
Amazon CloudWatch
Command Line Reference
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Amazon CloudWatch: Command Line Reference

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Welcome

This is the *Amazon CloudWatch CLI 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.

Tasks

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

To install the CloudWatch CLI

1. Download the CLI from [Amazon CloudWatch Command Line Tool](#).
2. Save and unpack the CloudWatch archive to a convenient location.
3. Type the command `java -version` to determine the version of Java installed. 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

Don't include the bin directory in `JAVA_HOME` or the CLI won't work.

- [Linux] The following 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
```

- [Windows] The following 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

If you are using Cygwin, you must use Linux/UNIX paths (for example, `/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.

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

- [Linux] 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.

- [Windows] You can update your `PATH` as follows:

```
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.

- [Linux] You can check the version of Java as follows:

```
$ $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)
```

- [Windows] You can check the version of Java as follows:

```
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)
```

7. 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.

- [Linux] You can set this environment variable as follows:

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

- [Windows] You can set this environment variable as follows:

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

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

- [Linux] You can update your `PATH` as follows:


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

- [Windows] You can update your `PATH` as follows:

```
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 and include the full path to the credential file (for example, `--aws-credential-file=c:\my-aws-credentials.txt`) 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

1. 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.
2. Rename the file and save it to a convenient location.

- [Linux] Set the file permissions as follows:

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

- [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.

- [Linux] You can set this environment variable as follows:

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

- [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 (N. 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.
 - [Linux] The following example sets `AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL` to EU (Ireland).

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

- [Windows] The following sets `AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL` to EU (Ireland).

```
C:\> set AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL=http://monitoring.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/  
C:\> setx AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL http://monitoring.eu-west-1.amazonaws.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. 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
<code>single 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
<code>existing 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 ' <code><commandname> --help</code> '

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.

Commands

- [mon-cmd \(p. 6\)](#)
- [mon-delete-alarms \(p. 8\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarm-history \(p. 12\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarms \(p. 17\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarms-for-metric \(p. 22\)](#)
- [mon-disable-alarm-actions \(p. 30\)](#)
- [mon-enable-alarm-actions \(p. 34\)](#)
- [mon-get-stats \(p. 38\)](#)
- [mon-list-metrics \(p. 46\)](#)
- [mon-put-data \(p. 51\)](#)
- [mon-put-metric-alarm \(p. 58\)](#)
- [mon-set-alarm-state \(p. 68\)](#)
- [mon-version \(p. 72\)](#)

mon-cmd

Description

Lists all the other CloudWatch commands. For help on a specific command, use the following command:

```
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.

```
mon-cmd
```

Command Name	Description
-----	-----
help	
mon-delete-alarms	Delete alarms.
mon-describe-alarm-history	Show the history of alarm transitions and actions taken.
mon-describe-alarms	List alarms and show detailed alarm configuration.
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. 72)

mon-delete-alarms

Description

Deletes the specified alarms.

Syntax

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

Options

Name	Description
<i>AlarmNames AlarmNames</i>	The 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 be between 1 and 255 characters in length. Default: n/a Required: 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. Required: No

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.

Name	Description
	<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>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>The 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>The 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, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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>The access key ID 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 is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code>	<p>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is 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>The 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>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Shows 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>

Name	Description
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	<p>Specifies 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>The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call.</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`.

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

Example Request

This example deletes multiple alarms.

```
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 \(p. 58\)](#)
- [mon-disable-alarm-actions \(p. 30\)](#)
- [mon-enable-alarm-actions \(p. 34\)](#)

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
AlarmName <i>AlarmNames</i>	The names of the alarms, separated by spaces. If you don't specify an alarm name, this command returns the histories of all 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 Required: No
<code>--end-date</code> <i>VALUE</i>	The end of the date range for history.

