
Amazon CloudWatch

Command Line Reference

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Amazon Web Services

Amazon CloudWatch: Command Line Reference

Amazon Web Services

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Welcome

This is the *Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference*. It provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for each of the commands for Amazon CloudWatch. The commands wrap the CloudWatch API actions.

If you prefer, you can use one of these AWS command line interfaces to manage your CloudWatch resources instead of using the CloudWatch CLI:

AWS Command Line Interface (CLI)

Provides commands for a broad set of AWS products, and is supported on Windows, Mac, and Linux/UNIX. To get started, see [AWS Command Line Interface User Guide](#). For more information about the commands for CloudWatch, see [cloudwatch](#).

AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell

Provides commands for a broad set of AWS products for those who script in the PowerShell environment. To get started, see [AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide](#).

Set Up the Command Line Interface

Before you can use the Amazon CloudWatch command line interface (CLI) with CloudWatch, you must install and configure the CLI.

Note

As a convention, command line text is prefixed with a generic **PROMPT>** command line prompt. The actual command line prompt on your computer is likely to be different. We also use **\$** to indicate a Linux/UNIX–specific command and **C:\>** for a Windows–specific command. Although we don't provide explicit instructions, the CLI also works correctly on Mac OS X (which resemble the Linux and UNIX commands). The example output resulting from the command is shown immediately thereafter without any prefix.

Topics

- [Step 1: Install the CLI \(p. 2\)](#)
- [Step 2: Configure the CLI for Your Credentials \(p. 4\)](#)
- [Step 3: Set the Region \(p. 5\)](#)
- [Step 4: Test Your CLI Configuration \(p. 5\)](#)

Step 1: Install the CLI

The CLI is written in Java and includes shell scripts for both Windows and Linux/UNIX/Mac OSX.

To install the CloudWatch CLI

1. Download the CLI from [Amazon CloudWatch Tools](#).
2. Save and unpack the CloudWatch archive to a convenient location on your workstation.
3. Enter the command `java -version` to determine the version of Java installed on your workstation. If you do not have version 1.5 or newer, download and install a newer version from <http://www.java.com>.
4. Set the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable to point to your Java installation.

Note

If you are using Cygwin, you must use Linux/UNIX paths (e.g., `/usr/bin` instead of `C:\usr\bin`) for `AWS_CLOUDWATCH_HOME` and `AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE`. However, `JAVA_HOME` should have a Windows path. Additionally, the value cannot contain any spaces, even if the value is quoted or the spaces are escaped.

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference

Step 1: Install the CLI

- The following Linux/UNIX example shows how to set the `JAVA_HOME` for a Java executable in the `/usr/local/jre/bin` directory.

```
$ export JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/jre
```

- The following Windows example shows how to use the `set` and `setx` commands to set `JAVA_HOME` for a Java executable in the `C:\java\jdk1.6.0_6\bin` directory. The `set` command defines `JAVA_HOME` for the current session and `setx` makes the change permanent.

```
C:\> set JAVA_HOME=C:\java\jdk1.6.0_6
C:\> setx JAVA_HOME C:\java\jdk1.6.0_6
```

Note

Don't include the bin directory in `JAVA_HOME`; the CLI won't work if you do.

5. Add your Java directory to your path before other versions of Java.

- On Linux and UNIX, you can update your `PATH` as follows:

```
$ export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
```

Note

The `export` command applies only to the current shell session. To permanently create or update an environment variable, include the command in a start-up script. For example, if you use Bash shell, you can include commands in your `~/.bashrc` or `/etc/profile` file.

- On Windows, the syntax is slightly different:

```
C:\> set PATH=%PATH%;%JAVA_HOME%\bin
```

Note

The Windows environment variables are reset when you close the command window. You might want to set them permanently with the `setx` command.

6. Verify your `JAVA_HOME` setting with the command `$JAVA_HOME/bin/java -version`.

```
$ $JAVA_HOME/bin/java -version
java version "1.6.0_33"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.6.0_33-b03)
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 20.8-b03, mixed mode, sharing)
```

The syntax is different on Windows, but the output is similar.

```
C:\> %JAVA_HOME%\bin\java -version
java version "1.6.0_33"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.6.0_33-b03)
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 20.8-b03, mixed mode, sharing)
```

- The CLI depends on an environment variable (`AWS_CLOUDWATCH_HOME`) to locate supporting libraries. You'll need to set this environment variable to the location where you unpacked the CloudWatch archive.

- On Linux and UNIX, you can set this environment variable as follows:

```
$ export AWS_CLOUDWATCH_HOME=<path-to-tools>
```

- On Windows, the syntax is slightly different:

```
C:\> set AWS_CLOUDWATCH_HOME=<path-to-tools>
```

- Add the CLI `bin` directory to your system `PATH` environment variable.

- On Linux and UNIX, you can update your `PATH` as follows:

```
$ export PATH=$PATH:$AWS_CLOUDWATCH_HOME/bin
```

- On Windows, the syntax is slightly different:

```
C:\> set PATH=%PATH%;%AWS_CLOUDWATCH_HOME%\bin  
C:\> setx PATH %PATH%;%AWS_CLOUDWATCH_HOME%\bin
```

Step 2: Configure the CLI for Your Credentials

You must provide your AWS credentials before you can use the CloudWatch CLI. There are two types of access keys: access key IDs and secret access keys. You should have stored your access keys in a safe place when you created them. Although you can retrieve your access key ID from the [Your Security Credentials](#) page, you can't retrieve your secret access key. Therefore, if you can't find your secret access key, you'll need to create new access keys before you can use the CLI tools.

You can either specify your credentials with the `--aws-credential-file` parameter every time you issue a command or you can create an environment variable that points to the credential file on your local system. If the environment variable is properly configured, you can omit the `--aws-credential-file` parameter when you issue a command. The following procedure describes how to create a credential file and a corresponding `AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE` environment variable.

To set up security credentials for the CLI

- Add your access key ID and secret access key to the file named `credential-file-path.template`, located in the folder where you installed the CloudWatch CLI.
- Rename the file and save it to a convenient location on your workstation.
 - If you are using Linux or UNIX, set the file permissions as follows:

```
$ chmod 600 <credential file name>
```


- On Windows, you do not need to change the file permissions.
3. Set the `AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE` environment variable to the fully-qualified path of the credential file you just created.
 - On Linux and UNIX, you can set this environment variable as follows:

```
$ export AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE=<path-to-file>
```

- On Windows, you can set this environment variable as follows:

```
C:\> set AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE=<path-to-file>
```

Step 3: Set the Region

By default, the Amazon CloudWatch CLI uses the US East (Northern Virginia) Region (`us-east-1`) with the `monitoring.us-east-1.amazonaws.com` service endpoint URL. If your instances are in a different region, you must specify the region where your instances reside. For example, if your instances are in Europe, you must specify the EU (Ireland) Region by using the `--region eu-west-1` parameter or by setting the `AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL` environment variable.

This procedure describes how to specify a different region by changing the service endpoint URL.

