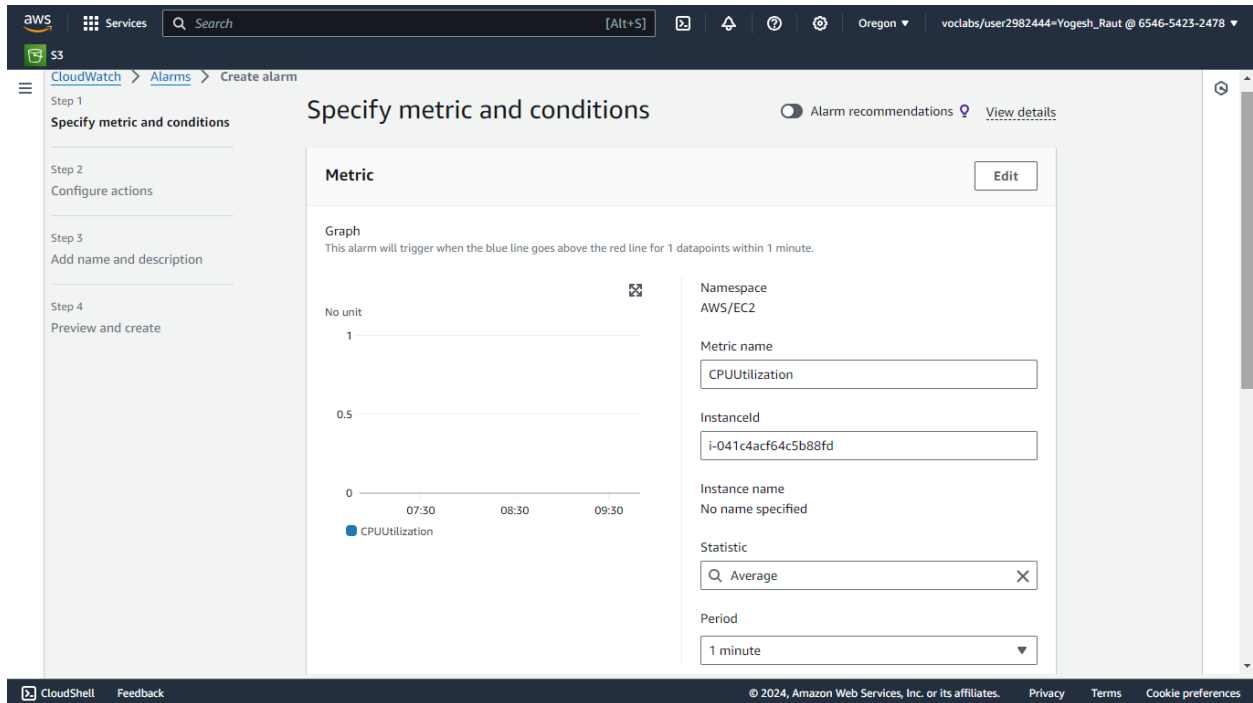
Metric Section:

- Graph:** A line graph showing CPUUtilization over time. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 1, and the x-axis shows time from 07:30 to 09:30. A blue line represents the CPUUtilization metric.
- Namespace:** AWS/EC2
- Metric name:** CPUUtilization
- InstanceId:** i-041c4acf64c5b88fd
- Instance name:** No name specified
- Statistic:** Average
- Period:** 1 minute

Conditions Section:

- Alarm recommendations:** A toggle switch is currently turned off.
- View details:** A link to view the details of the alarm.

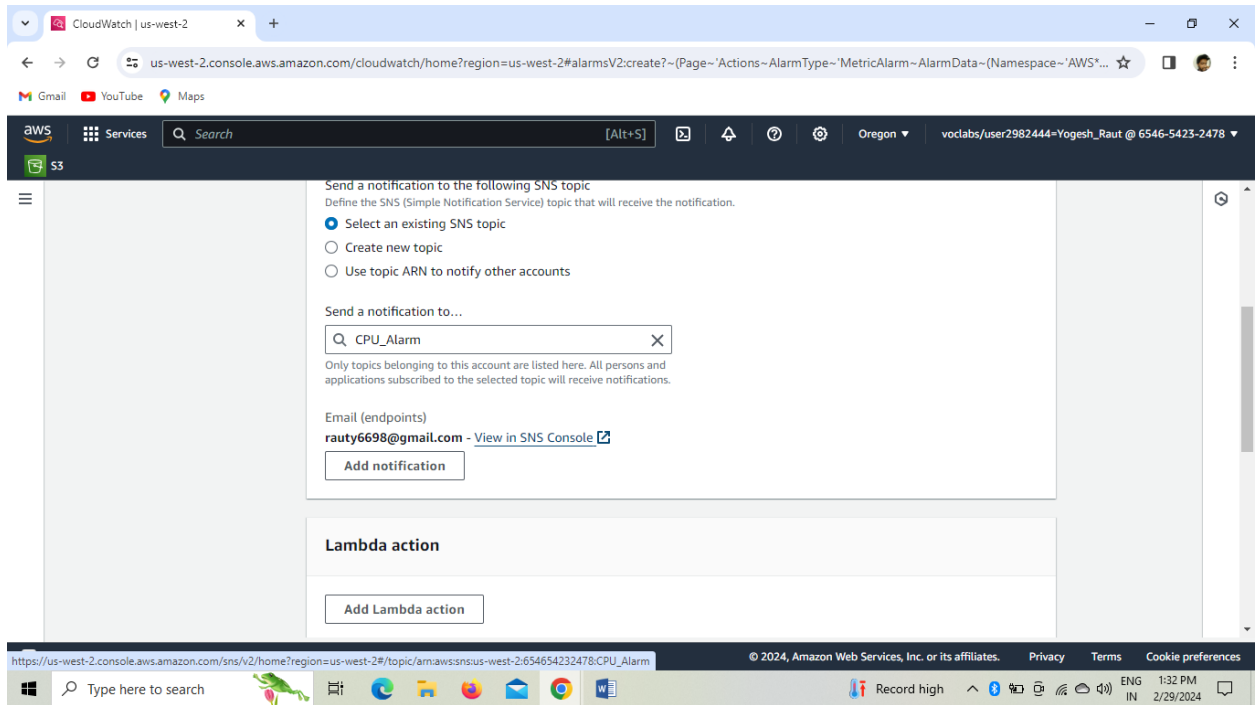
The footer of the page includes 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates, along with links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.



