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Getting an alert when your site goes down: a simple uptime check

Automation & n8n

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Getting an alert when your site goes down: a simple uptime check

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To know your site is down before a customer tells you, you need **something that visits it from outside, now and then, and warns you if it does not answer**. The rule that decides everything: the watcher cannot be on the same server as the thing it watches. If the server goes down, the watcher goes with it and nobody tells anybody.

Where to put the watcher

Option	How it works	Watch out for
An external monitoring service	There are several; they visit your address from various places and warn you by e-mail or message.	Check on each one's site what is free and how often it checks.
A script on another server of yours	A cron job on another plan or a VPS makes the request and warns you.	It must really be on another machine.
n8n on a VPS	A workflow with a scheduler, an HTTP request and a notice.	Only works if the VPS is not the same one as the site.

A check script, step by step

1. **Make the request and read the code.** With `curl -s -o /dev/null -m 15 -w "%{http_code}" https://asuaempresa.co.mz/` you get only the reply number, giving up after 15 seconds. 200 is good health.

2. **Compare it with what you expect.** If the code is not 200, or the request does not answer in the time given, that is an alert.

3 **Check the content, not only the code.** An error page can also answer 200. Look in the text for a word that only exists when the site is fine.

4 **Try twice before you warn.** A passing failure does not deserve an alert. Repeat after half a minute and warn only if it fails again.

5 **Send the notice to a channel you see.** An e-mail to a mailbox you never open is no use. A message on your phone works: **alerts to Telegram**.

6 **Schedule the check** every few minutes, not every second. In cron the `%` sign needs a backslash: `\%{http_code}`. See **the cron checklist**.

An alert that fires for everything stops being read.
If you get twenty false alarms you will ignore the twenty-first, which is the real one. Adjust the number of tries and the frequency until it warns only when it is worth it.

When the alert arrives, the first step is to work out what kind of failure it is: **website errors explained: 500, 403, 404, 508 and what to do**. If the failure is the server's and not your site's, open a ticket with the exact time and what you saw.

Also watch what breaks silently:
The certificate about to expire, the domain about to lapse, the contact form. A weekly check on each saves you surprises.

RECOMMENDED
Want a server of your own to run watchers and automations? See the VPS plans.
See the VPS servers →

Where to see it in your account

Inside your account you can see what happened afterwards: **Resource Usage** in cPanel shows when the account hit its limits, and the error log of the site shows the errors it returned. These are records you consult, and they live on the same server as the site, so they cannot tell you that the server itself is unreachable. For an alert that reaches you even then, you need something outside: an external monitoring service, or a script on another machine of yours, such as a VPS (full SSH access) that is not the one hosting the site. Use the account's screens to find out why, and the external watcher to find out when.

SEE ALSO

- Website errors explained: 500, 403, 404, 508 and what to do
- Error 503 and the rest of the 5xx family: what they are, and where to start
- Cron jobs: what they are for and how to create one
- VPS servers

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TAX ID (NUIT)	401 191 607
LEGAL ENTITY NO. (NUEL)	105 045 974
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CODE (CAE)	62022
REGISTERED OFFICE	Bairro 7 de Setembro Vilankulo 1304 · CEP 0411-02, Inhambane, Mozambique
CONTACT	info@interweb.co.mz · +258 84 635 1111 · +258 86 635 1111 · www.interweb.co.mz
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