To specify a different region

1. To view available regions, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
2. To change the service endpoint, set the `AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL` environment variable.
 - The following Linux/UNIX example sets `AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL` to the EU (Ireland) Region.

```
$ export AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL=http://monitoring.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/
```

- The following Windows example sets `AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL` to the EU (Ireland) Region.

```
C:\> set AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL=http://monitoring.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/  
C:\> setx AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL=http://monitoring.eu-west-1.amazon  
aws.com/
```

Step 4: Test Your CLI Configuration

After you have installed and configured the CloudWatch CLI, you should test your configuration.

To test your CLI installation and configuration

1. On your workstation, open a new command prompt.
2. Type the command `mon-cmd`.

You should see output similar to the following:

Command Name	Description
<code>mon-delete-alarms</code>	Delete alarms
<code>mon-describe-alarm-history</code>	Describe alarm history
<code>mon-describe-alarms</code>	Describe alarms fully.
<code>mon-describe-alarms-for-metric</code>	Describe all alarms ... a single
<code>metric</code>	
<code>mon-disable-alarm-actions</code>	Disable all actions for a given
<code>alarm</code>	
<code>mon-enable-alarm-actions</code>	Enable all actions for a given
<code>alarm</code>	
<code>mon-get-stats</code>	Get metric statistics
<code>mon-list-metrics</code>	List user's metrics
<code>mon-put-data</code>	Put metric data
<code>mon-put-metric-alarm</code>	Create new alarm or update existing
<code>one</code>	
<code>mon-set-alarm-state</code>	Manually set the state of an
<code>alarm</code>	
<code>mon-version</code>	Prints the version ... tool and
<code>the API</code>	
	For help on a specific command, type '<commandname> --help'

This completes your installation and configuration of the CloudWatch CLI.

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Interface Reference

AWS provides two sets of command line tools that each support CloudWatch. This section describes the CloudWatch command line interface (CLI). For more information about downloading and installing the CLI, see [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#).

You can also use the [AWS Command Line Interface](#) to control and automate CloudWatch on Windows, Mac, and Linux. We also offer the [AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell](#) if you prefer to script in the PowerShell environment.

Topics

- [mon-cmd \(p. 7\)](#)
- [mon-delete-alarms \(p. 9\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarm-history \(p. 13\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarms \(p. 18\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarms-for-metric \(p. 24\)](#)
- [mon-disable-alarm-actions \(p. 31\)](#)
- [mon-enable-alarm-actions \(p. 35\)](#)
- [mon-get-stats \(p. 39\)](#)
- [mon-list-metrics \(p. 47\)](#)
- [mon-put-data \(p. 53\)](#)
- [mon-put-metric-alarm \(p. 60\)](#)
- [mon-set-alarm-state \(p. 69\)](#)
- [mon-version \(p. 73\)](#)
- [CLI Examples \(p. 74\)](#)

mon-cmd

Description

Lists all of the other CloudWatch commands. For help on a specific command, type `<commandname> --help`.

Syntax

`mon-cmd`

Output

This command lists all of the Amazon CloudWatch commands in a table.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example lists all of the Amazon CloudWatch commands.

```
PROMPT> mon-cmd

Command Name                Description
-----                -----

help                        Delete alarms.
mon-delete-alarms
mon-describe-alarm-history   Show the history of alarm transitions and
actions taken.
mon-describe-alarms         List alarms and show detailed alarm config
uration.
mon-describe-alarms-for-metric Show alarms for a given metric.
mon-disable-alarm-actions    Disable all actions for a given alarm.
mon-enable-alarm-actions     Enable all actions for a given alarm.
mon-get-stats                Get metric statistics.
mon-list-metrics             List user's metrics.
mon-put-data                 Put metric data.
mon-put-metric-alarm         Create a new alarm or update an existing
one.
mon-set-alarm-state          Manually set the state of an alarm.
mon-version                  Prints the version of the CLI tool and API.

For help on a specific command, type '<commandname> --help'
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Command

- [mon-version](#) (p. 73)

mon-delete-alarms

Description

Deletes the specified alarms.

Syntax

`mon-delete-alarms [AlarmNames [AlarmNames ...]] [Common Options]`

Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>AlarmNames AlarmNames</code>	Names of the alarms to delete, separated by a space. You can also set this value using <code>--alarm-name</code> . Type: Argument Valid values: The name of the alarm, which must between 1 and 255 characters in length. Default: n/a	Yes
<code>-f, --force</code>	Deletes the alarms without prompting you for confirmation. By default, the <code>mon-delete-alarms</code> command prompts you for confirmation before deleting alarms. Type: Flag Valid values: n/a Default: You are prompted before deleting each alarm.	No

Common Options

Name	Description
<p><code>--aws-credential-file</code> <i>VALUE</i></p>	<p>Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>. If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>, if set.</p>
<p><code>-C</code>, <code>--ec2-cert-file-path</code> <i>VALUE</i></p>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<p><code>--connection-timeout</code> <i>VALUE</i></p>	<p>Specify a connection timeout <i>VALUE</i> (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<p><code>--delimiter</code> <i>VALUE</i></p>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<p><code>--headers</code></p>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Common Options

Name	Description
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <i>VALUE</i> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using (nil) as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command deletes an alarm.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example deletes the alarm named my-alarm.

```
PROMPT> mon-delete-alarms --alarm-name my-alarm
```

Example Request

This example deletes multiple alarms.

```
PROMPT> mon-delete-alarms --alarm-name my-alarm1 my-alarm2 my-alarm3
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [DeleteAlarms](#)

Related Commands

- [mon-put-metric-alarm \(p. 60\)](#)
- [mon-disable-alarm-actions \(p. 31\)](#)
- [mon-enable-alarm-actions \(p. 35\)](#)

mon-describe-alarm-history

Description

Retrieves the history for the specified alarm. You can filter alarms by date range or item type. If you don't specify an alarm name, Amazon CloudWatch returns histories for all of your alarms.

Note

Amazon CloudWatch retains the history of active and deleted alarms for two weeks.

Syntax

```
mon-describe-alarm-history [AlarmNames [AlarmNames ...]] [--end-date value]  
[--history-item-type value] [--start-date value] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>AlarmName</code> <i>AlarmNames</i>	Names of the alarms you want to view history for, separated by a space. If you don't specify an alarm name, this command will return the histories of all of your alarms. You can also set this value using <code>--alarm-name</code> . Type: Argument Valid values: Any string between 1 and 255 characters in length. Default: n/a	No
<code>--end-date</code> <i>VALUE</i>	End of date range for history. Type: Date Valid values: Date in YYYY-MM-DD format. Default: The current date.	No
<code>--history-item-type</code> <i>VALUE</i>	Type of history items you want to retrieve. By default, all types will be returned. Type: Enumeration Valid values: ConfigurationUpdate, StateUpdate, or Action Default: All types are returned.	No
<code>--start-date</code> <i>VALUE</i>	Start of date range for history. By default it extends to all available history. Type: Date Valid values: Date in YYYY-MM-DD format. Default: All available history.	No

Common Options

Name	Description
<p><code>--aws-credential-file</code> <i>VALUE</i></p>	<p>Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>. If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>, if set.</p>
<p><code>-C</code>, <code>--ec2-cert-file-path</code> <i>VALUE</i></p>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<p><code>--connection-timeout</code> <i>VALUE</i></p>	<p>Specify a connection timeout <i>VALUE</i> (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<p><code>--delimiter</code> <i>VALUE</i></p>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<p><code>--headers</code></p>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Common Options

Name	Description
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <i>VALUE</i> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using (nil) as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command returns a table that contains the following:

- ALARM - Alarm name.
- TIMESTAMP - Timestamp.
- TYPE - Type of event, one of ConfigurationUpdate, StateUpdate and Action.
- SUMMARY - Human-readable summary of history event.
- DATA - Detailed data on event in machine readable JSON format. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example describes all history items for the alarm my-alarm.