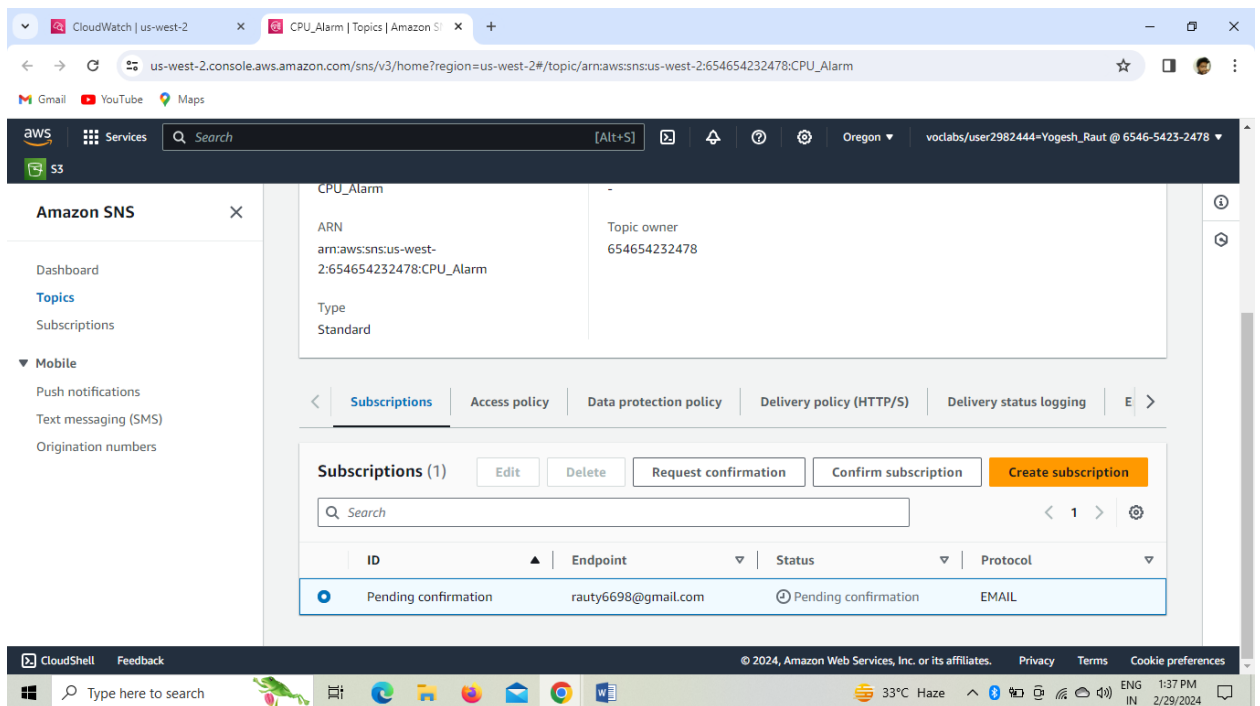
7. Now we move to the next **Configure actions** phase, where we need to configure the notification settings to get notified of the alarm as follows:
 - i. **Alarm state trigger:** In alarm
 - ii. **Select SNS topic:** Create new topic
 - a. **Name:** CPU_Alarm
 - b. **Email endpoints:** Enter any valid email, where you'll be notified.

After configuration, select **create topic**.

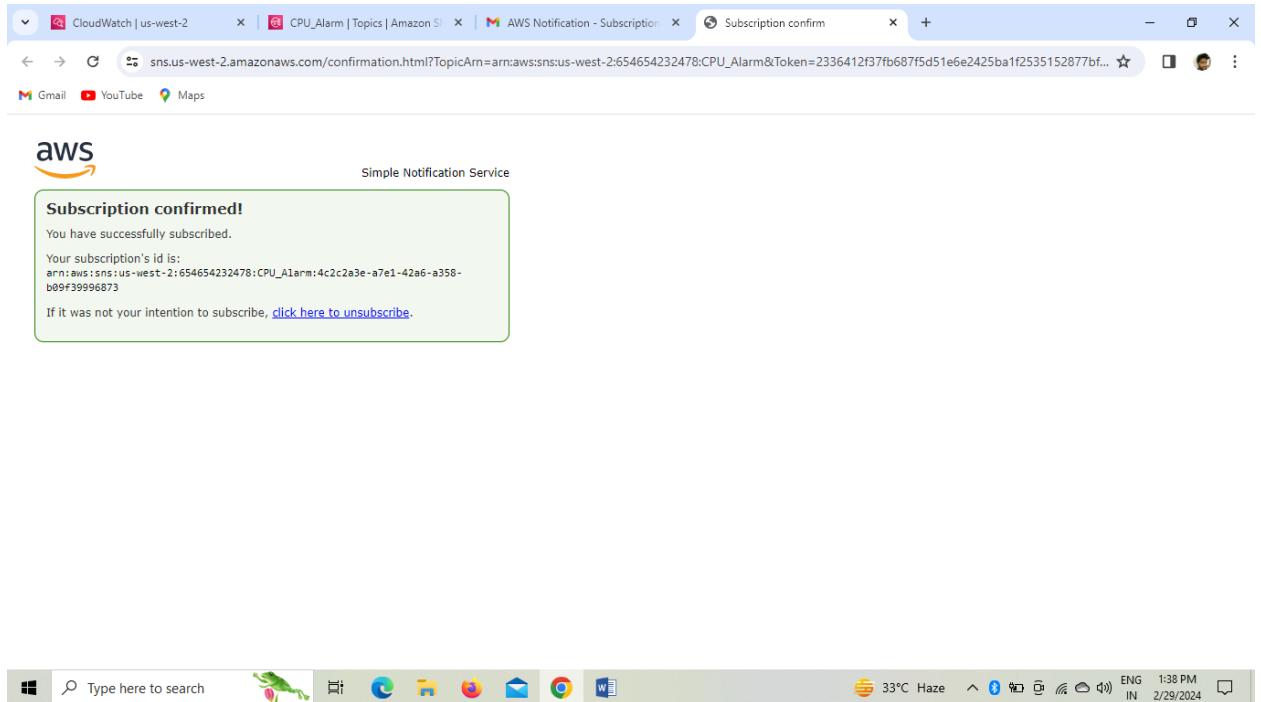
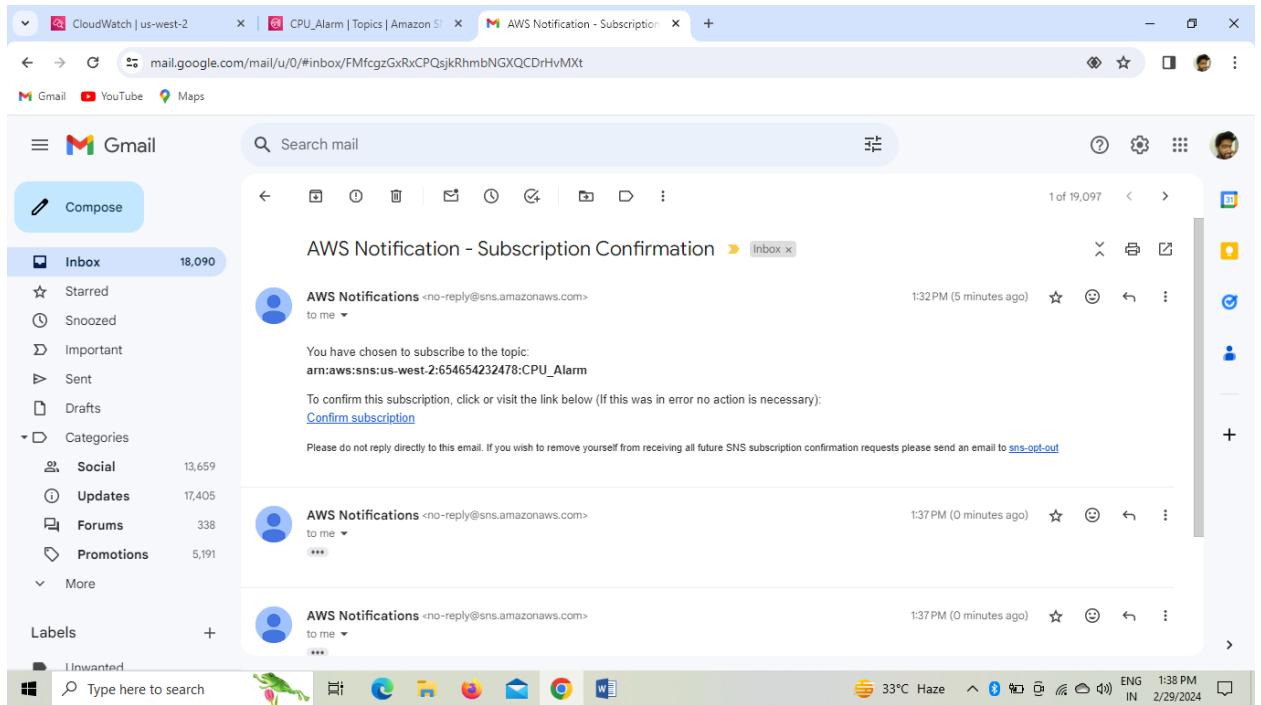
8. Once you create a topic, we need a way for AWS to notify us, so we need to request confirmation from **SNS**, we can directly click on the **SNS Console link**, in blue as shown.

