

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is 'aws cloud watch put-metric-data'. The page content is the AWS CLI Command Reference for 'put-metric-data'. It includes a note about viewing documentation for an older major version of the AWS CLI (version 1), a note about AWS CLI version 2 being the latest major version, and a note about the AWS CLI version 2 installation instructions and migration guide. The command syntax is shown as:

```
put-metric-data
[--namespace <value>
[--metric-data <value>]
[--metric-name <value>]
[--timestamp <value>]
[--unit <value>]
[--value <value>]
[--dimensions <value>]
[--statistic-values <value>]
[--storage-resolution <value>]
[--cli-input-json <value>]
[--generate-cli-skeleton <value>]
[--debug]
[--endpoint-url <value>]
[--no-verify-ssl]
[--no-paginate]
[--output <value>]
[--query <value>]
[--profile <value>]
[--region <value>]
[--version <value>]
[--color <value>]
[--no-sign-request]
[--ca-bundle <value>]
[--cli-read-timeout <value>]
[--cli-connect-timeout <value>]]
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is 'aws cloud watch put-metric-data'. The page content is the AWS CLI Command Reference for 'put-metric-data'. The 'Options' section is highlighted in blue. The command syntax is shown as:

```
put-metric-data
[--namespace <value>
[--metric-data <value>]
[--metric-name <value>]
[--timestamp <value>]
[--unit <value>]
[--value <value>]
[--dimensions <value>]
[--statistic-values <value>]
[--storage-resolution <value>]
[--cli-input-json <value>]
[--generate-cli-skeleton <value>]
[--debug]
[--endpoint-url <value>]
[--no-verify-ssl]
[--no-paginate]
[--output <value>]
[--query <value>]
[--profile <value>]
[--region <value>]
[--version <value>]
[--color <value>]
[--no-sign-request]
[--ca-bundle <value>]
[--cli-read-timeout <value>]
[--cli-connect-timeout <value>]]
```

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/cloudwatch/put-metric-data.html>. The page title is "AWS CLI Command Reference". It contains a code snippet for putting metric data:[{"MetricName": "New Posts", "Timestamp": "Wednesday, June 12, 2013 8:28:20 PM", "Value": 0.5, "Unit": "Count"}]

For more information, see [Publishing Custom Metrics](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide*.

**To specify multiple dimensions**

The following example illustrates how to specify multiple dimensions. Each dimension is specified as a Name=Value pair. Multiple dimensions are separated by a comma.:.

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name Buffers --namespace MyNameSpace --unit Bytes --value 231434333 --dimensions InstanceID=1-23456789,InstanceType=m1.small
```

## Output

None

```
C:\Users\eshwar.l>aws s3 ls
2022-12-06 12:15:44 autockingucket
2023-01-31 19:16:03 aws-quicksetup-patchpolicy-789576624500-nlutc
2023-01-31 19:15:15 aws-quicksetup-patchpolicy-access-log-789576624500-nlutc
2023-02-05 11:29:42 myvcflow2
2022-12-04 21:53:54 replicabucketttt
2022-12-06 12:15:44 websitetb

C:\Users\eshwar.l>
```

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Management Console home page. The left sidebar includes sections for CloudWatch, Alarms (with 2 alerts), Logs (Log groups, Logs Insights), Metrics (All metrics, Explorer, Streams), and X-Ray traces. The main content area features a "Get started with CloudWatch" section with four cards: "Create alarms" (Set alarms on any of your metrics to receive notification when your metric crosses your specified threshold), "Create a default dashboard" (Create and name any CloudWatch dashboard CloudWatch-Default to display it here), "View logs" (Monitor using your existing system, application and custom log files), and "View events" (Write rules to indicate which events are of interest to your application and what automated action to take). Below this is a "Get started with Application Insights" section and a "Configure Application Insights" button. The bottom navigation bar includes links for Feedback, Language, and cookie preferences, along with a search bar and system status information.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics search interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Feedback, Language, and cookie preferences, along with a search bar and system status information. The main content area is titled "Metrics" and shows an "Untitled graph" section. It features a search bar with "Mumbai" selected and a query input field containing "memory". A message below the search bar states "Your search - memory - did not match any metrics." Below this, a "Tips:" section provides guidance: "Tags such as EC2 instance name tags are not supported in metric search.", "Make sure that all words are spelled correctly.", "Try different keywords.", and "Try fewer keywords." The bottom navigation bar includes links for Feedback, Language, and cookie preferences, along with a search bar and system status information.

