



# Cost Management Service 1-latest

## Integrating Amazon Web Services (AWS) data into cost management

Learn how to add and configure your AWS integrations



# Cost Management Service 1-latest Integrating Amazon Web Services (AWS) data into cost management

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Learn how to add and configure your AWS integrations

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## Abstract

Learn how to add an Amazon Web Services (AWS) integration to cost management. Cost management is part of the Red Hat Insights portfolio of services. The Red Hat Insights suite of advanced analytical tools helps you to identify and prioritize impacts on your operations, security, and business.

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# CHAPTER 1. INTEGRATING AMAZON WEB SERVICES DATA INTO COST MANAGEMENT

To add an Amazon Web Services (AWS) account to cost management, you must configure your AWS account to provide metrics, then add your AWS account as a cloud integration from the cost management user interface.



## NOTE

You must have a Red Hat account with Integrations Administrator entitlements before you can add integrations to cost management.

When you add an AWS integration, you create a read-only connection to AWS so that cost management can collect your data hourly. This process does not make any changes to the AWS account.

To add your AWS account to cost management as an integration, you must configure the following services on your AWS account to allow cost management to have access to your metrics:

1. An S3 bucket to store cost and usage data reporting for cost management
2. An Identity Access Management (IAM) policy and role for cost management to process the cost and usage data

Since you will complete some of the following steps in the AWS console, and some steps in the cost management user interface, keep both applications open in a web browser.



## NOTE

To ensure you have the most up to date information about AWS, refer to the [AWS documentation](#).

## 1.1. ADDING AWS AS AN INTEGRATION

After adding an AWS integration, the cost management application processes the Cost and Usage Reports from your AWS account and makes it viewable. You can add an AWS integration automatically by providing your AWS account credentials, or you can manually configure cost management to filter the data that you send to Red Hat.

### Prerequisites

- You must have a Red Hat account with Integrations Administrator permissions before you can add data integrations to cost management.

### Procedure

1. From [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#), click **Settings Menu** > (**Settings**).
2. Click **Integrations**.
3. From the **Cloud** tab, click **Add source**.
4. On the **Select source type** step, in the **Add a cloud source** wizard, select **Amazon Web Services**. Click **Next**.

5. Enter a name for the source and click **Next**.
6. On the **Select configuration** step, select how you want to connect to your AWS integration.
  - a. Select **Account authorization** to provide your AWS account credentials and let Red Hat configure and manage your integration for you.
  - b. Select **Manual configuration** to customize your integration. For example, you can filter your information before it is sent to cost management. Click **Next**.
7. In the **Select application** step, select Cost management. Click **Next**.
8. If you selected the account authorization method, on the **Review details** step, review the details and click **Add**. If you selected the manual configuration method, continue to the next step in the wizard and configure your S3 bucket.

### Additional resources

For information about how to filter your data, see [Chapter 2, Filtering your Amazon Web Services data before sending it to cost management](#).

## 1.2. CREATING AN S3 BUCKET AND A COST AND USAGE REPORT

Cost management requires an Amazon S3 bucket with permissions configured to store billing reports.

### Procedure

To create a Cost and Usage Report, log in to your AWS account and complete the following steps:

1. In the AWS S3 console, create a new S3 bucket or use an existing bucket. If you are configuring a new S3 bucket, accept the default settings.
2. On the **Create storage** step, in the **Add a cloud source** wizard, paste the name of your S3 bucket and select the region that it was created in. Click **Next**.
3. In the AWS Billing console, create a Cost and Usage Report that will be delivered to your S3 bucket.
4. Enter the following values and accept the defaults for any other values:
  - Report name: koku
  - Time unit: Hourly
  - Include: resource IDs
  - S3 bucket: *<the S3 bucket that you configured before>*
  - Enable report data integration for: Amazon Redshift, Amazon QuickSight, and disable report data integration for Amazon Athena
  - Report path prefix: cost
  - Compression type: GZIP



**NOTE**

For more details on configuration, see the *AWS Billing and Cost Management* documentation.

5. In the **Add a cloud source** wizard, on the **Create cost and usage report** step, click **Next**.

### 1.3. ACTIVATING AWS TAGS

To use tags to organize your AWS resources in the cost management application, activate your tags in AWS to allow them to be imported automatically.