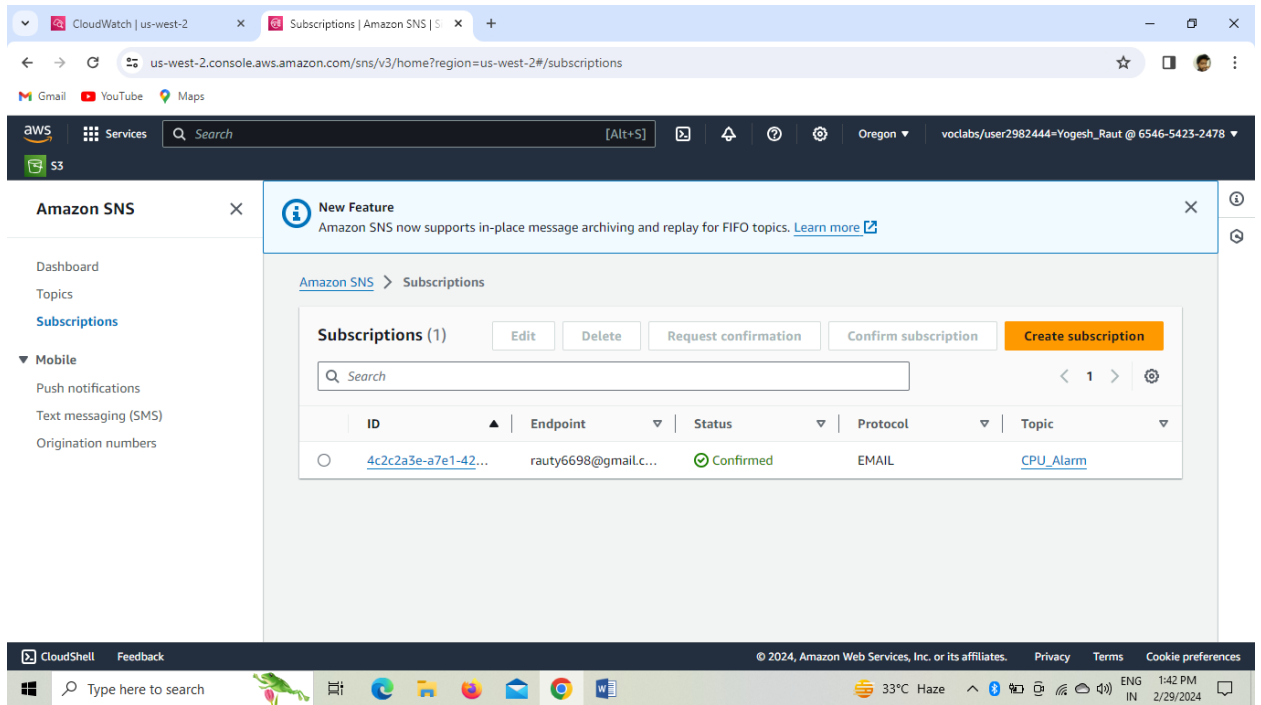


9. Once you click the link, you'll get redirected to **SNS**, where you'll find **pending confirmations** as you scroll down.