```
PROMPT> mon-describe-alarm-history--alarm-name my-alarm --headers
```

This is an example output of this command.

ALARM	TIMESTAMP	TYPE	SUMMARY
my-alarm	2013-05-07T18:46:16.121Z	Action	Published a notification to arn:aws:sns:...
my-alarm	2013-05-07T18:46:16.118Z	StateUpdate	Alarm updated from INSUFFICIENT_DATA to OK
my-alarm	2013-05-07T18:46:07.362Z	ConfigurationUpdate	Alarm "my-alarm" created

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [DescribeAlarmHistory](#)

Related Commands

- [mon-describe-alarms \(p. 18\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarms-for-metric \(p. 24\)](#)

mon-describe-alarms

Description

Provides information on the specified alarm(s). If you don't specify an alarm name, this command returns information about all of your alarms. You can retrieve alarms by using only the alarm name prefix, the alarm state, or an action prefix.

Syntax

```
mon-describe-alarms [AlarmNames [AlarmNames ...]] [--action-prefix value]
[--alarm-name-prefix value] [--state-value value] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>AlarmNames AlarmNames</i>	Names of the alarms. You can also set this value using <code>--alarm-name</code> . You can specify this option multiple times. Type: Argument Valid values: An existing alarm name, otherwise no response is returned. Default: n/a, displays all alarms by default.	No
<code>--action-prefix <i>VALUE</i></code>	Prefix of action names. Type: Argument Valid values: The prefix of an existing action name, in ARN format. Default: n/a, display the first action by default.	No
<code>--alarm-name-prefix <i>VALUE</i></code>	Prefix of alarm names. Type: Argument Valid values: The prefix of an existing alarm name. Default: n/a	No
<code>--state-value <i>VALUE</i></code>	The state of the alarm. Type: Enumeration Valid values: OK, ALARM, or INSUFFICIENT_DATA Default: All alarm states.	No

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>. If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>, if set.</p>
<code>-C, --ec2-cert-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<code>--connection-timeout VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a connection timeout <code>VALUE</code> (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<code>--headers</code>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Common Options

Name	Description
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <i>VALUE</i> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using (nil) as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command returns a table that contains the following:

- ALARM - Alarm name.
- DESCRIPTION - Alarm description. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- STATE - Alarm state.
- STATE_REASON - Human readable reason for state. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.

- STATE_REASON_DATA - Machine readable reason for state (JSON format). This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- ENABLED - Actions enabled or not. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- OK_ACTIONS - Action to execute on OK status. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- ALARM_ACTIONS - Action to execute on ALARM status.
- INSUFFICIENT_DATA_ACTIONS - Action to execute on INSUFFICIENT_DATA status. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- NAMESPACE - Namespace for metric.
- METRIC_NAME - Metric name.
- DIMENSIONS - Dimensions. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- PERIOD - Period.
- STATISTIC - Statistic.
- UNIT - Unit. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- EVAL_PERIODS - Number of periods for which metric will be evaluated.
- COMPARISON - Comparison operator.
- THRESHOLD - Threshold.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example describes all of your alarms whose name starts with my-alarm.

```
PROMPT> mon-describe-alarms --alarm-name-prefix my-alarm --headers  
This is an example output of this command.  
  
ALARM      STATE  ALARM_ACTIONS  NAMESPACE  METRIC_NAME  PERIOD  STATISTIC  
EVAL_PERIODS  COMPARISON  THRESHOLD  
my-alarm1  OK      arn:aws:sns:... AWS/EC2      CPUUtilization  60      Average      3  
          GreaterThanThreshold  100.0  
my-alarm2  OK      arn:aws:sns:... AWS/EC2      CPUUtilization  60      Average      5  
          GreaterThanThreshold  800.0
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [DescribeAlarms](#)

Related Commands

- [mon-describe-alarm-history](#) (p. 13)
- [mon-describe-alarms-for-metric](#) (p. 24)

mon-describe-alarms-for-metric

Description

Provides information on alarms associated with the specified metric.

Syntax

```
mon-describe-alarms-for-metric --metric-name value --namespace value
[--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2..."] [--period value] [--statistic value]
[--unit value] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description	Required
--dimensions - <i>"key1=value1,key2=value2..."</i>	Specify the dimensions associated with the metric. You can specify dimensions two ways and the formats can be combined or used interchangeably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One option per dimension e.g. --dimensions "key1=value1" --dimensions "key2=value2" • All in one option e.g. --dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2" Type: Map Valid values: A string of the format name=value, where the key is the name of the dimension, and the value is the dimension's value. The dimension names, and values must be an ANSI string between 1 and 250 characters long. A maximum of 10 dimensions are allowed. Default: n/a	No
--metric-name <i>VALUE</i>	Specify the name of the metric whose associated alarms you want to search for. Type: Argument Valid values: A valid metric name between 1 and 255 characters in length. Default: n/a	Yes

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>--namespace <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>Specify the namespace of the metric associated with the alarm you want to search for. For more information about namespaces, see AWS Namespaces.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid namespace between 1 and 250 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes
<code>--period <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>Specify what period to filter the alarms by. Only alarms that evaluate metrics at this period will be included in the results. If this isn't specified alarms on any period will be included .</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: A number, in seconds that is a multiple of 60 seconds.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	No
<code>--statistic <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>Specify what statistic to filter alarms by. Only alarms on the specified statistic will be included. If this isn't specified alarms on any statistic will be included.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: SampleCount, Average, Sum, Minimum or Maximum</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	No

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>--unit <i>VALUE</i></code></p>	<p>Specify the unit to filter the alarms by. Only alarms on the specified statistics will be included. If this isn't specified than alarms on any units will be included. If the alarm doesn't have a unit specified than the only way to search for the alarm is to omit this option.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seconds • Microseconds • Milliseconds • Bytes • Kilobytes • Megabytes • Gigabytes • Terabytes • Bits • Kilobits • Megabits • Gigabits • Terabits • Percent • Count • Bytes/Second • Kilobytes/Second • Megabytes/Second • Gigabytes/Second • Terabytes/Second • Bits/Second • Kilobits/Second • Megabits/Second • Gigabits/Second • Terabits/Second • Count/Second • None <p>Default: n/a</p>	<p>No</p>

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>. If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>, if set.</p>
<code>-C, --ec2-cert-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<code>--connection-timeout VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a connection timeout VALUE (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<code>--headers</code>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference Common Options

Name	Description
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <i>VALUE</i> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using (nil) as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command returns a table that contains the following:

- ALARM - Alarm name.
- DESCRIPTION - Alarm description. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- STATE - Alarm state.
- STATE_REASON - Human readable reason for state. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.

