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# Amazon CloudWatch

## Command Line Reference

### API Version 2010-08-01



## **Amazon CloudWatch: Command Line Reference**

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# Welcome

As of November 7, 2017, we are no longer supporting the CloudWatch command line interface with new functionality. It is not available for download. The CloudWatch CLI reference documentation is still available.

We encourage customers to use the AWS Command Line Interface. The AWS CLI includes all existing and new CloudWatch commands, and is the only command line interface being updated. For information about installing the AWS CLI, see [Installing the AWS Command Line Interface](#). For information about CloudWatch commands in the AWS CLI, see [cloudwatch](#).

# Set Up the Command Line Interface

As of November 7, 2017, we are no longer supporting the CloudWatch command line interface with new functionality. It is not available for download. The CloudWatch CLI reference documentation is still available.

We encourage customers to use the AWS Command Line Interface. The AWS CLI includes all existing and new CloudWatch commands, and is the only command line interface being updated. For information about installing the AWS CLI, see [Installing the AWS Command Line Interface](#). For information about CloudWatch commands in the AWS CLI, see [cloudwatch](#).

# 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).

As of November 7, 2017, we are no longer supporting this CloudWatch command line interface with new functionality and it is no longer available for download. We encourage customers to 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. 3)
- [mon-delete-alarms](#) (p. 4)
- [mon-describe-alarm-history](#) (p. 9)
- [mon-describe-alarms](#) (p. 14)
- [mon-describe-alarms-for-metric](#) (p. 19)
- [mon-disable-alarm-actions](#) (p. 27)
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- [mon-get-stats](#) (p. 35)
- [mon-list-metrics](#) (p. 43)
- [mon-put-data](#) (p. 48)
- [mon-put-metric-alarm](#) (p. 55)
- [mon-set-alarm-state](#) (p. 64)
- [mon-version](#) (p. 69)

## 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 Command \(p. 69\)](#)

## mon-delete-alarms

### Description

Deletes the specified alarms.

### Syntax

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



## Options

Name	Description
AlarmNames AlarmNames	<p>The names of the alarms to delete, separated by a space. You can also set this value using <code>--alarm-name</code>.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: The name of the alarm, which must be between 1 and 255 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<code>-f, --force</code>	<p>Deletes the alarms without prompting you for confirmation. By default, the <code>mon-delete-alarms</code> command prompts you for confirmation before deleting alarms.</p> <p>Type: Flag</p> <p>Valid values: n/a</p> <p>Default: You are prompted before deleting each alarm.</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>

Name	Description
	<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> VALUE	<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> VALUE	<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> VALUE	<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 <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>
<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: <code>false</code></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 \(p. 55\)](#)
- [mon-disable-alarm-actions \(p. 27\)](#)
- [mon-enable-alarm-actions \(p. 31\)](#)

# 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 AlarmNames	<p>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>.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p> <p>Valid values: Any string between 1 and 255 characters in length.</p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: No</p>
--end-date VALUE	<p>The end of the date range for history.</p> <p>Type: Date</p>

Name	Description
	<p>Valid values: Date in YYYY-MM-DD format.</p> <p>Default: The current date.</p> <p>Required: No</p>
<code>--history-item-type</code> VALUE	<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</code> VALUE	<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</code> VALUE	<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> VALUE	<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> VALUE	<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> VALUE	<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> VALUE	<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> VALUE	<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. 14)
- [mon-describe-alarms-for-metric](#) (p. 19)

# 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
AlarmNames AlarmNames	<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</code> VALUE	<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</code> VALUE	<p>Prefix of alarm names.</p> <p>Type: Argument</p>