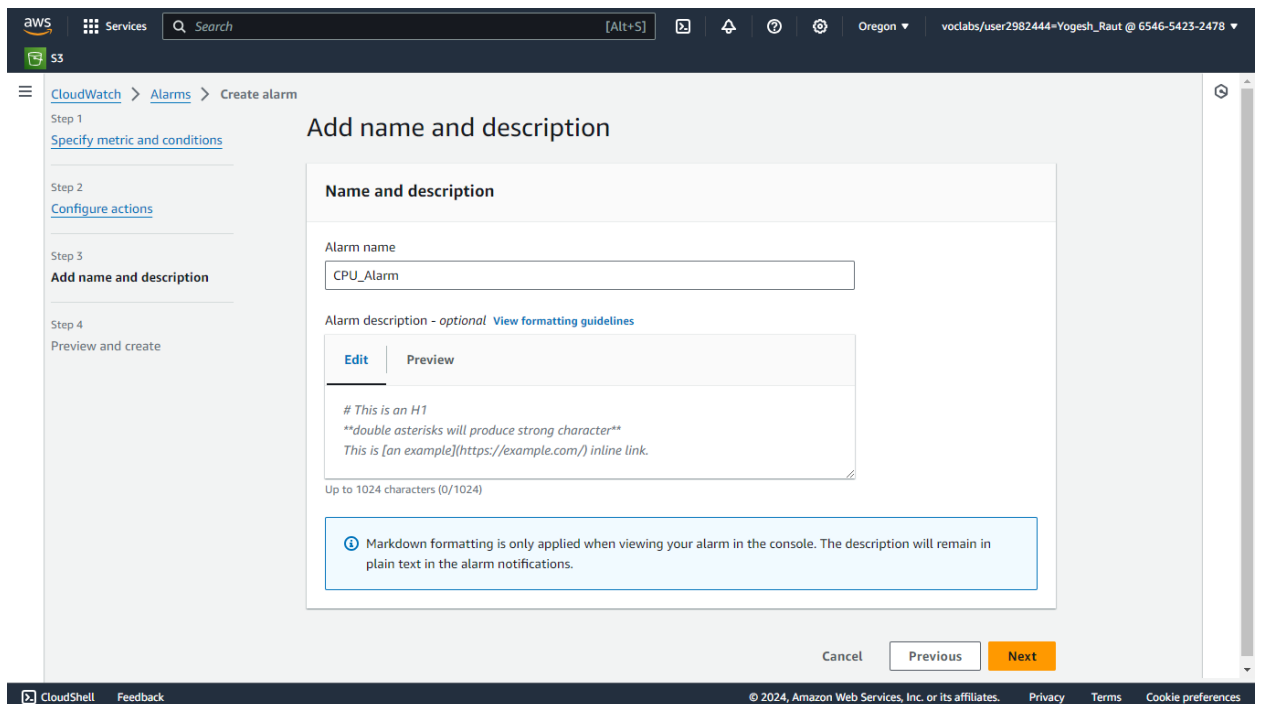


10. You now have to **Request Confirmation** by clicking on that tab, after which you get a mail to confirm subscription, and the state changes once you confirm subscription via mail as shown.





11. After confirming subscription, we move forward to next phase, **add name and description** and configure as illustrated.



12. Next step will provide an overview of your settings as you create the alarm.

aws

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S3

CloudWatch > Alarms > Create alarm

Step 1
Specify metric and conditions

Step 2
Configure actions

Step 3
Add name and description

Step 4
Preview and create

Preview and create

Step 1: Specify metric and conditions

Metric

Graph

This alarm will trigger when the blue line goes above the red line for 1 datapoints within 1 minute.

No unit

61

60

59

05:3006:3007:30

CPUUtilization

Namespace

AWS/EC2

Metric name

CPUUtilization

Instanceld

i-035256c55944c4b99

Instance name

No name specified

Statistic

Average

Period

1 minute

Edit

CloudShell

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Oregon

voclabs/user2982444-Yogesh_Raut @ 6546-5423-2478

S3

CloudWatch > Alarms > Create alarm

Step 1
Specify metric and conditions

Step 2
Configure actions

Step 3
Add name and description

Additional configuration

Step 2: Configure actions

Actions

Notification

When In alarm, send a notification to "CPU_Alarm"