- STATE_REASON_DATA - Machine readable reason for state (JSON format). This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- ENABLED - Actions enabled or not. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- OK_ACTIONS - Action to execute on OK status. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- ALARM_ACTIONS - Action to execute on ALARM status.
- INSUFFICIENT_DATA_ACTIONS - Action to execute on INSUFFICIENT_DATA status. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- NAMESPACE - Namespace for metric.
- METRIC_NAME - Metric name.
- DIMENSIONS - Dimensions. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- PERIOD - Period.
- STATISTIC - Statistic.
- UNIT - Unit. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- EVAL_PERIODS - Number of periods for which metric will be evaluated.
- COMPARISON - Comparison operator.
- THRESHOLD - Threshold.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example describes an alarm for a given metric.

```
PROMPT> mon-describe-alarms-for-metric--metric-name CPUUtilization --namespace  
AWS/EC2 --dimensions InstanceId=i-abcdef
```

This is an example output of this command.

ALARM	STATE	ALARM_ACTIONS	NAMESPACE	METRIC_NAME	PERIOD	STATISTIC	EV
AL_PERIODS	COMPARISON	THRESHOLD					
my-alarm1	OK	arn:aws:sns:..	AWS/EC2	CPUUtilization	60	Average	3
		GreaterThanThreshold	100.0				
my-alarm2	OK	arn:aws:sns:..	AWS/EC2	CPUUtilization	60	Average	5
		GreaterThanThreshold	80.0				

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [DescribeAlarmForMetric](#)

Related Commands

- [mon-describe-alarm-history](#) (p. 13)
- [mon-describe-alarms](#) (p. 18)

mon-disable-alarm-actions

Description

Disable all actions for the specified alarm(s).

Syntax

```
mon-disable-alarm-actions [AlarmNames [AlarmNames ...]] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description	Required
AlarmNames <i>AlarmNames</i>	Specify a list of alarm names that you want to disable actions for. You can also set this value using <code>--alarm-name</code> . Type: Argument Valid values: A valid list of alarm names. Default: n/a	Yes

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file</code> <i>VALUE</i>	Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> . If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key. Type: String Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key. Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> , if set.

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Common Options

Name	Description
<code>-C, --ec2-cert-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<code>--connection-timeout VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a connection timeout <code>VALUE</code> (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<code>--headers</code>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <code>VALUE</code> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Common Options

Name	Description
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <code>VALUE</code> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <code>VALUE</code> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using <code>(nil)</code> as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command disables alarm actions for the specified alarms.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example disables all actions for an alarm called `my-alarm`.

```
PROMPT> mon-disable-alarm-actions --alarm-name my-alarm
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [DisableAlarmActions](#)

Related Commands

- [mon-enable-alarm-actions \(p. 35\)](#)
- [mon-delete-alarms \(p. 9\)](#)

mon-enable-alarm-actions

Description

Enable all actions for a specified alarm(s).

Syntax

```
mon-enable-alarm-actions [AlarmNames [AlarmNames ...]] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>AlarmNames</code> <i>AlarmNames</i>	Specify a list of alarm names. You can also set this value using <code>--alarm-name</code> . Type: Argument Valid values: A valid list of alarm names. Default: n/a	Yes

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>. If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>, if set.</p>
<code>-C, --ec2-cert-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<code>--connection-timeout VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a connection timeout VALUE (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<code>--headers</code>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Common Options

Name	Description
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <i>VALUE</i> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using (nil) as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command enables alarm actions for the specified alarms.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example enables all actions for the alarm named my-alarm.

```
PROMPT> mon-enable-alarm-actions --alarm-name my-alarm
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [EnableAlarmActions](#)

Related Commands

- [mon-disable-alarm-actions \(p. 31\)](#)
- [mon-delete-alarms \(p. 9\)](#)

mon-get-stats

Description

Get time-series data for one or more statistics of a given MetricName.

Note

When you create a new metric using the `mon-put-data` command, it can take up to two minutes before you can retrieve statistics on the new metric using the `mon-get-stats` command. However, it can take up to fifteen minutes before the new metric appears in the list of metrics retrieved using the `mon-list-metrics` command.

Syntax

```
mon-get-stats MetricName --namespace value --statistics value[,value...]  
[--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2..." ] [--end-time value] [--period value]  
[--start-time value] [--unit value] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description	Required
MetricName	<p>Specify the metric name to retrieve statistics for. You can also set this value using <code>--metric-name</code>.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: Any valid metric name between 1 and 255 characters.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes
<code>--dimensions</code> <code>"key1=value1,key2=value2..."</code>	<p>Specify the dimensions of the metric to retrieve. You can specify dimensions two ways and the formats can be combined or used interchangeably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One option per dimension e.g. <code>--dimensions "key1=value1" --dimensions "key2=value2"</code> • All in one option e.g. <code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2"</code> <p>Type: Map</p> <p>Valid values: A string of the format <code>name=value</code>, where the key is the name of the dimension, and the value is the dimension's value. The dimension names, and values must be an ANSI string between 1 and 250 characters long. A maximum of 10 dimensions are allowed.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	No
<code>--end-time VALUE</code>	<p>Specify the latest allowed timestamp for returned data points. The ending time is exclusive. Timestamps are specified using ISO8601 combined format. For example the date and time July 30th, 2013 at 12:30:00 PST would be represented as <code>2013-07-30T12:30:00-07:00</code>, or in UTC: <code>2013-07-30T19:30:00Z</code>. The highest resolution that can be returned by CloudWatch is 1 minute, as such all timestamps are rounded down to the nearest minute.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: A valid timestamp represented in ISO8601 format with time zone offset, or UTC indicator.</p> <p>Default: The current date/time.</p>	No

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>-n, --namespace <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>Specify the namespace of the metric you want to retrieve statistics for. For more information about namespaces, see AWS Namespaces.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid namespace between 1 and 250 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Required
<code>--period <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>Specify the granularity (in seconds) to retrieve statistics for. Period must be at least 60 seconds and must be a multiple of 60.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: A number, in seconds that is a multiple of 60 seconds.</p> <p>Default: 60 seconds.</p>	No
<code>-s, --statistics <i>VALUE1,VALUE2,VALUE3...</i></code>	<p>Specify the statistics to be returned for the given metric.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: Average, Sum, Maximum, or Minimum</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes
<code>--start-time <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>The first allowed timestamp for returned data points. The starting time is inclusive. Timestamps are specified using ISO8601 combined format. For example the date and time July 30th, 2013 at 12:30:00 PST would be represented as 2013-07-30T12:30:00-07:00, or in UTC: 2013-07-30T19:30:00Z. The highest resolution that can be returned by CloudWatch is 1 minute, as such all timestamps are rounded down to the nearest minute.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: A valid timestamp represented in ISO8601 format with time zone offset, or UTC indicator.</p> <p>Default: One hour before the current time.</p>	No

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>--unit <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>Specify the unit to retrieve the metrics for. Metrics may be reported in multiple units, this retrieve a specific unit for a given metric. Not requesting a unit will result in all units being returned. If the metric is only ever reported with one unit this will have no effect.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seconds• Microseconds• Milliseconds• Bytes• Kilobytes• Megabytes• Gigabytes• Terabytes• Bits• Kilobits• Megabits• Gigabits• Terabits• Percent• Count• Bytes/Second• Kilobytes/Second• Megabytes/Second• Gigabytes/Second• Terabytes/Second• Bits/Second• Kilobits/Second• Megabits/Second• Gigabits/Second• Terabits/Second• Count/Second• None <p>Default: n/a</p>	No

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>. If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>, if set.</p>
<code>-C, --ec2-cert-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<code>--connection-timeout VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a connection timeout VALUE (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<code>--headers</code>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference Common Options

Name	Description
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <code>VALUE</code> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <code>VALUE</code> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <code>VALUE</code> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using (nil) as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command returns a table that contains the following:

- Time - Time the metrics were taken.
- SampleCount - No description available for this column.
- Average - Average value.
- Sum - Sum of values.
- Minimum - Minimum observed value.
- Maximum - Maximum observed value.

- Unit - Unit of the metric.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example returns the average, minimum, and maximum CPU utilization for EC2 instance i-c07704a9, at 1 hour resolution.