#### Procedure

1. In the AWS Billing console:
  - a. Open the *Cost Allocation Tags* section.
  - b. Select the tags you want to use in the cost management application, and click **Activate**.
2. If your organization is converting systems from CentOS 7 to RHEL and using hourly billing, activate the **com\_redhat\_rhel** tag for your systems in the **Cost Allocation Tags** section of the AWS console.
  - a. After tagging the instances of RHEL you want to meter in AWS, select **Include RHEL usage**.
3. In the [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console Sources](#) wizard, click **Next** to move to the next screen.

#### Additional resources

For more information about tagging, see [Adding tags to an AWS resource](#).

### 1.4. CONFIGURE AN IAM POLICY TO ENABLE MINIMAL ACCOUNT ACCESS FOR COST AND USAGE REPORTS

To provide data in the web interface and API, cost management must consume the Cost and Usage Reports produced by AWS. To only provide access to the stored information and nothing else, create an IAM policy and role for cost management to use.

#### Procedure

1. From the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) console, create a new IAM policy for the S3 bucket that you configured previously.
  - a. Select the JSON tab and paste the following content in the JSON policy text box:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
```

```

    "s3:Get*",
    "s3:List"
  ],
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:s3:::<your_bucket_name>", 1
    "arn:aws:s3:::<your_bucket_name>/*"
  ]
},
{
  "Sid": "VisualEditor1",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "s3:ListBucket",
    "cur:DescribeReportDefinitions"
  ],
  "Resource": "*"
}
]
}

```

1 Replace **<your\_bucket\_name>** in both locations with the name of the Amazon S3 bucket you configured previously.

- b. Enter a name for the policy and create the policy. Do not close the AWS IAM console. You will use it in the following steps.
2. In the [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#) **Add a cloud source** wizard, click **Next**.
  3. In the AWS IAM console, create a new IAM role:
    - a. Select **Another AWS account** as the type of trusted entity.
    - b. Enter `589173575009` as the Account ID to provide the cost management application with read access to the AWS account cost data.
    - c. Attach the IAM policy you just configured.
    - d. Enter a role name and description.
  4. In the [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#) **Add a cloud source** wizard, click **Next**.
  5. In the AWS IAM console, in the **Roles** section, open the summary screen for the role you just created.
    - a. Copy the Role ARN, which is a string beginning with `arn:aws:`.
  6. In the [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#) **Add a cloud source** wizard, paste your Role ARN and click **Next**.
  7. Review the details and click **Finish** to add the AWS account to cost management.

Cost management will begin collecting Cost and Usage data from your AWS account and any linked AWS accounts.

The data can take a few days to populate before it shows on the [cost management](#) dashboard.

### 1.4.1. Enabling additional account access for cost and usage consumption

Cost management can display additional data that might be useful. For example:

- Include the Action *iam:ListAccountAliases* to display an AWS account alias rather than an account number in cost management.
- Include the Actions *organization:List\** and *organizations:Describe\** to obtain the display names of AWS member accounts if you are using consolidated billing rather than the account ID.

The following configuration provides access to additional stored information and nothing else.

#### Procedure

1. From the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) console, create a new IAM policy for the S3 bucket you configured before.
2. Select the JSON tab and paste the following content in the JSON policy text box:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:Get*",
        "s3:List*"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::<your_bucket_name>", 1
        "arn:aws:s3:::<your_bucket_name>/*"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor1",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "iam:ListAccountAliases",
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "cur:DescribeReportDefinitions",
        "organizations:List*",
        "organizations:Describe*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

- 1 Replace **<your\_bucket\_name>** in both locations with the name of the Amazon s3 bucket you configured before.

The remainder of the configuration steps are the same as in [Section 1.4, "Configure an IAM policy to enable minimal account access for Cost and Usage Reports"](#)

## 1.5. CONFIGURING AWS BILLING PLANS

By default, cost management calculates AWS cost according to your usage cost for that date. If you have a special billing arrangement with AWS such as amortized billing or blended rates, you can configure these calculations from the [cost management settings](#) page. This allows your cost reports to more accurately reflect your AWS billing.

For more information about AWS billing, see [Understanding Consolidated Bills](#) in the AWS documentation.

Cost management supports three cost calculation options to accommodate AWS billing plans:

### Unblended

Your costs are calculated according to your usage cost for that date.

### Amortized (Default)

Your recurring and upfront costs will be distributed evenly throughout the billing period.

### Blended

Your costs are calculated according to AWS blended rates.

This procedure describes how to set your cost calculation to **Amortized** or **Blended** from the default **Unblended**.