Step 3: Add name and description

Name and description

Name

CPU_Alarm

Description

-

Cancel

Previous

Create alarm

CloudShell

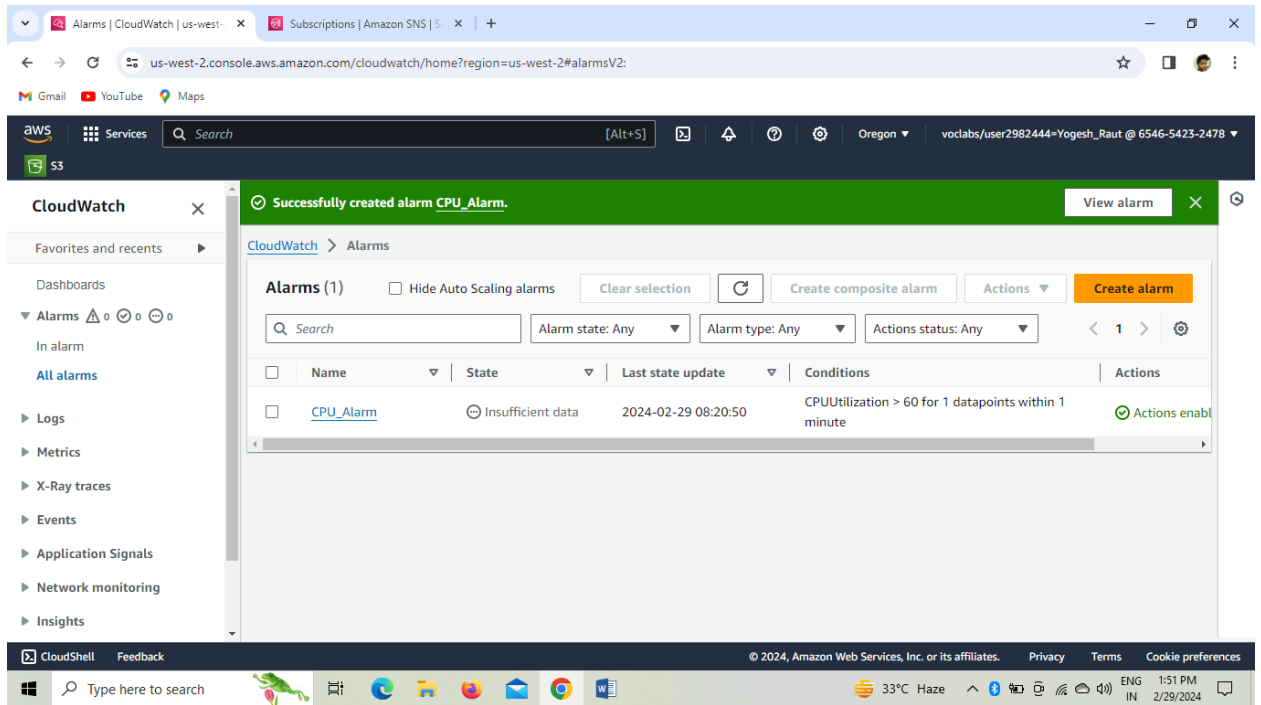
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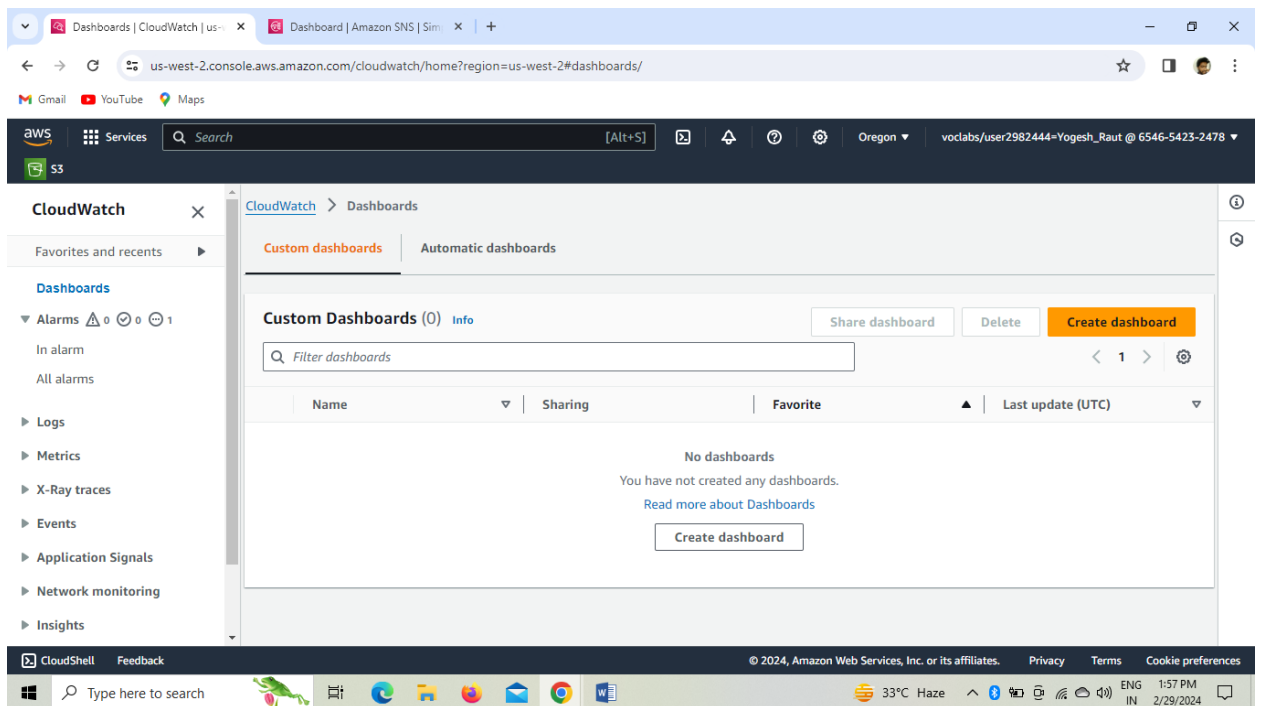
Privacy