```
PROMPT> mon-get-stats CPUUtilization --start-time 2013-02-14T23:00:00.000Z --  
end-time 2013-03-14T23:00:00.000Z --period 3600 --statistics "Average,Minim  
um,Maximum" --namespace "AWS/EC2" --dimensions "InstanceId=i-c07704a9"
```

This is an example of an output of the Samples and Average metrics at one minute resolution.

Time	Samples	Average	Unit
2013-05-19 00:03:00	2.0	0.19	Percent
2013-05-19 00:04:00	2.0	0	Percent
2013-05-19 00:05:00	2.0	0	Percent
2013-05-19 00:06:00	2.0	0	Percent
2013-05-19 00:07:00	2.0	0	Percent
2013-05-19 00:08:00	2.0	0	Percent
2013-05-19 00:09:00	2.0	0	Percent
2013-05-19 00:10:00	2.0	0	Percent
2013-05-19 00:11:00	2.0	0	Percent
2013-05-19 00:12:00	2.0	0.195	Percent
2013-05-19 00:13:00	2.0	0.215	Percent
...			

Example Request

This example returns CPU utilization across your EC2 fleet.

```
PROMPT> mon-get-stats CPUUtilization --start-time 2013-02-14T23:00:00.000Z --  
end-time 2013-03-14T23:00:00.000Z --period 3600 --statistics "Average,Minim  
um,Maximum" --namespace "AWS/EC2"
```

Example Request

This example returns the average, minimum, and maximum request count made to the test stack of MyService for a particular user, at 1 hour resolution.

```
PROMPT> mon-get-stats RequestCount --start-time 2013-11-24T23:00:00.000Z --  
end-time 2013-11-25T23:00:00.000Z --period 3600 --statistics "Average,Minim  
um,Maximum" --namespace "MyService" --dimensions "User=SomeUser,Stack=Test"
```

Example Request

This example shows RequestCount statistics across all of "MyService".

```
PROMPT> mon-get-stats RequestCount --start-time 2013-11-24T23:00:00.000Z --end-time 2013-11-25T23:00:00.000Z --period 3600 --statistics "Average,Minimum,Maximum,SampleCount" --namespace "MyService"
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [GetMetricStatistics](#)

Related Commands

- [mon-list-metrics \(p. 47\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarms \(p. 18\)](#)

mon-list-metrics

Description

Lists the names, namespaces, and dimensions of the metrics associated with your AWS account. CloudWatch only keeps metrics for two weeks, so any metric names, namespaces, and dimensions that are older than two weeks are not included in the list. You can filter metrics by using any combination of metric name, namespace, or dimensions. If you do not specify a filter, all possible matches for the attribute are returned.

Note

The `mon-list-metrics` command can take up to fifteen minutes to report new metric names, namespaces, and dimensions added by calls to `mon-put-data`. The data points put by `mon-put-data`, or other methods will be available by `mon-get-statistics` in less than five minutes.

Syntax

```
mon-list-metrics [--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2..."] [--metric-name value] [--namespace value] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>-d, --dimensions</code> <code>"key1=value1,key2=value2..."</code></p>	<p>Specify the dimensions of the metric to retrieve. You can specify dimensions two ways and the formats can be combined or used interchangeably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One option per dimension e.g. <code>--dimensions "key1=value1" --dimensions "key2=value2"</code> • All in one option e.g. <code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2"</code> <p>If no dimensions are specified, no filtering of dimensions will be done. Any other requested filters will still be applied. To be included in the result a metric must contain all specified dimensions, although the metric may contain additional dimensions beyond the requested metrics.</p> <p>Type: Map</p> <p>Valid values: A string of the format <code>name=value</code>, where the key is the name of the dimension, and the value is the dimension's value. The dimension names, and values must be an ANSI string between 1 and 250 characters long. A maximum of 10 dimensions are allowed.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><code>-m, --metric-name VALUE</code></p>	<p>Specify the name of a particular metric to list. To be included in the results the metric name must match the requested metric name exactly. If no metric name is specified no filtering will be done. Any other requested filters will still be applied</p> <p>Type: Simple</p> <p>Valid values: Any valid metric name between 1 and 250 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	<p>No</p>

Name	Description	Required
<code>-n, --namespace VALUE</code>	<p>Specify the namespace that you want to use to filter metrics. For more information about namespaces, see AWS Namespaces.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid namespace between 1 and 250 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	No

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>. If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>, if set.</p>
<code>-C, --ec2-cert-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<code>--connection-timeout VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a connection timeout VALUE (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<code>--headers</code>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <code>VALUE</code> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <code>VALUE</code> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <code>VALUE</code> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using <code>(nil)</code> as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>false</code></p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>

Name	Description
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command returns a table that contains the following:

- Metric Name - The name of the metric attached to this metric.
- Namespace - The namespace associated with this metric.
- Dimensions - A list of the dimension names and values associated with this metric.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on `stderr`.

Examples

Example Request

This example returns a list of all your metrics.

```
PROMPT> mon-list-metrics
This is an example of an output of a call to 'mon-list-metrics'.
```

Metric Name	Namespace	Dimensions
CPUUtilization	AWS/EC2	{ InstanceId=i-e7e48a8e }
CPUUtilization	AWS/EC2	{ InstanceId=i-231d744a }
CPUUtilization	AWS/EC2	{ InstanceId=i-22016e4b }
CPUUtilization	AWS/EC2	{ InstanceId=i-b0345cd9 }
CPUUtilization	AWS/EC2	{ InstanceId=i-539dff3a }
CPUUtilization	AWS/EC2	{ InstanceId=i-af3544c6 }
CPUUtilization	AWS/EC2	{ InstanceId=i-d4f29ebd }
CPUUtilization	AWS/EC2	{ ImageId=ami-de4daab7 }
...		

Example Request

This example returns a list of all your metrics that have a particular metric name.