### Prerequisites

- AWS integration added to cost management.
- Access to [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#) as an Organization Administrator.

### Procedure

1. From [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#), navigate to the [cost management settings](#) page.
2. Under **Show cost as** select **Amortized** or **Blended**.
3. Click **Save**.

## CHAPTER 2. FILTERING YOUR AMAZON WEB SERVICES DATA BEFORE SENDING IT TO COST MANAGEMENT

To copy exports, object storage buckets, and filter your data to share only a subset of your billing information with Red Hat, you can configure a function script in AWS. This option is only recommended if your organization has third party data limitations.



### NOTE

You must have a Red Hat account with Integrations Administrator permissions before you can add data integrations to cost management.

To configure your AWS account to be a cost management data integration:

- Create an AWS S3 bucket to store your cost data.
- Create an AWS S3 bucket to report your filtered cost management data.
- Configure IAM roles for your cost data bucket.
- Add your AWS integrations to [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#).
- Configure IAM roles for AWS Athena.
- Enable Athena.
- Create Lambda tasks for Athena to export filtered data to your S3 bucket.

Because you must complete some of the following steps in the AWS Console, and some steps in the cost management user interface, keep both applications open in a web browser.

### 2.1. ADDING AWS AS AN INTEGRATION

After adding an AWS integration, the cost management application processes the Cost and Usage Reports from your AWS account and makes it viewable. You can add an AWS integration automatically by providing your AWS account credentials, or you can manually configure cost management to filter the data that you send to Red Hat.

#### Prerequisites

- You must have a Red Hat account with Integrations Administrator permissions before you can add data integrations to cost management.

#### Procedure

1. From [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#), click **Settings Menu** > (**Settings**).
2. Click **Integrations**.
3. From the **Cloud** tab, click **Add source**.
4. On the **Select source type** step, in the **Add a cloud source** wizard, select **Amazon Web Services**. Click **Next**.

5. Enter a name for the source and click **Next**.
6. In the **Select configuration** step, select **Manual configuration** and click **Next**.
7. In the **Select application** step, select Cost management. Click **Next**.

### Additional resources

For information about how to filter your data, see [Chapter 2, Filtering your Amazon Web Services data before sending it to cost management](#).

## 2.2. CREATING AN AWS S3 BUCKET FOR FILTERED DATA REPORTING

Create a bucket in AWS to store your filtered cost data.

### Procedure

1. Log in to your AWS account.
2. In the AWS S3 console, create a Cost and Usage Report that will be delivered to your S3 bucket.
3. Enter a report name. Save this name. You will use it later.
4. Click include resource IDs.
5. Click **Next**.
6. From Configure S3 Bucket, click Configure. Create a new bucket and apply the default policy.
7. Click **Save**.

## 2.3. ENABLING MINIMAL ACCOUNT ACCESS FOR COST AND USAGE CONSUMPTION

For cost management to provide data, it must consume the Cost and Usage Reports produced by AWS. For hybrid committed spend to obtain this data with a minimal amount of access, create an IAM policy and role for cost management to use. This configuration only provides access to the stored information.

### Procedure

1. From the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) console, create a new IAM policy for the S3 bucket that you configured.
  - a. Select the JSON tab and paste the following content in **JSON policy**:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow", "Action": [
        "s3:GetBucketLocation", "s3:ListAllMyBuckets"
      ], "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::"
    }
  ]
}
```

```

    }, {
      "Effect": "Allow", "Action": "s3:*", "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::<your_bucket_name>", "arn:aws:s3:::<your_bucket_name>/*" 1
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

**1** Replace `<your_bucket_name>` in both locations with the name of the Amazon S3 bucket you configured for storing your filtered data.

- a. Provide a name for the policy and complete the creation of the policy. Keep the AWS IAM console open. You will need it for the next step.
2. In the AWS IAM console, create a new IAM role:
    - a. For the type of trusted entity, select **AWS account**
    - b. Enter `589173575009` as the Account ID to provide the cost management application with read access to the AWS account cost data.
    - c. Attach the IAM policy you just configured.
    - d. Enter a role name and description and finish creating the role.
  3. In the AWS IAM console, from Roles, open the summary screen for the role you just created and copy the Role ARN (a string beginning with `arn:aws:`).

## 2.4. ENABLING ACCOUNT ACCESS FOR ATHENA

To provide data within the web interface and API, create an IAM policy and role for hybrid committed spend to use. This configuration provides access to the stored information and nothing else.

### Procedure

1. From the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) console, create a new IAM policy for the Athena Lambda functions you will configure.
  - a. Select the JSON tab and paste the following content in the JSON policy text box:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "athena:*"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