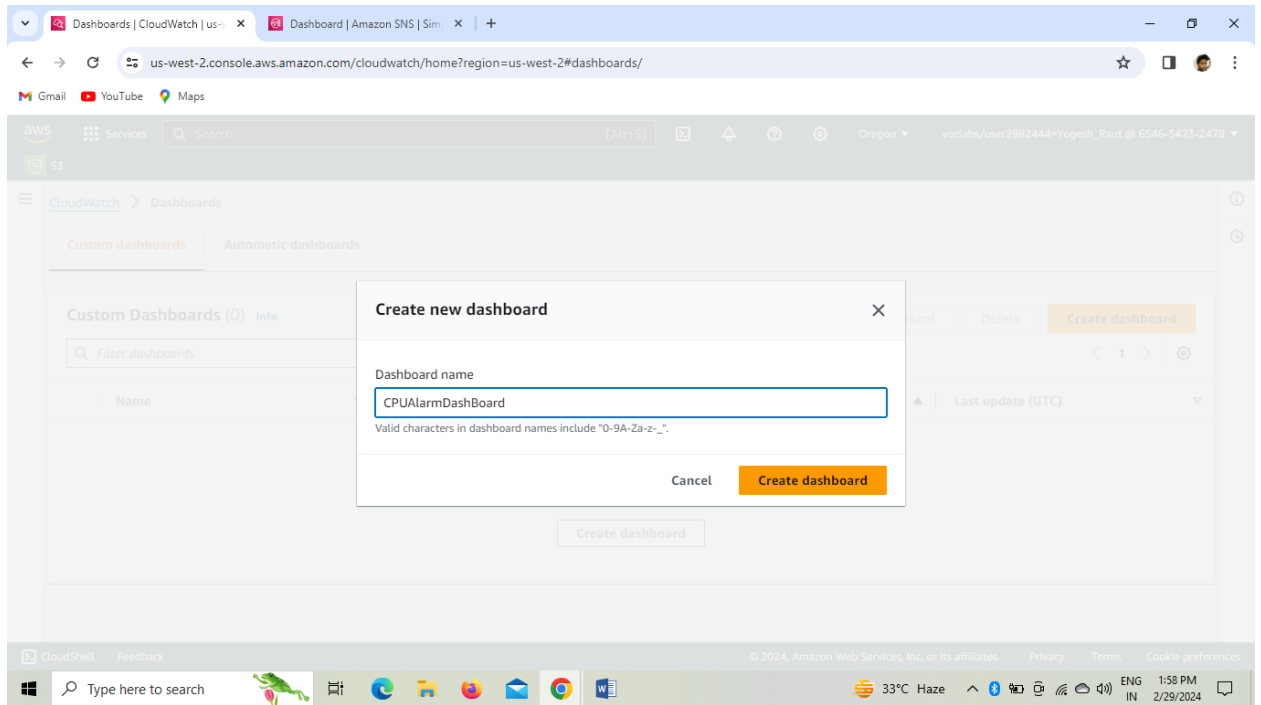
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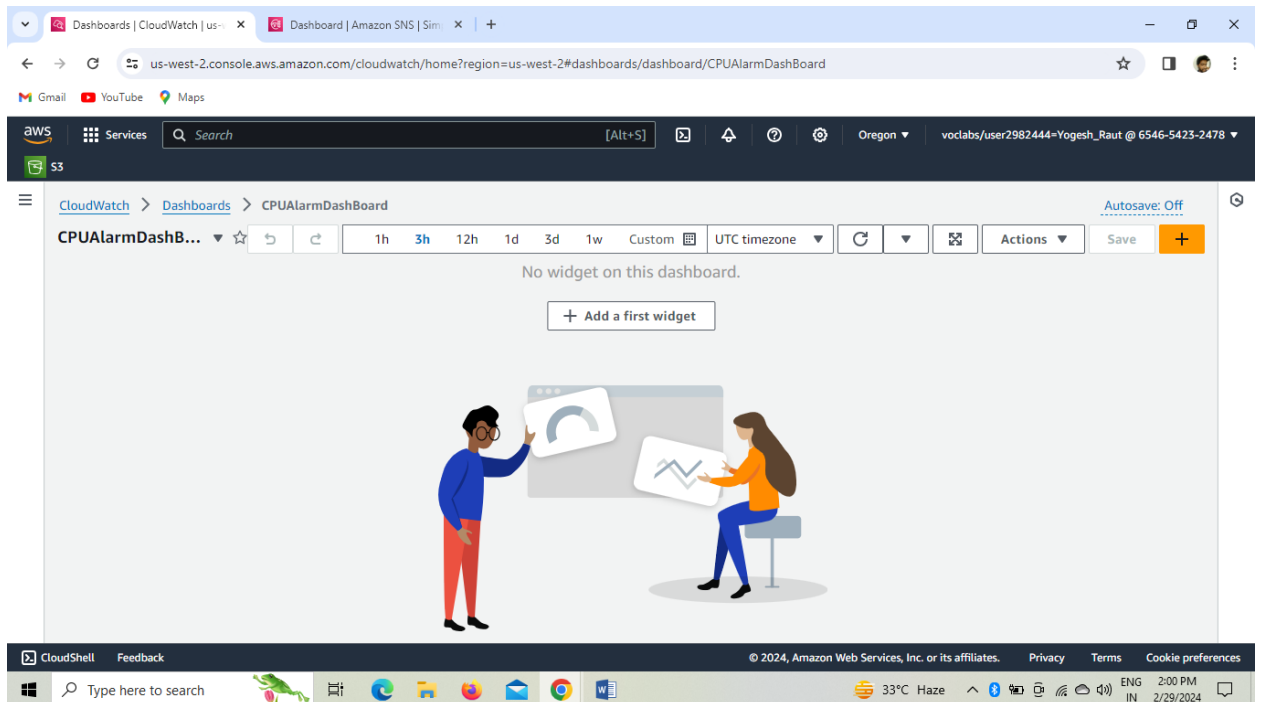


13. With our alarm created, we now need to create its widget on the dashboard. So we move on to creating new dashboard and then a widget for the alarm as illustrated.





14. Now in our newly created dashboard, we add a widget to monitor the CPU usage as shown.



us-west-2.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/home?region=us-west-2#dashboards/dashboard/CPUAlarmDashBoard

Gmail YouTube Maps

CloudWatch > Dashboard

CPUAlarmDashB...

Data sources types - new

- ☒ Cloudwatch
- ☐ Other content types
- ☐ Create data sources

Widget Configuration

Data type

Metrics Logs Alarms

Widget type

- ☒ **Line**
Compare metrics over time
- ☐ **Data table**
Compare metrics values over time in a table
- ☐ **Number**
Instantly see the latest value for a metric
- ☐ **Gauge**
See the latest value of a metric within a range
- ☐ **Stacked area**
Compare the total over time
- ☐ **Bar**
Compare categories of data
- ☐ **Pie**
Show percentage or proportional data
- ☐ **Explorer**
A single widget with multiple tag-based graphs

Cancel Next

Record high

ENG IN 2:00 PM 2/29/2024

CloudWatch | us-west-2 Dashboard | Amazon SNS | Sim

us-west-2.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/home?region=us-west-2#dashboards/dashboard/CPUAlarmDashBoard

Gmail YouTube Maps

Add metric graph

Untitled graph

1h 3h 12h 1d 3d 1w Custom UTC timezone Line

Browse Multi source query Graphed metrics Options Source

Alarm recommendations Graph with SQL Graph search

Metrics (543)

Oregon Search for any metric, dimension, resource id or account id

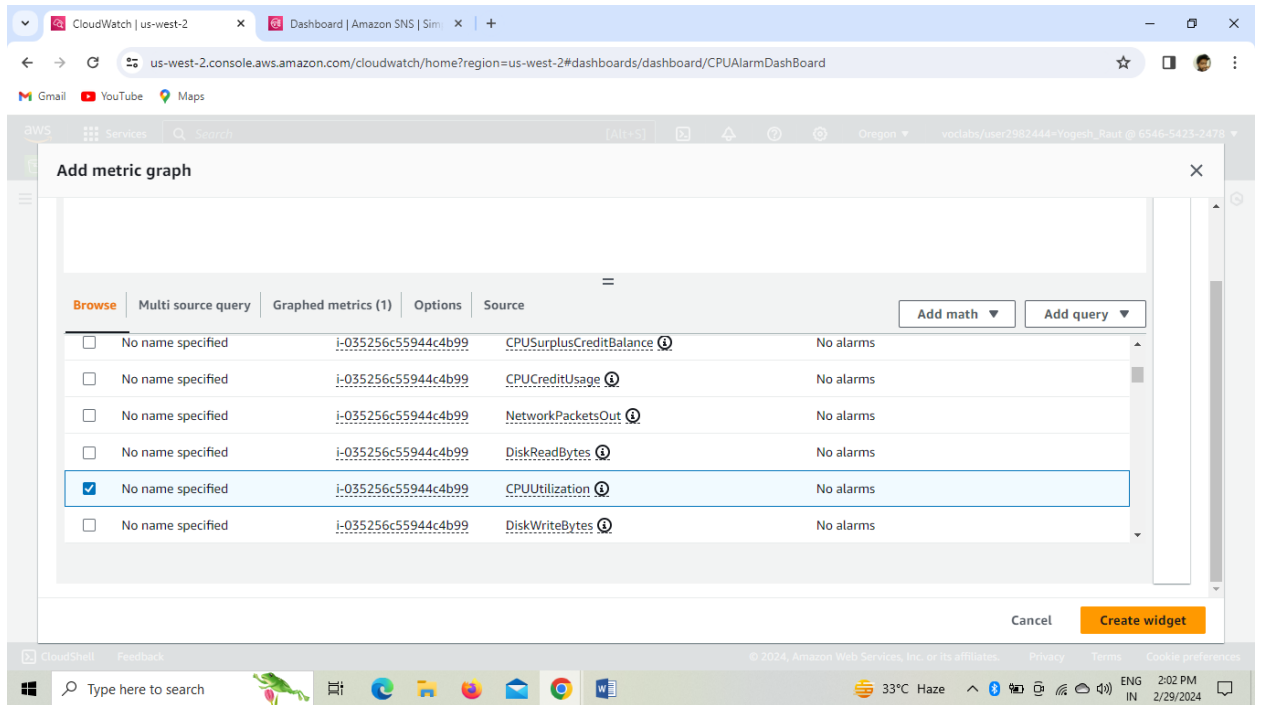
EBS	36	EC2	68	Elastic Transcoder	2	Events	8
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Cancel Create widget