```
PROMPT> mon-list-metrics --metric-name RequestCount
```

Example Request

This example returns a list of all your metrics that belong to a particular namespace.

```
PROMPT> mon-list-metrics --namespace MyService
```

Example Request

This example returns a list of all your metrics having the specified dimension names and values.

```
PROMPT> mon-list-metrics --dimensions "User=SomeUser,Stack=Test"
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [ListMetrics](#)

Related Command

- [mon-describe-alarms \(p. 18\)](#)

mon-put-data

Description

Add metric data points to a metric. This call will put time-series data, for either the raw value or valid statistic values of a given metric name. It supports the input of a single data point at a time.

Note

When you create a new metric using the `mon-put-data` command, it can take up to two minutes before you can retrieve statistics on the new metric using the `mon-get-stats` command. However, it can take up to fifteen minutes before the new metric appears in the list of metrics retrieved using the `mon-list-metrics` command.

Syntax

```
mon-put-data --metric-name value [--namespace value [--dimensions
"key1=value1,key2=value2..."] [--statisticValues "key1=value1,key2=value2..."]
[--timestamp value] [--unit value] [--value value] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description	Required
-d, --dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2..."	<p>Specify the dimensions that uniquely identify metric data. You can specify dimensions two ways and the formats can be combined or used interchangeably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One option per dimension e.g. --dimensions "key1=value1" --dimensions "key2=value2" • All in one option e.g. --dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2" <p>Type: Map</p> <p>Valid values: A string of the format name=value, where the key is the name of the dimension, and the value is the dimension's value. The dimension names, and values must be an ANSI string between 1 and 250 characters long. A maximum of 10 dimensions are allowed.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	No
-m, --metric-name <i>VALUE1,VALUE2,VALUE3...</i>	<p>Specify the name of the metric you want to store the given data for.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any valid metric name between 1 and 250 characters.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes
n, --namespace <i>VALUE</i>	<p>Specify the namespace that the metric is included in. For more information about namespaces, see AWS Namespaces.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: An ANSI string between 1 and 250 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>-s, --statistic Values</code> <code>"key1=value1,key2=value2..."</code>	<p>Specify the statistics to store for the given timestamp and metric. This option is exclusive with <code>--value</code>. At least one of <code>--statisticValue</code> or <code>--value</code> must be specified.</p> <p>Type: Map</p> <p>Valid values: A string containing all double values for all statistic names: SampleCount, Sum, Maximum, and Minimum. All these values must be a value between 1E-130 and 1E130.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes
<code>-t, --timestamp VALUE</code>	<p>Specify the timestamp of the data point or observation for the metric to record. Timestamps are specified using ISO8601 combined format. For example the date and time July 30th, 2013 at 12:30:00 PST would be represented as 2013-07-30T12:30:00-07:00, or in UTC: 2013-07-30T19:30:00Z.</p> <p>Type: Simple</p> <p>Valid values: A valid timestamp represented in ISO8601 format with time zone offset, or UTC indicator.</p> <p>Default: The current UTC time.</p>	No

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Options

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>-u, --unit <i>VALUE</i></code></p>	<p>Specify the unit that an observation is recorded in.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seconds • Microseconds • Milliseconds • Bytes • Kilobytes • Megabytes • Gigabytes • Terabytes • Bits • Kilobits • Megabits • Gigabits • Terabits • Percent • Count • Bytes/Second • Kilobytes/Second • Megabytes/Second • Gigabytes/Second • Terabytes/Second • Bits/Second • Kilobits/Second • Megabits/Second • Gigabits/Second • Terabits/Second • Count/Second • None <p>Default: n/a</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><code>-v, --value <i>VALUE</i></code></p>	<p>Specify a single value that will be recorded. The value is translated to a statistic set of the form: SampleCount=1, Sum=VALUE, Minimum=VALUE, Maximum=VALUE. This option is exclusive of <code>--statisticValues</code>.</p> <p>Type: Simple</p> <p>Valid values: All values must be a number between 1E-130 and 1E130.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>. If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>, if set.</p>
<code>-C, --ec2-cert-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<code>--connection-timeout VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a connection timeout VALUE (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<code>--headers</code>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference Common Options

Name	Description
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <i>VALUE</i> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using (nil) as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command adds metric data points to a metric.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example puts statistic data for `RequestCount` in the `MyService` namespace. The metric contains no dimensions and so represents the overall `RequestCount` across the entire service. The measurement is a pre-aggregated `statisticValue` representing five earlier measurements whose maximum was 70, whose minimum was 30, and whose sum was 250.

```
PROMPT> mon-put-data --metric-name RequestCount --namespace "MyService" --  
timestamp 2013-11-25T00:00:00.000Z --statisticValues "Sum=250,Minimum=30,Maxim  
um=70,SampleCount=5"
```

Example Request

This example puts user-specific `RequestCount` test data in the `MyService` namespace. The user and stack name are stored as dimensions in order to distinguish this metric from the service-wide metric in the example above.

```
PROMPT> mon-put-data --metric-name RequestCount --namespace "MyService" --dimen  
sions "User=SomeUser,Stack=Test" --timestamp 2013-11-25T00:00:00.000Z --value  
50
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [PutMetricData](#)

Related Command

- [mon-put-metric-alarm \(p. 60\)](#)

mon-put-metric-alarm

Description

Creates or updates an alarm and associates it with the specified Amazon CloudWatch metric. You can also use this command to associate one or more Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) resources with an alarm.

When this operation creates an alarm, the alarm state is immediately set to `INSUFFICIENT_DATA`. The alarm is evaluated and its `StateValue` is set appropriately. Any actions associated with the `StateValue` is then executed.

Note

When updating an existing alarm, its `StateValue` is left unchanged.