Name	Description
	<p>Valid values: The prefix of an existing alarm name.</p> <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
<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 - 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
GreaterThanOrEqualTo 100.0
my-alarm2 OK      arn:aws:sns:... AWS/EC2     CPUUtilization 60      Average    5
GreaterThanOrEqualTo 800.0
```

## Related Topics

### Download

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

### Related Action

- [DescribeAlarms](#)

### Related Commands

- [mon-describe-alarm-history \(p. 9\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarms-for-metric \(p. 19\)](#)

# 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
--dimensions - "key1=value1,key2=value2..."	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"> <li>• One option per dimension: --dimensions "key1=value1"</li> <li>• --dimensions "key2=value2"</li> </ul>

Name	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All in one option: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2"</code></li> </ul> <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 <a href="#">AWS Namespaces</a>.</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 VALUE</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 VALUE</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
<p><code>--unit VALUE</code></p>	<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"> <li>• Seconds</li> <li>• Microseconds</li> <li>• Milliseconds</li> <li>• Bytes</li> <li>• Kilobytes</li> <li>• Megabytes</li> <li>• Gigabytes</li> <li>• Terabytes</li> <li>• Bits</li> <li>• Kilobits</li> <li>• Megabits</li> <li>• Gigabits</li> <li>• Terabits</li> <li>• Percent</li> <li>• Count</li> <li>• Bytes/Second</li> <li>• Kilobytes/Second</li> <li>• Megabytes/Second</li> <li>• Gigabytes/Second</li> <li>• Terabytes/Second</li> <li>• Bits/Second</li> <li>• Kilobits/Second</li> <li>• Megabits/Second</li> <li>• Gigabits/Second</li> <li>• Terabits/Second</li> <li>• Count/Second</li> <li>• None</li> </ul> <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>

Name	Description
<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>
<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>	<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>
<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 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	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					
		80.0					

## Related Topics

### Download

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

### Related Action

- [DescribeAlarmForMetric](#)

## Related Commands

- [mon-describe-alarm-history](#) (p. 9)
- [mon-describe-alarms](#) (p. 14)

# 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 AlarmNames</code>	<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 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>

Name	Description
<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 <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>
<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: <code>false</code></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 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. 31)
- [mon-delete-alarms](#) (p. 4)

# mon-enable-alarm-actions

## Description

Enables all actions for the specified alarms.

## Syntax

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

## Options

Name	Description
AlarmNames AlarmNames	<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> VALUE	<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>

Name	Description
<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 <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>
<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: <code>false</code></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 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. 27)
- [mon-delete-alarms](#) (p. 4)

# 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>
<code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2..."</code>	<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"> <li>• One option per dimension: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1" --dimensions "key2=value2"</code></li> <li>• All in one option: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2"</code></li> </ul> <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</p>

Name	Description
	<p>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>--end-time</code> VALUE</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</code> VALUE</p>	<p>The namespace of the metric. For more information about namespaces, see <a href="#">AWS Namespaces</a>.</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</code> VALUE</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</code> VALUE1, VALUE2, VALUE3...</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> VALUE	<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 VALUE</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"> <li>• Seconds</li> <li>• Microseconds</li> <li>• Milliseconds</li> <li>• Bytes</li> <li>• Kilobytes</li> <li>• Megabytes</li> <li>• Gigabytes</li> <li>• Terabytes</li> <li>• Bits</li> <li>• Kilobits</li> <li>• Megabits</li> <li>• Gigabits</li> <li>• Terabits</li> <li>• Percent</li> <li>• Count</li> <li>• Bytes/Second</li> <li>• Kilobytes/Second</li> <li>• Megabytes/Second</li> <li>• Gigabytes/Second</li> <li>• Terabytes/Second</li> <li>• Bits/Second</li> <li>• Kilobits/Second</li> <li>• Megabits/Second</li> <li>• Gigabits/Second</li> <li>• Terabits/Second</li> <li>• Count/Second</li> <li>• None</li> </ul> <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>

Name	Description
<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>
<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>	<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>
<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 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 \(p. 43\)](#)
- [mon-describe-alarms \(p. 14\)](#)

## 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
-d, --dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2..."	<p>The dimensions of the metric to retrieve. You can specify dimensions two ways and the formats can be combined or used interchangeably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One option per dimension: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1"</code> <code>--dimensions "key2=value2"</code></li> <li>• All in one option: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2"</code></li> </ul>

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 <a href="#">AWS Namespaces</a>.</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>



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
<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 <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>