Name	Description
	<p>Type: Date</p> <p>Valid values: Date in YYYY-MM-DD format.</p> <p>Default: The current date.</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--history-item-type VALUE</code>	<p>The type of history items to retrieve. By default, all types are returned.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: ConfigurationUpdate, StateUpdate, or Action</p> <p>Default: All types are returned.</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--start-date VALUE</code>	<p>The start of the date range for history. By default it extends to all available history.</p> <p>Type: Date</p> <p>Valid values: Date in YYYY-MM-DD format.</p> <p>Default: All available history.</p> <p>Required: No</p>

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. 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>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>

Name	Description
	Default: Uses the environment variable <code>EC2_CERT</code> , if set.
<code>--connection-timeout</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The connection timeout value, in seconds.</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<code>--delimiter</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The 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, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The access key ID 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 is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is 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</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>The 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>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Shows 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>Specifies 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>The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call.</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** - The alarm name.
- **TIMESTAMP** - The timestamp.
- **TYPE** - The type of event, one of ConfigurationUpdate, StateUpdate and Action.
- **SUMMARY** - A human-readable summary of history event.
- **DATA** - Detailed data about the 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`.

```
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. 17)
- [mon-describe-alarms-for-metric](#) (p. 22)

mon-describe-alarms

Description

Gets information on the specified alarms. 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
<i>AlarmNames AlarmNames</i>	<p>The names of the alarms. You can also set this value using <code>--alarm-name</code>. You can specify this option multiple times.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: An existing alarm name, otherwise no response is returned.</p> <p>Default: n/a, displays all alarms by default.</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--action-prefix <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>Prefix of action names.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: The prefix of an existing action name, in ARN format.</p> <p>Default: n/a, display the first action by default.</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--alarm-name-prefix <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>Prefix of alarm names.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: The prefix of an existing alarm name.</p>

Name	Description
	<p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--state-value VALUE</code>	<p>The state of the alarm.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: OK, ALARM, or INSUFFICIENT_DATA</p> <p>Default: All alarm states.</p> <p>Required: No</p>

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. 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>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>The connection timeout value, in seconds.</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>

Name	Description
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>The 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, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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>The access key ID 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 is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is 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>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>The 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>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Shows 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>Specifies 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
-U, --url <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call.</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 - The alarm description. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- STATE - The alarm state.
- STATE_REASON - A human-readable reason for state. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- STATE_REASON_DATA - A machine-readable reason for state (JSON format). This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- ENABLED - Enables or disables actions. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- OK_ACTIONS - The action to execute on OK status. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- ALARM_ACTIONS - The action to execute on ALARM status.
- INSUFFICIENT_DATA_ACTIONS - The action to execute on INSUFFICIENT_DATA status. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- NAMESPACE - A namespace for the metric.
- METRIC_NAME - The name of the metric.
- DIMENSIONS - The metric dimensions. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- PERIOD - The period.
- STATISTIC - The statistic (Average, Minimum, Maximum, Sum, SampleCount).
- EXTENDEDSTATISTIC - The percentile statistic.
- UNIT - The unit. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- EVAL_PERIODS - The number of periods to evaluate the metric.
- COMPARISON - The comparison operator.
- THRESHOLD - The 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`.

```
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 \(p. 12\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarms-for-metric \(p. 22\)](#)

mon-describe-alarms-for-metric

Description

Gets information about the 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] [--extendedstatistic value] [--unit value] [Common Options]
```

Options

Name	Description
<code>--dimensions - "key1=value1,key2=value2..."</code>	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: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1"</code> <code>--dimensions "key2=value2"</code>

Name	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in one option: <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> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--metric-name VALUE</code>	<p>The name of the metric whose associated alarms you want to search for.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: A valid metric name between 1 and 255 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<code>--namespace VALUE</code>	<p>The namespace of the metric associated with the alarm. 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> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<code>--period VALUE</code>	<p>The 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> <p>Required: No</p>

Name	Description
<code>--statistic <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>The statistic to filter alarms by. Only alarms on the specified statistic will be included. If this parameter isn't specified, alarms on any statistic are included.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: SampleCount, Average, Sum, Minimum or Maximum</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--extendedstatistic <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>The percentile statistic to filter alarms by. Only alarms on the specified statistic are included. If this parameter isn't specified, alarms on any statistic are included.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any percentile, with up to two decimal places (for example, p95.45).</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: No</p>

Name	Description
<code>--unit <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>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>Required: No</p>

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. 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>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>The 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>The 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, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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>The access key ID that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used</p>

Name	Description
	<p>in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code></p>	<p>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--region VALUE</code></p>	<p>The 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>
<p><code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code></p>	<p>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is 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>	Shows empty fields using (nil) as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested. Type: Flag Valid values: None Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.
<code>--show-request</code>	Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS. Type: Flag Valid values: None Default: false
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	Specifies 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, --show-long, --show-xml, and --quiet</code> . Type: Flag Valid values: None Default: <code>--show-table</code>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code> . This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call. Type: String Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL. Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code> , if set.

Output

This command returns a table that contains the following:

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

- STATE_REASON_DATA - A machine-readable reason for state (JSON format). This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- ENABLED - Enables or disables actions. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- OK_ACTIONS - The action to execute on OK status. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- ALARM_ACTIONS - The action to execute on ALARM status.
- INSUFFICIENT_DATA_ACTIONS - The action to execute on INSUFFICIENT_DATA status. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- NAMESPACE - A namespace for the metric.
- METRIC_NAME - The name of the metric.
- DIMENSIONS - The metric dimensions. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- PERIOD - The period.
- STATISTIC - The statistic (Average, Minimum, Maximum, Sum, SampleCount).
- EXTENDEDSTATISTIC - The percentile statistic.
- UNIT - The unit. This column appears only in the --show-long view.
- EVAL_PERIODS - The number of periods to evaluate the metric.
- COMPARISON - The comparison operator.
- THRESHOLD - The threshold.

The Amazon CloudWatch CLI displays errors on stderr.

Examples

Example Request

This example describes an alarm for a given metric.

