

Usage instructions:

SigNoz All-in-One Observability Server

What this product does

This AMI launches a self-hosted observability platform powered by SigNoz, including:

- APM / Distributed Tracing
- Metrics
- Logs
- Dashboards + Alerting UI
- OpenTelemetry (OTel) Collector included and ready

The stack runs as Docker containers and is designed for quick deployment on a single EC2 instance.

1. Launch the product via 1-click from AWS Marketplace. **Wait** until the instance status changes to 'Running' and passes all health checks. Then, connect to your instance using your Amazon private key and the '**ubuntu**' user."

To update software, use: **sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y**

2. **SigNoz should start automatically**

This AMI is designed so the SigNoz containers **automatically start on boot**. After the instance finishes launching (give it 2–5 minutes), verify the containers are running.

3. Check health:

sudo docker ps --format 'table {{.Names}}\t{{.Status}}\t{{.Ports}}'

4. Open in a browser to access the GUI.

- **<https://Your Instance Public Address>**

Notes:

- The first time you open the site, your browser will show a certificate warning because the certificate is **self-signed**.
- Proceed/accept the warning to continue.

You should land on the **SigNoz signup/login** page (e.g., /signup).

Create your admin user:

- Email
- Name
- Password

If the containers are NOT running (manual start)

If you do **not** see the SigNoz containers, start the stack manually.

1) Find the Docker Compose file location

Run: **sudo find /opt -maxdepth 6 -type f \(-name "docker-compose.yml" -o -name "compose.yml" -o -name "compose.yaml" \) 2>/dev/null**

This will print one or more paths. Choose the one that looks like it belongs to SigNoz (usually under `/opt/signoz/...`).

2) Start SigNoz from the compose directory

Example (replace with the path you found):

```
cd /opt/signoz
```

```
sudo docker compose up -d
```

3) Re-check containers

```
sudo docker ps --format 'table {{.Names}}\t{{.Status}}\t{{.Ports}}'
```

Other Admin commands

View container logs

```
cd /opt/signoz
```

```
sudo docker compose logs -f --tail=200
```

Restart everything

```
cd /opt/signoz
```

```
sudo docker compose down
```

```
sudo docker compose up -d
```

Restart just nginx proxy

```
sudo docker restart signoz-nginx
```

AWS Data

- Data Encryption Configuration: This solution does not encrypt data within the running instance.
- User Credentials are stored: /root/.ssh/authorized_keys & /home/ubuntu/.ssh/authorized_keys
- Monitor the health:
 - Navigate to your Amazon EC2 console and verify that you're in the correct region.
 - Choose Instance and select your launched instance.
 - Select the server to display your metadata page and choose the Status checks tab at the bottom of the page to review if your status checks passed or failed.

Extra Information: (Optional)

Allocate Elastic IP

To ensure that your instance **keeps its IP during restarts** that might happen, configure an Elastic IP. From the EC2 console:

1. Select ELASTIC IPs.
2. Click on the ALLOCATE ELASTIC IP ADDRESS.
3. Select the default (Amazon pool of IPv4 addresses) and click on ALLOCATE.
4. From the ACTIONS pull down, select ASSOCIATE ELASTIC IP ADDRESS.
5. In the box that comes up, note down the Elastic IP Address, which will be needed when you configure your DNS.
6. In the search box under INSTANCE, click and find your INSTANCE ID and then click ASSOCIATE.
7. Your instance now has an elastic IP associated with it.
8. For additional help: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-addresses-eip.html>