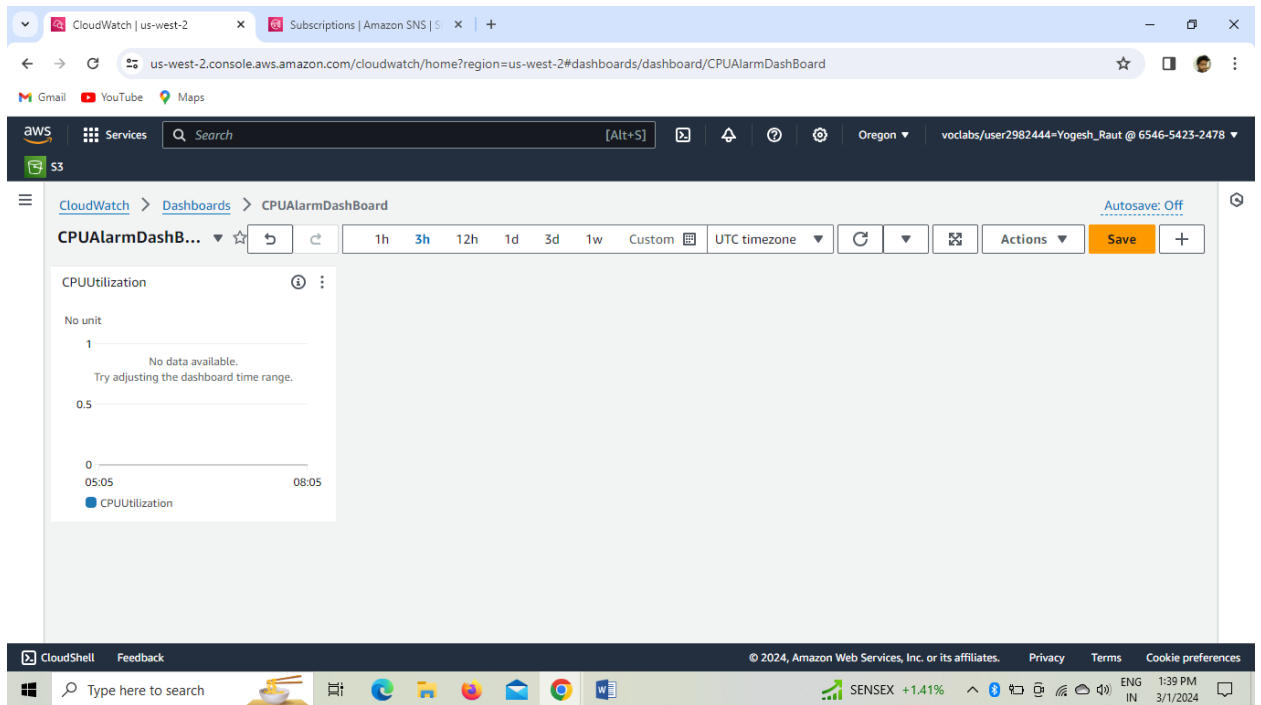
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Record high

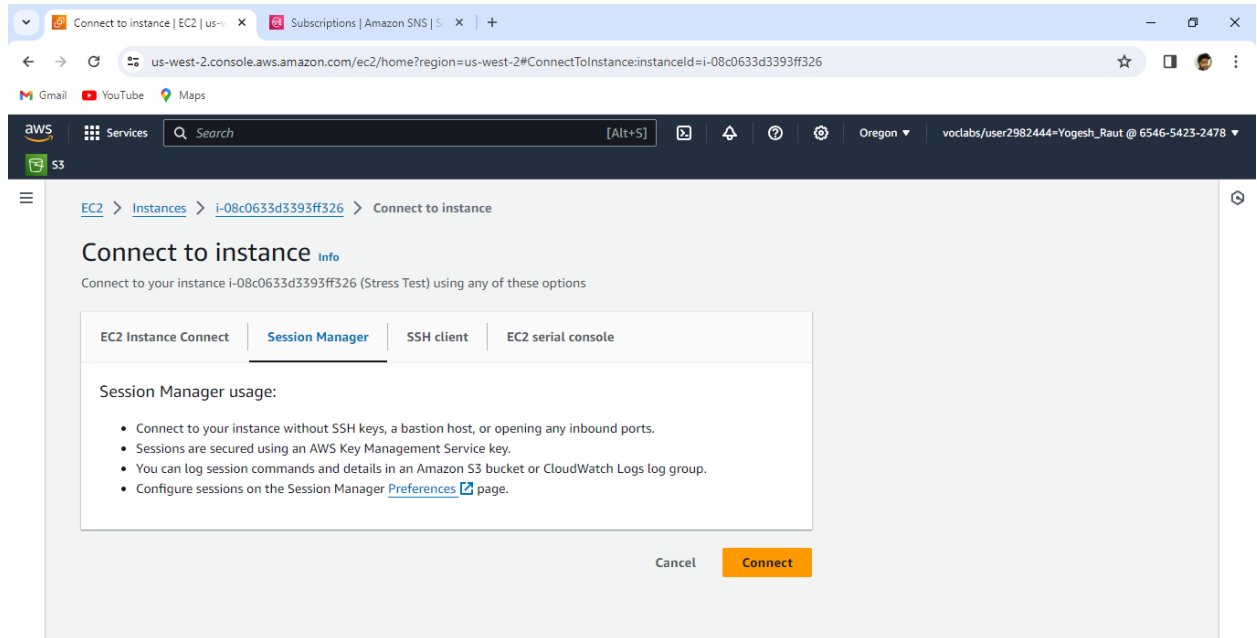
ENG IN 2:00 PM 2/29/2024



15. Now you will surely be able to monitor instance from dashboard widget.



16. With alarm at the ready, we must **check the alarm**. For that, connect to your instance via **Session Manager** and try to load up your instance as shown.