```
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
my-alarm1	OK	arn:aws:sns:..	AWS/EC2	CPUUtilization	60	Average
		GreaterThanOrEqualTo		100.0		
my-alarm2	OK	arn:aws:sns:..	AWS/EC2	CPUUtilization	60	Average
		GreaterThanOrEqualTo		80.0		

Related Topics

Download

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

Related Action

- [DescribeAlarmForMetric](#)

Related Commands

- [mon-describe-alarm-history](#) (p. 12)
- [mon-describe-alarms](#) (p. 17)

mon-disable-alarm-actions

Description

Disables all actions for the specified alarms.

Syntax

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

Options

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

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. 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>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>

Name	Description
	<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>The connection timeout value, in seconds.</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<code>--delimiter</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The 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, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The access key ID 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 is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<p><code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code></p>	<p>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--region VALUE</code></p>	<p>The 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>
<p><code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code></p>	<p>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--show-empty-fields</code></p>	<p>Shows 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>
<p><code>--show-request</code></p>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-table</code> , <code>--show-long</code> , <code>--show-xml</code> , <code>--quiet</code>	<p>Specifies 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</code> , <code>--url VALUE</code>	<p>The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call.</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.

```
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. 34)
- [mon-delete-alarms](#) (p. 8)

mon-enable-alarm-actions

Description

Enables all actions for the specified alarms.

Syntax

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

Options

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

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. 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>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>

Name	Description
	<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>The connection timeout value, in seconds.</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<code>--delimiter</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The 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, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The access key ID 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 is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<p><code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code></p>	<p>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--region VALUE</code></p>	<p>The 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>
<p><code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code></p>	<p>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--show-empty-fields</code></p>	<p>Shows 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>
<p><code>--show-request</code></p>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-table</code> , <code>--show-long</code> , <code>--show-xml</code> , <code>--quiet</code>	<p>Specifies 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</code> , <code>--url VALUE</code>	<p>The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call.</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.

```
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. 30)
- [mon-delete-alarms](#) (p. 8)

mon-get-stats

Description

Gets time-series data for the specified statistics.

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
MetricName	<p>The name of the metric. 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> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<pre>--dimensions "key1=<i>value1</i>,key2=<i>value2</i>..."</pre>	<p>The dimensions of the metric. 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: <code>--dimensions "key1=<i>value1</i>" --dimensions "key2=<i>value2</i>"</code> • All in one option: <code>--dimensions "key1=<i>value1</i>,key2=<i>value2</i>"</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>

Name	Description
	<p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<p><code>--end-time VALUE</code></p>	<p>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 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: The current date/time.</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<p><code>-n, --namespace VALUE</code></p>	<p>The namespace of the metric. 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> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<p><code>--period VALUE</code></p>	<p>The granularity, in seconds, to retrieve statistics for. The 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> <p>Required: No</p>
<p><code>-s, --statistics VALUE1,VALUE2,VALUE3...</code></p>	<p>The statistics to be returned for the specified metric.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: Average, Sum, Maximum, or Minimum</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: Yes</p>

Name	Description
<code>--start-time</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<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> <p>Required: No</p>