```

    ]
  },
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "glue:CreateDatabase",
      "glue>DeleteDatabase",
      "glue:GetDatabase",
      "glue:GetDatabases",
      "glue:UpdateDatabase",
      "glue:CreateTable",
      "glue>DeleteTable",
      "glue:BatchDeleteTable",
      "glue:UpdateTable",
      "glue:GetTable",
      "glue:GetTables",
      "glue:BatchCreatePartition",
      "glue:CreatePartition",
      "glue>DeletePartition",
      "glue:BatchDeletePartition",
      "glue:UpdatePartition",
      "glue:GetPartition",
      "glue:GetPartitions",
      "glue:BatchGetPartition"
    ],
    "Resource": [
      "*"
    ]
  },
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "s3:GetBucketLocation",
      "s3:GetObject",
      "s3:ListBucket",
      "s3:ListBucketMultipartUploads",
      "s3:ListMultipartUploadParts",
      "s3:AbortMultipartUpload",
      "s3:CreateBucket",
      "s3:PutObject",
      "s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock"
    ],
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:s3:::CHANGE-ME*"
    ]
  },
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "s3:GetObject",
      "s3:ListBucket"
    ],
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:s3:::CHANGE-ME*"
    ]
  },
}

```



```

    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:GetBucketLocation",
        "s3:ListAllMyBuckets"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "sns:ListTopics",
        "sns:GetTopicAttributes"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "cloudwatch:PutMetricAlarm",
        "cloudwatch:DescribeAlarms",
        "cloudwatch>DeleteAlarms",
        "cloudwatch:GetMetricData"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "lakeformation:GetDataAccess"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}

```

b. Provide a name for the policy and complete the creation of the policy. Keep the AWS IAM console open as you will need it for the next step.

2. In the AWS IAM console, create a new IAM role:

- a. For the type of trusted entity, select **AWS service**.
- b. Select Lambda.
- c. Attach the IAM policy you just configured.
- d. Enter a role name (and description if desired) and finish creating the role.

### 2.4.1. Configuring Athena for report generation

The following configuration provides access to additional stored information and nothing else.

#### Procedure

1. In the AWS S3 console, navigate to the filtered bucket you created and download the **crawler-cfn.yml** file.
2. From Cloudformation in the AWS console, create a new stack.
3. Select Template as Ready.
4. Upload the **crawler-cfn.yml** file you previously downloaded.
5. Click **Next**.
6. Enter a name and click **Next**.
7. Click I acknowledge that AWS Cloudformation might create IAM resources and click **Submit**.

### 2.4.2. Creating a Lambda function for Athena

You must create a Lambda function to query the cost and usage report. This Lambda function queries the cost and usage report for your Red Hat related expenses and creates a report of your filtered expenses.

#### Procedure

1. Navigate to Lambda in the AWS console and click **Create function**.
2. Click **Author from scratch**.
3. Enter a name your function.
4. From the Runtime dropdown, Select python 3.7.
5. Select x86\_64 as the Architecture.
6. Under Permissions select the Athena role you created.
7. Click **Create function**.
8. Paste the following code to the function:

```
import boto3
import uuid
import json
```

```

from datetime import datetime

now = datetime.now()
year = now.strftime("%Y")
month = now.strftime("%m")
day = now.strftime("%d")

# Vars to Change!
integration_uuid = <your_integration_uuid>           # integration_uuid
bucket = <your_S3_Bucket_Name>                       # Bucket created for query results
database = 'athenacurcfn_athena_cost_and_usage'      # Database to execute athena
queries
output=f's3://{bucket}/{year}/{month}/{day}/{uuid.uuid4()}' # Output location for query results