Connect to instance [Info](#)

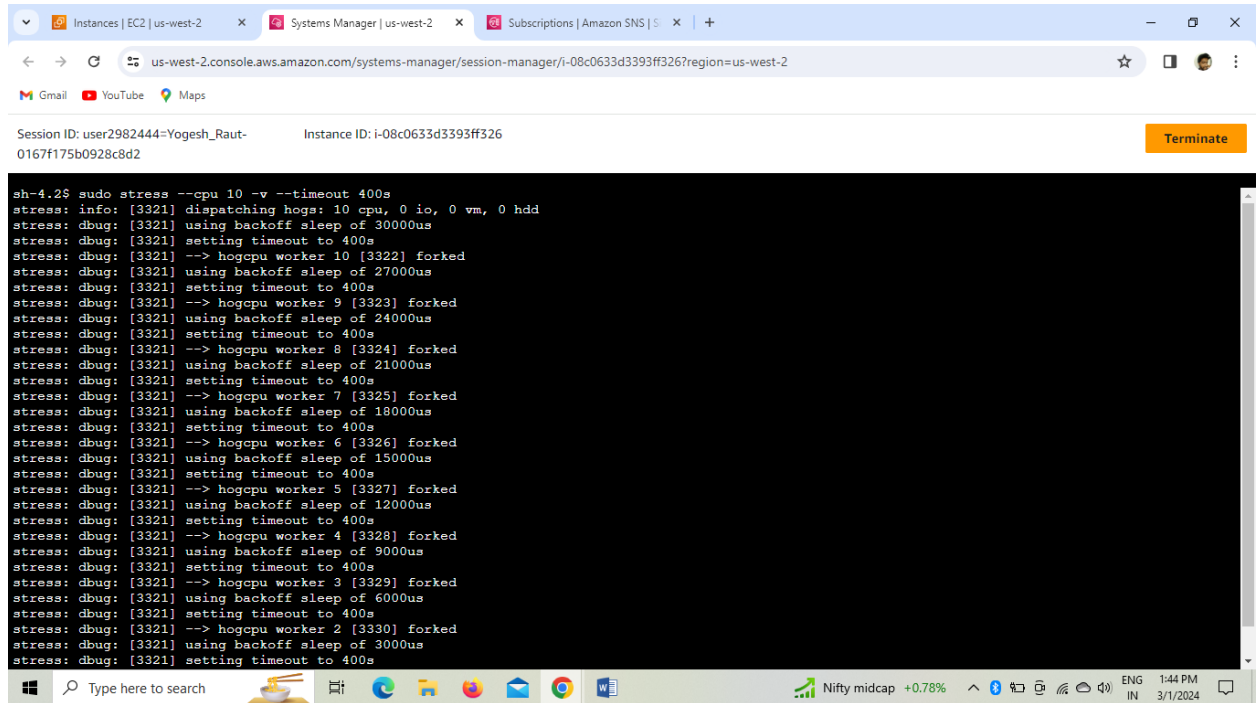
Connect to your instance i-08c0633d3393ff326 (Stress Test) using any of these options

EC2 Instance Connect | **Session Manager** | SSH client | EC2 serial console

Session Manager usage:

- Connect to your instance without SSH keys, a bastion host, or opening any inbound ports.
- Sessions are secured using an AWS Key Management Service key.
- You can log session commands and details in an Amazon S3 bucket or CloudWatch Logs log group.
- Configure sessions on the Session Manager [Preferences](#) page.

Cancel **Connect**



Session ID: user2982444=Yogesh_Raut-0167f175b0928c8d2 Instance ID: i-08c0633d3393ff326 **Terminate**

```
sh-4.2$ sudo stress --cpu 10 -v --timeout 400s
stress: info: [3321] dispatching hogs: 10 cpu, 0 io, 0 vm, 0 hdd
stress: debug: [3321] using backoff sleep of 30000us
stress: debug: [3321] setting timeout to 400s
stress: debug: [3321] --> hogcpu worker 10 [3322] forked
stress: debug: [3321] using backoff sleep of 27000us
stress: debug: [3321] setting timeout to 400s
stress: debug: [3321] --> hogcpu worker 9 [3323] forked
stress: debug: [3321] using backoff sleep of 24000us
stress: debug: [3321] setting timeout to 400s
stress: debug: [3321] --> hogcpu worker 8 [3324] forked
stress: debug: [3321] using backoff sleep of 21000us
stress: debug: [3321] setting timeout to 400s
stress: debug: [3321] --> hogcpu worker 7 [3325] forked
stress: debug: [3321] using backoff sleep of 18000us
stress: debug: [3321] setting timeout to 400s
stress: debug: [3321] --> hogcpu worker 6 [3326] forked
stress: debug: [3321] using backoff sleep of 15000us
stress: debug: [3321] setting timeout to 400s
stress: debug: [3321] --> hogcpu worker 5 [3327] forked
stress: debug: [3321] using backoff sleep of 12000us
stress: debug: [3321] setting timeout to 400s
stress: debug: [3321] --> hogcpu worker 4 [3328] forked
stress: debug: [3321] using backoff sleep of 9000us
stress: debug: [3321] setting timeout to 400s
stress: debug: [3321] --> hogcpu worker 3 [3329] forked
stress: debug: [3321] using backoff sleep of 6000us
stress: debug: [3321] setting timeout to 400s
stress: debug: [3321] --> hogcpu worker 2 [3330] forked
stress: debug: [3321] using backoff sleep of 3000us
stress: debug: [3321] setting timeout to 400s
```

17. After some time, you will see the **CPU Utilization** on your widget. As soon as the threshold breaches, the widget will turn **red**.

18. Also, if you now check your mail, you can find a notification mail of the alarm alerting you of the same.

There we are!! Now we can monitor our instance as per our needs!!