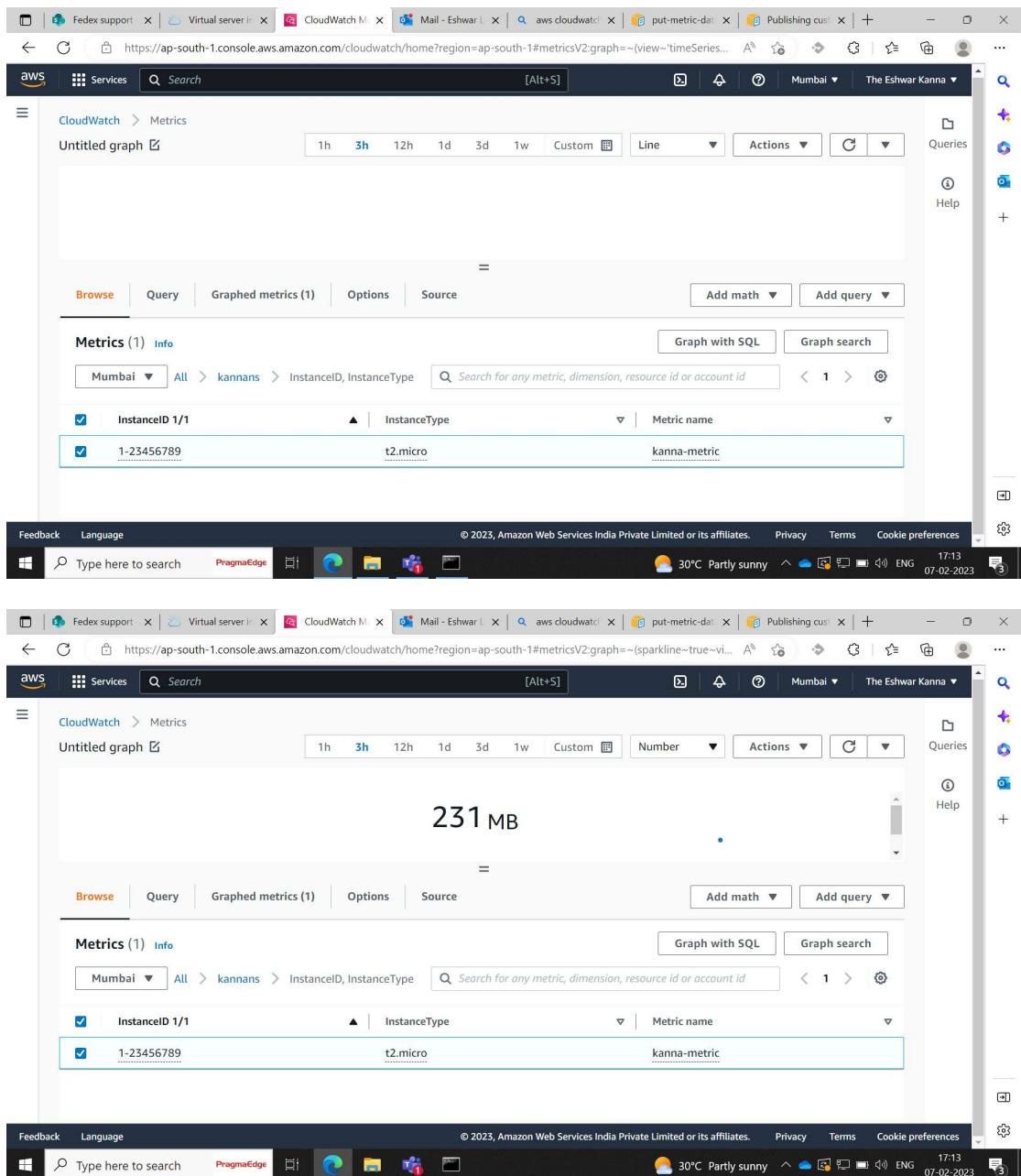
```
cmd Select Command Prompt
transfer          | transcribe
voice-id          | translate
waf-regional     | waf
wellarchitected   | wafv2
workdocs          | wisdom
workmail          | worklink
workspaces        | workmessagflow
xray              | workspaces-web
s3                | s3api
configure         | ddb
history           | deploy
help               | opsworks-cm
help               | cli-dev

C:\Users\eshwar.l>aws s3 ls
2022-12-06 12:15:44 autockingucket
2023-01-31 19:16:03 aws-quicksetup-patchpolicy-789576624500-nlutc
2023-01-31 19:15:19 aws-quicksetup-patchpolicy-access-log-789576624500-nlutc
2023-02-05 11:29:42 myvcfow2
2022-12-04 21:53:54 replicabucketttt
2022-12-06 12:15:44 websitetb

C:\Users\eshwar.l>aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kannna-metric --namespace kannnams --unit Bytes --value 231434333 --dimensions InstanceID=1-23456789,InstanceType=t2.micro
usage: aws [options] <command> <subcommand> [<subcommand> ...] [parameters]
to see help text, you can run:
aws help
aws <command> help
aws <command> <subcommand> help

Unknown options: Team=web, Country=India,
C:\Users\eshwar.l>aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kannna-metric --namespace kannnams --unit Bytes --value 231434333 --dimensions InstanceID=1-23456789,InstanceType=t2.micro
C:\Users\eshwar.l>
```