Syntax

```
mon-put-metric-alarm AlarmName --comparison-operator value --evaluation-periods
value --metric-name value --namespace value --period value --statistic value
--threshold value [--actions-enabled value] [--alarm-actions value[,value...]]
[--alarm-description value] [--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2..."]
[--ok-actions value[,value...]] [--unit value] [--insufficient-data-actions
value[,value...]] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description	Required
AlarmName	Specify the name of the alarm to update or create. The name must be unique within your AWS account. You can also set this value using <code>--alarm-name</code> . Type: Argument Valid values: A UTF-8 string. Default: n/a	Yes
<code>--actions-enabled VALUE</code>	Specify whether actions should be executed when the alarm changes state. Type: Boolean Valid values: True or False Default: True	No
<code>--alarm-actions VALUE1,VALUE2,VALUE3...</code>	Specify the list of actions (up to five) to execute when this alarm transitions into an <code>ALARM</code> state from any other state. Each action is specified as an Amazon Resource Name (ARN). Currently the only action supported is publishing to an Amazon Simple Notification Service topic or an Auto Scaling policy. Type: String Valid values: An ARN for an Amazon SNS topic or an Auto Scaling policy. Default: n/a	No

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>--alarm-description</code> <i>VALUE</i>	Specify the description of the alarm. Type: String Valid values: Any Unicode string between 1 and 255 characters in length. Default: n/a	No
<code>--comparison-operator</code> <i>VALUE</i>	Specify the comparison operator that will be used to compare a data point to the threshold. Type: Enumeration Valid values: one of <code>GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold</code> , <code>GreaterThanThreshold</code> , <code>LessThanThreshold</code> , or <code>LessThanOrEqualToThreshold</code> Default: n/a	Yes
<code>--dimensions</code> <i>"key1=value1,key2=value2..."</i>	Specify the dimensions of the metric to create that you want to create an alarm for. You can specify dimensions two ways and the formats can be combined or used interchangeably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One option per dimension e.g. <code>--dimensions "key1=value1" --dimensions "key2=value2"</code> • All in one option e.g. <code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2"</code> Type: Map Valid values: A string of the format <code>name=value</code> , where the key is the name of the dimension, and the value is the dimension's value. The dimension names, and values must be an ANSI string between 1 and 250 characters long. A maximum of 10 dimensions are allowed. Default: n/a	No
<code>--evaluation-periods</code> <i>VALUE</i>	Specify the number of consecutive periods for which the value of the metric will be compared to the threshold to determine alarm status. Type: Integer Valid values: A number greater than zero. Default: n/a	Yes

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>--metric-name VALUE</code>	<p>Specify the name of the metric on which to alarm.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: An ANSI string between 1 and 250 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes
<code>--namespace VALUE</code>	<p>Specify the namespace of the metric on which to alarm. For more information about namespaces, see AWS Namespaces.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: An ANSI string between 1 and 250 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes
<code>--ok-actions VALUE1,VALUE2,VALUE3...</code>	<p>Specify a list of actions (up to five) to execute when this alarm transitions into an OK state from any other state. Each action is specified as an Amazon Resource Name (ARN). Currently the only action supported is publishing to an Amazon Simple Notification Service topic or an Auto Scaling policy.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid ARN identifier.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	No
<code>--period VALUE</code>	<p>Specify the period of metric on which to alarm (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: A number, in seconds that is a multiple of 60 seconds.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes
<code>--statistic VALUE</code>	<p>Specify the statistic of the metric on which to alarm.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: SampleCount, Average, Sum, Minimum, or Maximum</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>--threshold <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>Specify the threshold that data points will be compared with to determine the alarm state.</p> <p>Type: Double</p> <p>Valid values: A double value. All values must be a number between 1E-130 and 1E130.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	Yes
<code>--unit <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>Specify the unit of the metric on which to alarm.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seconds• Microseconds• Milliseconds• Bytes• Kilobytes• Megabytes• Gigabytes• Terabytes• Bits• Kilobits• Megabits• Gigabits• Terabits• Percent• Count• Bytes/Second• Kilobytes/Second• Megabytes/Second• Gigabytes/Second• Terabytes/Second• Bits/Second• Kilobits/Second• Megabits/Second• Gigabits/Second• Terabits/Second• Count/Second• None <p>Default: n/a</p>	No

Name	Description	Required
<code>--insufficient-data-actions</code> <i>VALUE1,VALUE2,VALUE3...</i>	<p>Specify the list of actions (up to five) to execute when this alarm transitions into an <code>INSUFFICIENT_DATA</code> state from any other state. Each action is specified as an Amazon Resource Name (ARN). Currently the only action supported is publishing to an Amazon Simple Notification Service topic or an Auto Scaling policy.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid ARN identifier.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p>	No

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>. If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>, if set.</p>
<code>-C, --ec2-cert-file-path</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<code>--connection-timeout</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>Specify a connection timeout <i>VALUE</i> (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<code>--headers</code>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <code>VALUE</code> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <code>VALUE</code> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference
Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <code>VALUE</code> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using <code>(nil)</code> as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>false</code></p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>

Name	Description
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command creates or updates an alarm associated with the specified metric.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on `stderr`.

Examples

Example Request

This example creates an alarm `my-alarm` which publishes a message to a topic when CPU utilization of an EC2 instances exceeds 90 percent for three consecutive one minute periods.

```
PROMPT> mon-put-metric-alarm --alarm-name my-alarm --alarm-description  
    "some desc" --metric-name CPUUtilization --namespace AWS/EC2 --stat  
istic Average --period 60 --threshold 90 --comparison-operator GreaterTh  
anThreshold --dimensions InstanceId=i-abcdef --evaluation-periods 3 --unit  
Percent --alarm-actions arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:1234567890:my-topic
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [PutMetricAlarm](#)

Related Command

- [mon-put-data \(p. 53\)](#)

mon-set-alarm-state

Description

Temporarily change the alarm state. On the next period, the alarm is set to its true state.

Syntax

```
mon-set-alarm-state AlarmName --state-reason value --state-value value
[--state-reason-data value] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description	Required
AlarmName	Specify the name of the alarm. You can also set this value using <code>--alarm-name</code> . Type: Argument Valid values: A UTF-8 string. Default: n/a	Yes
<code>--state-reason</code> <i>VALUE</i>	Specify the reason why this alarm was set to this state (human readable). Type: String Valid values: A UTF-8 string between 1 and 1023 characters. Default: n/a	Yes
<code>--state-reason-data</code> <i>VALUE</i>	Specify the reason why this alarm was set to this state. This data is intended to be machine-readable JSON. Type: String Valid values: A valid machine-readable JSON string between 1 and 4000 characters. Default: n/a	No
<code>--state-value</code> <i>VALUE</i>	Specify the state the alarm should be set to. Type: Enumeration Valid values: ALARM, OK or INSUFFICIENT_DATA Default: n/a	Yes

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value by using the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>. If you define the environment variable or you provide the path to the credential file, the file must exist or the request will fail. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid path to a file containing your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code>, if set.</p>
<code>-C, --ec2-cert-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the location of your EC2 certificate file for signing requests. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> to specify this value.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid file path to the PEM file provided by Amazon EC2 or AWS Identity and Access Management.</p> <p>Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code>, if set.</p>
<code>--connection-timeout VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a connection timeout VALUE (in seconds).</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>What delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<code>--headers</code>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, it includes the column headers. If you are showing xml results, it returns the HTTP headers from the service request, if applicable.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: When present, shows headers.</p> <p>Default: The <code>--headers</code> option is off by default.</p>

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Common Options

Name	Description
<code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies an access key ID of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option will be ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies a private key in the file <i>VALUE</i> that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys will cause the CLI to use SOAP. The request will be signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value will be ignored. The value of the environment variable <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> will be used if it is set, and this option is not specified. This option is ignored if the environment variable <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> is set, or <code>--aws-credentials-file</code> is used. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request will be rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies which region requests are directed to. You can use the environment variable <code>EC2_REGION</code> to specify the value. The region is used to create the URL used to call CloudWatch, and must be a valid Amazon Web Services (AWS) region.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any AWS region, for example, <code>us-east-1</code>.</p> <p>Default: <code>us-east-1</code>, unless the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is set.</p>
<code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code>	<p>Specify a secret key of <i>VALUE</i> that will be used, in conjunction with an access key ID, to sign the request. This must be used in conjunction with the <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option will be ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Show empty fields using (nil) as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.</p>
<code>--show-request</code>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specify how the results are displayed: in a table, delimited (long), XML, or no output (quiet). The <code>--show-table</code> display shows a subset of the data in fixed column-width form; <code>--show-long</code> shows all of the returned values delimited by a character; <code>--show-xml</code> is the raw return from the service; and <code>--quiet</code> suppresses all standard output. All options are mutually exclusive, with the priority <code>--show-table</code>, <code>--show-long</code>, <code>--show-xml</code>, and <code>--quiet</code>.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: <code>--show-table</code></p>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	<p>Specifies the URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value will be used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option will override the URL for the service call with <code>VALUE</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL.</p> <p>Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>, if set.</p>

Output

This command temporarily changes an alarm's state and displays `OK-Set alarm state` value when the request is successful.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on `stderr`.

Examples

Example Request

This example sets the state of the alarm named my-alarm to OK.