<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: <code>false</code></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 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 \(p. 14\)](#)

## 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"> <li>One option per dimension: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1"</code> <code>--dimensions "key2=value2"</code></li> <li>All in one option: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2"</code></li> </ul> <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> <code>VALUE</code>	<p>The namespace of the metric. For more information about namespaces, see <a href="#">AWS Namespaces</a>.</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: <code>SampleCount</code>, <code>Sum</code>, <code>Maximum</code>, and <code>Minimum</code>. All these values must be a value between <code>1E-130</code> and <code>1E130</code>.</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 <code>2013-07-30T12:30:00-07:00</code>, or in UTC: <code>2013-07-30T19:30:00Z</code>.</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"><li>• Seconds</li><li>• Microseconds</li><li>• Milliseconds</li><li>• Bytes</li><li>• Kilobytes</li><li>• Megabytes</li><li>• Gigabytes</li><li>• Terabytes</li><li>• Bits</li><li>• Kilobits</li><li>• Megabits</li><li>• Gigabits</li><li>• Terabits</li><li>• Percent</li><li>• Count</li><li>• Bytes/Second</li><li>• Kilobytes/Second</li><li>• Megabytes/Second</li><li>• Gigabytes/Second</li><li>• Terabytes/Second</li><li>• Bits/Second</li><li>• Kilobits/Second</li><li>• Megabits/Second</li><li>• Gigabits/Second</li><li>• Terabits/Second</li><li>• Count/Second</li><li>• None</li></ul> <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>



Name	Description
	<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>
<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 \(p. 55\)](#)

# 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</code> VALUE	<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</code> VALUE1, VALUE2, VALUE3...	<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 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling policy, or stop, terminate, or recover an Amazon EC2 instance.</p> <p><b>Note</b></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"> <li><code>ec2:DescribeInstanceStatus</code> and <code>ec2:DescribeInstances</code> for all alarms on Amazon EC2 instance status metrics.</li> </ul>

Name	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>ec2:StopInstances</code> for alarms with stop actions.</li> <li>• <code>ec2:TerminateInstances</code> for alarms with terminate actions.</li> <li>• <code>ec2:DescribeInstanceRecoveryAttribute</code>, and <code>ec2:RecoverInstances</code> for alarms with recover actions.</li> </ul> <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 <a href="#">Permissions and Policies in IAM User Guide</a>.</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 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling policies. 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>
<code>--alarm-description</code> VALUE	<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 <code>GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold</code>, <code>GreaterThanThreshold</code>, <code>LessThanThreshold</code>, or <code>LessThanOrEqualToThreshold</code></p> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: Yes</p>
<code>--dimensions</code> <code>"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"> <li>• One option per dimension: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1"</code>  <code>--dimensions "key2=value2"</code></li> <li>• All in one option: <code>--dimensions "key1=value1,key2=value2"</code></li> </ul> <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>--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 VALUE</code>	<p>The namespace of the metric on which to alarm. For more information about namespaces, see <a href="#">AWS Namespaces</a>.</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 VALUE1, VALUE2, VALUE3...</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 VALUE</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 VALUE</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 VALUE</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"> <li>• Seconds</li> <li>• Microseconds</li> <li>• Milliseconds</li> <li>• Bytes</li> <li>• Kilobytes</li> <li>• Megabytes</li> <li>• Gigabytes</li> <li>• Terabytes</li> <li>• Bits</li> <li>• Kilobits</li> <li>• Megabits</li> <li>• Gigabits</li> <li>• Terabits</li> <li>• Percent</li> <li>• Count</li> <li>• Bytes/Second</li> <li>• Kilobytes/Second</li> <li>• Megabytes/Second</li> <li>• Gigabytes/Second</li> <li>• Terabytes/Second</li> <li>• Bits/Second</li> <li>• Kilobits/Second</li> <li>• Megabits/Second</li> <li>• Gigabits/Second</li> <li>• Terabits/Second</li> <li>• Count/Second</li> <li>• None</li> </ul> <p>Default: n/a</p> <p>Required: No</p>



Name	Description
<code>--insufficient-data-actions</code> <code>VALUE1,VALUE2,VALUE3...</code>	<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> <code>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</code> <code>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</code> <code>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</code> <code>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>
<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>
<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>

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 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 \(p. 48\)](#)

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

## Common Options

Name	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file</code> VALUE	<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</p>

Name	Description
	<p>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>
<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>

Name	Description
<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>
<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>	<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>
<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 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 \(p. 14\)](#)

## 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 \(p. 2\)](#)

### Rel(see --extendedstatistic parameter)ated Command

- [mon-cmd \(p. 3\)](#)

# 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 7 November 2017.

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 <a href="#">Getting Set Up with the AWS Command Line Interface</a> in the <i>AWS Command Line Interface User Guide</i>.</p>	28 February 2014
The CloudWatch CLI is being retired.	As of November 7, 2017, we are no longer supporting the CloudWatch command line interface with new functionality. It is not available for download.	7 November 2017