# Athena query
query = f"SELECT * FROM {database}.koku_athena WHERE ((bill_billing_entity = 'AWS
Marketplace' AND line_item_legal_entity like '%Red Hat%') OR (line_item_legal_entity like
'%Amazon Web Services%' AND line_item_line_item_description like '%Red Hat%') OR
(line_item_legal_entity like '%Amazon Web Services%' AND line_item_line_item_description
like '%RHEL%') OR (line_item_legal_entity like '%AWS%' AND
line_item_line_item_description like '%Red Hat%') OR (line_item_legal_entity like '%AWS%'
AND line_item_line_item_description like '%RHEL%') OR (line_item_legal_entity like
'%AWS%' AND product_product_name like '%Red Hat%') OR (line_item_legal_entity like
'%Amazon Web Services%' AND product_product_name like '%Red Hat%')) AND year =
'{year}' AND month = '{month}'"

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Initiate Boto3 athena Client
    athena_client = boto3.client('athena')

    # Trigger athena query
    response = athena_client.start_query_execution(
        QueryString=query,
        QueryExecutionContext={
            'Database': database
        },
        ResultConfiguration={
            'OutputLocation': output
        }
    )

    # Save query execution to s3 object
    s3 = boto3.client('s3')
    json_object = {"integration_uuid": integration_uuid, "bill_year": year, "bill_month": month,
"query_execution_id": response.get("QueryExecutionId"), "result_prefix": output}
    s3.put_object(
        Body=json.dumps(json_object),
        Bucket=bucket,
        Key='query-data.json'
    )

    return json_object

```

Replace **<your\_integration\_uuid>** with the UUID from the source you created on [console.redhat.com](https://console.redhat.com). Replace **<your\_S3\_Bucket\_Name>** with the name of the S3 bucket you created to store reports.

9. Click **Deploy** to test the function.

### 2.4.3. Creating a Lambda function to post the report files

You must create a Lambda function to post your report files to the S3 bucket that you created.

#### Procedure

1. Navigate to Lambda in the AWS console and click **Create function**.
2. Click Author from scratch
3. Enter a name your function
4. From the Runtime dropdown, Select python 3.7.
5. Select x86\_64 as the Architecture.
6. Under Permissions select the Athena role you created.
7. Click **Create function**.
8. Paste the following code to the function:

```
import boto3
import json
import requests
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

def get_credentials(secret_name, region_name):
    session = boto3.session.Session()
    client = session.client(
        service_name='secretsmanager',
        region_name=region_name
    )
    try:
        get_secret_value_response = client.get_secret_value(
            SecretId=secret_name
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        raise e
    secret = get_secret_value_response['SecretString']
    return secret

secret_name = "CHANGEME"
region_name = "us-east-1"
secret = get_credentials(secret_name, region_name)
json_creds = json.loads(secret)

USER = json_creds.get("<your_username>") # console.redhat.com Username
PASS = json_creds.get("<your_password>") # console.redhat.com Password
bucket = "<your_S3_Bucket_Name>" # Bucket for athena query results

def lambda_handler(event, context):
```

```

# Initiate Boto3 s3 and fetch query file
s3_resource = boto3.resource('s3')
json_content = json.loads(s3_resource.Object(bucket, 'query-data.json').get()
['Body'].read()).decode('utf-8'))

# Initiate Boto3 athena Client and attempt to fetch athena results
athena_client = boto3.client('athena')
try:
    athena_results =
athena_client.get_query_execution(QueryExecutionId=json_content["query_execution_id"])
except Exception as e:
    return f"Error fetching athena query results: {e} \n Consider increasing the time between
running and fetching results"

reports_list = []
prefix = json_content["result_prefix"].split(f'{bucket}')[1]

# Initiate Boto3 s3 client
s3_client = boto3.client('s3')
result_data = s3_client.list_objects(Bucket=bucket, Prefix=prefix)
for item in result_data.get("Contents"):
    if item.get("Key").endswith(".csv"):
        reports_list.append(item.get("Key"))

# Post results to console.redhat.com API
url = "https://console.redhat.com/api/cost-management/v1/ingress/reports/"
json_data = {"source": json_content["integration_uuid"], "reports_list": reports_list,
"bill_year": json_content["bill_year"], "bill_month": json_content["bill_month"]}
resp = requests.post(url, json=json_data, auth=(USER, PASS))