```
PROMPT> mon-set-alarm-state --alarm-name my-alarm --state OK
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Action

- [SetAlarmState](#)

Related Command

- [mon-describe-alarms \(p. 18\)](#)

mon-version

Description

Print the Amazon CloudWatch version number of the CLI and the API.

Syntax

```
mon-version
```

Output

This command displays the version of the CloudWatch CLI and API.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example shows the CLI and API version.

```
PROMPT> mon-version
```

```
Amazon CloudWatch CLI version 1.0.12.1 (API 2010-08-01)
```

Related Topics

Download

- [Set Up the Command Line Interface \(p. 2\)](#)

Related Command

- [mon-cmd \(p. 7\)](#)

CLI Examples

This section shows some examples of CLI usage.

Note

This section uses CLI for CloudWatch and Amazon EC2. For more information about the Amazon EC2 CLI, go to [Getting Started with the Command Line Tools](#) in the *Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud User Guide*.

- Use the EC2 `ec2-run-instances` command as in the following example.

```
PROMPT>ec2-run-instances ami-60a54009 -n 3  
--availability-zone us-east-1a
```

Note

If you wanted to automatically monitor all of the EC2 Instances spun up by the preceding command, you would add `--monitoring`. This lets you skip step 2 in this procedure.

The command returns a unique identifier for each launched instance. You use the instance ID to manipulate the instance. This includes viewing the status of the instance, terminating the instance, and so on. Launching the instance takes a few minutes.

```
RESERVATION r-237fed4a 853279305796 default  
INSTANCE i-d9add0b0 ami-60a54009 pending 0 m1.small 2009-05-14T12:38:24+0000  
us-east-1a aki-a71cf9ce ari-a51cf9cc monitoring-disabled
```

- Use the `mon-list-metrics` command to get a list of what metrics are being stored for your AWS account. For example:

```
PROMPT>mon-list-metrics
```

The `mon-list-metrics` outputs a table containing the Metric name, Namespace, and Dimension associated with each metric. For example:

```

CPUUtilization    AWS/EC2  {InstanceId=i-c385b3aa}
CPUUtilization    AWS/EC2  {ImageId=ami-11ca2d78}
CPUUtilization    AWS/EC2  {InstanceType=m1.small}
CPUUtilization    AWS/EC2
DiskReadBytes     AWS/EC2  {ImageId=ami-11ca2d78}
DiskReadBytes     AWS/EC2  {InstanceType=m1.small}
DiskReadBytes     AWS/EC2
DiskReadBytes     AWS/EC2  {InstanceId=i-c385b3aa}
DiskReadOps       AWS/EC2  {InstanceId=i-c385b3aa}
DiskReadOps       AWS/EC2  {InstanceType=m1.small}
DiskReadOps       AWS/EC2
DiskReadOps       AWS/EC2  {ImageId=ami-11ca2d78}
DiskWriteBytes    AWS/EC2  {InstanceId=i-c385b3aa}
DiskWriteBytes    AWS/EC2  {InstanceType=m1.small}
DiskWriteBytes    AWS/EC2  {ImageId=ami-11ca2d78}
DiskWriteBytes    AWS/EC2
DiskWriteOps      AWS/EC2  {InstanceId=i-c385b3aa}
DiskWriteOps      AWS/EC2  {ImageId=ami-11ca2d78}
DiskWriteOps      AWS/EC2  {InstanceType=m1.small}
DiskWriteOps      AWS/EC2
NetworkIn         AWS/EC2
NetworkIn         AWS/EC2  {InstanceId=i-c385b3aa}
NetworkIn         AWS/EC2  {ImageId=ami-11ca2d78}
NetworkIn         AWS/EC2  {InstanceType=m1.small}
NetworkOut        AWS/EC2  {InstanceType=m1.small}
NetworkOut        AWS/EC2
NetworkOut        AWS/EC2  {ImageId=ami-11ca2d78}
NetworkOut        AWS/EC2  {InstanceId=i-c385b3aa}

```

- Use the EC2 `ec2-monitor-instances` command as in the following example.

```
PROMPT> ec2-monitor-instances i-43a4412a
```

`ec2-monitor-instances` returns a table that contains the selected instance IDs and the current monitoring state.

```
i-43a4412a monitoring-pending
```

- Use the Amazon CloudWatch `mon-get-stats` command as in the following example.

```

PROMPT> mon-get-stats CPUUtilization --start-time
          2013-05-15T00:00:00 --end-time 2013-05-16T00:00:00 --period 60 -
--statistics "Average"
--namespace "AWS/EC2" --dimensions "ImageId=ami-60a54009"

```

Amazon CloudWatch returns a response similar to the following (the data has been truncated for brevity):

```

2013-05-15 22:42:00    0.38  Percent
2013-05-15 22:48:00    0.39  Percent
2013-05-15 22:54:00    0.38  Percent

```

Note

Amazon CloudWatch returns the data for this function in the following order: date, time, sample, CPUUtilization, and unit.

Document History

The following table describes the important changes to the Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Reference. This documentation is associated with the 2010-08-01 release of CloudWatch. This guide was last updated on 28 February 2014.

Change	Description	Release Date
Moved the Amazon CloudWatch CLI content from the Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide to this new guide	<p>Moved the Amazon CloudWatch CLI content from the Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide to this new guide. Updated the examples in the Amazon CloudSearch Developer Guide to use the AWS CLI, which is a cross-service CLI with a simplified installation, unified configuration, and consistent command line syntax. The AWS CLI is supported on Linux/Unix, Windows, and Mac. The CLI examples in this guide have been updated to use the new AWS CLI.</p> <p>For information about how to install and configure the new AWS CLI, see Getting Set Up with the AWS Command Line Interface in the <i>AWS Command Line Interface User Guide</i>.</p>	28 February 2014