Name	Description
<p><code>--unit <i>VALUE</i></code></p>	<p>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> <p>Required: No</p>

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. 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>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>The 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>The 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, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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>The access key ID that will be used, in conjunction with the secret key, to sign the request. This must be used</p>

Name	Description
	<p>in conjunction with <code>--secret-key</code>, otherwise the option is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code></p>	<p>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--region VALUE</code></p>	<p>The 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>
<p><code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code></p>	<p>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is 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>	Shows empty fields using (nil) as a placeholder to indicate that this data was not requested. Type: Flag Valid values: None Default: Empty fields are not shown by default.
<code>--show-request</code>	Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS. Type: Flag Valid values: None Default: false
<code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code>	Specifies 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, --show-long, --show-xml, and --quiet</code> . Type: Flag Valid values: None Default: <code>--show-table</code>
<code>-U, --url VALUE</code>	The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code> . This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call. Type: String Valid values: A valid HTTP or HTTPS URL. Default: Uses the value specified in <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code> , if set.

Output

This command returns a table that contains the following:

- Time - The time the metrics were taken.
- SampleCount - No description available for this column.
- Average - The average value.
- Sum - The sum of values.
- Minimum - The minimum observed value.

- Maximum - The maximum observed value.
- Unit - The 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.

```
mon-get-stats CPUUtilization --start-time 2013-02-14T23:00:00.000Z
--end-time 2013-03-14T23:00:00.000Z --period 3600 --statistics
"Average,Minimum,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.

```
mon-get-stats CPUUtilization --start-time 2013-02-14T23:00:00.000Z
--end-time 2013-03-14T23:00:00.000Z --period 3600 --statistics
"Average,Minimum,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.

```
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" --namespace "MyService" --dimensions
"User=SomeUser,Stack=Test"
```

Example Request

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

```
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 \(p. 46\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarms \(p. 17\)](#)

mon-list-metrics

Description

Lists the names, namespaces, and dimensions of the metrics associated with your AWS account. You can filter metrics 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
<code>-d, --dimensions</code> <code>"key1=value1,key2=value2..."</code>	The dimensions of the metric to retrieve. 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: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1"</code> <code>--dimensions "key2=value2"</code>• All in one option: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2"</code>

Name	Description
	<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 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> <p>Required: No</p>
<p><code>-m, --metric-name VALUE</code></p>	<p>The name of the metric. To be included in the results, the metric name must match the requested metric name exactly. If no metric name is specified no filtering is done. Any other requested filters are 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>Required: No</p>
<p><code>-n, --namespace VALUE</code></p>	<p>The namespace 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> <p>Required: No</p>

Common Options

Name	Description
<p><code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code></p>	<p>The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. All CloudWatch requests must be signed using your access key ID and secret access key.</p> <p>Type: String</p>

Name	Description
	<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, --ec2-cert-file-path VALUE</code></p>	<p>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 VALUE</code></p>	<p>The connection timeout value, in seconds.</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>
<p><code>--delimiter VALUE</code></p>	<p>The 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, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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>
<p><code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code></p>	<p>The access key ID 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 is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<p><code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code></p>	<p>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--region VALUE</code></p>	<p>The 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>
<p><code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code></p>	<p>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--show-empty-fields</code></p>	<p>Shows 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>
<p><code>--show-request</code></p>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>

Name	Description
<code>--show-table</code> , <code>--show-long</code> , <code>--show-xml</code> , <code>--quiet</code>	<p>Specifies 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</code> , <code>--url VALUE</code>	<p>The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call.</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 - 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.

```
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 lists your metrics with the specified name.

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

Example Request

This example lists your metrics that belong to the specified namespace.

```
mon-list-metrics --namespace MyService
```