return resp

```

Replace **<your\_username>** with your username for [console.redhat.com](https://console.redhat.com). Replace **<your\_password>** with your password for [console.redhat.com](https://console.redhat.com). Replace **<your\_S3\_Bucket\_Name>** with the name of the S3 bucket that you created to store reports.

9. Click **Deploy** to test the function.

## CHAPTER 3. NEXT STEPS FOR MANAGING YOUR COSTS

After adding your OpenShift Container Platform and Amazon Web Services data, in addition to showing cost data by integration, cost management will automatically show AWS cost and usage related to running your OpenShift Container Platform clusters on their platform.

On the [cost management Overview](#) page, your cost data is sorted into **OpenShift** and **Infrastructure** tabs. Select **Perspective** to toggle through different views of your cost data.

You can also use the global navigation menu to view additional details about your costs by cloud provider.

### Additional resources

- [Integrating OpenShift Container Platform data into cost management](#)
- [Integrating Google Cloud data into cost management](#)
- [Integrating Microsoft Azure data into cost management](#)
- [Integrating Oracle Cloud data into cost management](#)

### 3.1. LIMITING ACCESS TO COST MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

After you add and configure integrations in cost management, you can limit access to cost data and resources.

You might not want users to have access to all of your cost data. Instead, you can grant users access only to data that is specific to their projects or organizations. With role-based access control, you can limit the visibility of resources in cost management reports. For example, you can restrict a user's view to only AWS integrations, rather than the entire environment.

To learn how to limit access, see the more in-depth guide [Limiting access to cost management resources](#).

### 3.2. CONFIGURING TAGGING FOR YOUR INTEGRATIONS

The cost management application tracks cloud and infrastructure costs with tags. Tags are also known as labels in OpenShift.

You can refine tags in cost management to filter and attribute resources, organize your resources by cost, and allocate costs to different parts of your cloud infrastructure.



#### IMPORTANT

You can only configure tags and labels directly on an integration. You can choose the tags that you activate in cost management, however, you cannot edit tags and labels in the cost management application.

To learn more about the following topics, see [Managing cost data using tagging](#):

- Planning your tagging strategy to organize your view of cost data
- Understanding how cost management associates tags

- [Configuring tags and labels on your integrations](#)

### 3.3. CONFIGURING COST MODELS TO ACCURATELY REPORT COSTS

Now that you configured your integrations to collect cost and usage data in cost management, you can configure cost models to associate prices to metrics and usage.

A cost model is a framework that uses raw costs and metrics to define calculations for the costs in cost management. You can record, categorize, and distribute the costs that the cost model generates to specific customers, business units, or projects.

In [Cost Models](#), you can complete the following tasks:

- [Classifying your costs as infrastructure or supplementary costs](#)
- [Capturing monthly costs for OpenShift nodes and clusters](#)
- [Applying a markup to account for additional support costs](#)

To learn how to configure a cost model, see [Using cost models](#).

### 3.4. VISUALIZING YOUR COSTS WITH COST EXPLORER

Use cost management [Cost Explorer](#) to create custom graphs of time-scaled cost and usage information and ultimately better visualize and interpret your costs.


To learn more about the following topics, see [Visualizing your costs using Cost Explorer](#):

- [Using Cost Explorer to identify abnormal events](#)
- [Understanding how your cost data changes over time](#)
- [Creating custom bar charts of your cost and usage data](#)
- [Exporting custom cost data tables](#)

## CHAPTER 4. UPDATING AN INTEGRATION

If you have added an integration to cost management and want to make changes to it, you can add or remove the applications associated with your integrations in [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#).

### Procedure


1. From [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#), click **Settings** .
2. Click **Integrations**.
3. Select your integration.
4. From the integration detail page, you can add or remove services associated with your integration. For AWS integrations, you can select **Include RHEL usage data** to activate RHEL metering.

### 4.1. ADDING RHEL METERING TO AN INTEGRATION

If you have converted from a compatible third-party Linux distribution to Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) and purchased the RHEL for 3rd party migration listing in Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can update an AWS integration you created to add RHEL metering.

Add RHEL metering to your AWS integration after you create your integration.

### Procedure

1. In AWS, tag your instances of RHEL that you want to meter. For more information about tagging your instances of RHEL in AWS, see [Adding tags to an AWS resource](#).
2. From [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#), click **Settings** .
3. Click **Integrations**.
4. Select your integration.
5. On the integration detail page, select **Include RHEL usage data** to include RHEL metering.



## PROVIDING FEEDBACK ON RED HAT DOCUMENTATION

If you found an error or have a suggestion on how to improve these guidelines, open an issue in the [cost management Jira board](#) and add the **Documentation** label.

We appreciate your feedback!