Example Request

This example lists your metrics with the specified dimension names and values.

```
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 \(p. 17\)](#)

mon-put-data

Description

Adds metric data points to the specified 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
<code>-d, --dimensions</code> <code>"key1=value1,key2=value2..."</code>	<p>The dimensions that uniquely identify the 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: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1"</code> <code>--dimensions "key2=value2"</code> All in one option: <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> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>-m, --metric-name</code> <code>VALUE1,VALUE2,VALUE3...</code>	<p>The name of the metric.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any valid metric name between 1 and 250 characters.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<code>n, --namespace</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The namespace of the metric. 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> <p>Required: Yes</p>

Name	Description
<p><code>-s, --statistic Values</code> <code>"key1=value1,key2=value2..."</code></p>	<p>The statistics to store for the specified 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> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<p><code>-t, --timestamp VALUE</code></p>	<p>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> <p>Required: No</p>

Name	Description
<code>-u, --unit VALUE</code>	<p>The unit for the metric.</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>Required: No</p>

Name	Description
<code>-v, --value VALUE</code>	<p>A single value to 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>Required: Yes</p>

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. 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>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>The 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>The delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p>

Name	Description
	<p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>
<p><code>--headers</code></p>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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>
<p><code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code></p>	<p>The access key ID 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 is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code></p>	<p>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--region VALUE</code></p>	<p>The 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>

Name	Description
<p><code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code></p>	<p>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--show-empty-fields</code></p>	<p>Shows 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>
<p><code>--show-request</code></p>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<p><code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code></p>	<p>Specifies 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>
<p><code>-U, --url VALUE</code></p>	<p>The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call.</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.

```
mon-put-data --metric-name RequestCount --namespace "MyService"  
--timestamp 2013-11-25T00:00:00.000Z --statisticValues  
"Sum=250,Minimum=30,Maximum=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.

```
mon-put-data --metric-name RequestCount --namespace "MyService" --dimensions  
"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 \(p. 58\)](#)

mon-put-metric-alarm

Description

Creates or updates an alarm and associates it with the specified 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, `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] [--extendedstatistic 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
AlarmName	<p>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>.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: A UTF-8 string.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<code>--actions-enabled VALUE</code>	<p>Indicates whether actions should be executed when the alarm changes state.</p> <p>Type: Boolean</p> <p>Valid values: True or False</p> <p>Default: True</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--alarm-actions VALUE1,VALUE2,VALUE3...</code>	<p>The 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). Using alarm actions, you can publish to an Amazon SNS topic, activate an Auto Scaling policy, or stop, terminate, or recover an Amazon EC2 instance.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>If you are using an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account to create or modify an alarm, you must have the following Amazon EC2 permissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>ec2:DescribeInstanceStatus</code> and <code>ec2:DescribeInstances</code> for all alarms on Amazon EC2 instance status metrics.

Name	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>ec2:StopInstances</code> for alarms with stop actions. • <code>ec2:TerminateInstances</code> for alarms with terminate actions. • <code>ec2:DescribeInstanceRecoveryAttribute</code>, and <code>ec2:RecoverInstances</code> for alarms with recover actions. <p>If you have read/write permissions for Amazon CloudWatch but not for Amazon EC2, you can still create an alarm but the stop or terminate actions won't be performed on the Amazon EC2 instance. However, if you are later granted permission to use the associated Amazon EC2 APIs, the alarm actions you created earlier will be performed. For more information about IAM permissions, see Permissions and Policies in <i>IAM User Guide</i>.</p> <p>If you are using an IAM role (for example, an Amazon EC2 instance profile), you cannot stop or terminate the instance using alarm actions. However, you can still see the alarm state and perform any other actions such as Amazon SNS notifications or Auto Scaling policies.</p> <p>If you are using temporary security credentials granted using the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS), you cannot stop or terminate an Amazon EC2 instance using alarm actions.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: An ARN for an Amazon SNS topic, an Auto Scaling policy, or an ARN to stop, terminate, or recover an Amazon EC2 instance.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<p><code>--alarm-description</code> <i>VALUE</i></p>	<p>The description of the alarm.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any Unicode string between 1 and 255 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: No</p>

Name	Description
<code>--comparison-operator VALUE</code>	<p>The comparison operator used to compare a data point to the threshold.</p> <p>Type: Enumeration</p> <p>Valid values: one of GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold, GreaterThanThreshold, LessThanThreshold, or LessThanOrEqualToThreshold</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2..."</code>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One option per dimension: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1"</code> <code>--dimensions "key2=value2"</code> • All in one option: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2"</code> <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> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--evaluation-periods VALUE</code>	<p>The number of consecutive periods for which the value of the metric is compared to the threshold to determine alarm status.</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: A number greater than zero.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<code>--metric-name VALUE</code>	<p>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> <p>Required: Yes</p>

Name	Description
<code>--namespace <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>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> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<code>--ok-actions <i>VALUE1, VALUE2, VALUE3 . . .</i></code>	<p>The 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).</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid ARN identifier.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--period <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>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> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<code>--statistic <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>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> <p>Required: You must specify <code>--statistic</code> or <code>--extendedstatistic</code>.</p>
<code>--extendedstatistic <i>VALUE</i></code>	<p>The percentile statistic of the metric on which to alarm.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any percentile, with up to two decimal places (for example, p95.45).</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: You must specify <code>--statistic</code> or <code>--extendedstatistic</code>.</p>

Name	Description
<p><code>--threshold VALUE</code></p>	<p>The threshold that data points are 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> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<p><code>--unit VALUE</code></p>	<p>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> <p>Required: No</p>

Name	Description
<code>--insufficient-data-actions</code> <i>VALUE1,VALUE2,VALUE3...</i>	<p>The 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).</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid ARN identifier.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: No</p>

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file</code> <i>VALUE</i>	<p>The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. 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>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>The connection timeout value, in seconds.</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Valid values: Any positive number.</p> <p>Default: 30</p>

Name	Description
<code>--delimiter VALUE</code>	<p>The 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, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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>The access key ID 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 is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is 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>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

Name	Description
<code>--region VALUE</code>	<p>The 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>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	<p>Shows 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>Specifies 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>The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call.</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 that publishes a message to a topic when CPU utilization of an EC2 instances exceeds 90 percent for three consecutive one minute periods.

```
mon-put-metric-alarm --alarm-name my-alarm --alarm-description "some desc" \  
--metric-name CPUUtilization --namespace AWS/EC2 --statistic Average --  
period 60 --threshold 90 \  
--comparison-operator GreaterThanThreshold --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 \(p. 51\)](#)

mon-set-alarm-state

Description

Temporarily changes the alarm state of the specified alarm. 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
AlarmName	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 Required: Yes
<code>--state-reason</code> <i>VALUE</i>	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 Required: Yes
<code>--state-reason-data</code> <i>VALUE</i>	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 Required: No
<code>--state-value</code> <i>VALUE</i>	The state the alarm should be set to. Type: Enumeration Valid values: ALARM, OK or INSUFFICIENT_DATA Default: n/a

Name	Description
	Required: Yes

Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file VALUE</code>	<p>The location of the file with your AWS credentials. You can set this value 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 fails. 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>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>The 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>The delimiter to use when displaying delimited (long) results.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Any string.</p> <p>Default: Comma (,)</p>

Name	Description
<p><code>--headers</code></p>	<p>If you are displaying tabular or delimited results, include the column headers. If you are showing XML results, return 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>
<p><code>-I, --access-key-id VALUE</code></p>	<p>The access key ID 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 is ignored. All requests to CloudWatch must be signed, otherwise the request is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: A valid access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>-K, --ec2-private-key-file-path VALUE</code></p>	<p>The private key that will be used to sign the request. Using public/private keys causes the CLI to use SOAP. The request is signed with a public certificate and private key. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>EC2_CERT</code>, otherwise the value is 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 is rejected.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: The path to a valid ASN.1 private key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--region VALUE</code></p>	<p>The 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>

Name	Description
<p><code>S, --secret-key VALUE</code></p>	<p>The secret access key that will be used to sign the request, in conjunction with an access key ID. This parameter must be used in conjunction with <code>--access-key-id</code>, otherwise this option is ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: Your access key ID.</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<p><code>--show-empty-fields</code></p>	<p>Shows 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>
<p><code>--show-request</code></p>	<p>Displays the URL the CLI uses to call AWS.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: None</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<p><code>--show-table, --show-long, --show-xml, --quiet</code></p>	<p>Specifies 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>
<p><code>-U, --url VALUE</code></p>	<p>The URL used to contact CloudWatch. You can set this value using the environment variable <code>AWS_CLOUDWATCH_URL</code>. This value is used in conjunction with <code>--region</code> to create the expected URL. This option overrides the URL for the service call.</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`.

```
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 \(p. 17\)](#)

mon-version

Description

Prints the version number of the CLI and API for CloudWatch.

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.

```
mon-version
```

The following is example output.

```
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 \(p. 6\)](#)

Document History

The following table describes the important changes to the Amazon CloudWatch CLI 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 User Guide to this new guide	<p>Moved the Amazon CloudWatch CLI content from the Amazon CloudWatch User 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