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics console. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs for 'Services' and 'Search'. Below it, a sidebar on the left lists 'CloudWatch > Metrics' and 'Untitled graph'. The main area displays a graph interface with a search bar at the top labeled 'Search for any metric, dimension, resource id or account id'. A dropdown menu 'Mumbai' is open. Below the search bar, there are sections for 'Custom namespaces' (showing 'kannnams') and 'AWS namespaces'. The bottom of the page includes a footer with links for 'Feedback', 'Language', and copyright information: '© 2023, Amazon Web Services India Private Limited or its affiliates.' The status bar at the bottom right shows the date '07-02-2023' and time '17:12'.



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/eshwar.  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws ec2 describe-instances | tail -10 | Head 3  
Head: cannot open '3' for reading: No such file or directory  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws ec2 describe-instances | tail -10 | Head 2  
Head: cannot open '2' for reading: No such file or directory  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws ec2 describe-instances | tail -10 | Head 1  
Head: cannot open '1' for reading: No such file or directory  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws ec2 describe-instances | tail -10 | Head -2  
"MaintenanceOptions": {  
    "AutoRecovery": "default"  
}  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws ec2 describe-instances | tail -10 | Head +2  
Head: cannot open '+2' for reading: No such file or directory  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws ec2 describe-instances | tail -10 | Head -2  
"MaintenanceOptions": {  
    "AutoRecovery": "default"  
}  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws ec2 describe-instances | tail -10 | Head -2 | awk '{print $1}'  
awk: cmd. line:1: [print $1]  
awk: cmd. line:1: ^ syntax error  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws ec2 describe-instances | tail -10 | Head -2 | awk '{print $1}'  
"MaintenanceOptions": {  
    "AutoRecovery":  
}  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ |
```

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/eshwar.  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ x=$(aws ec2 describe-volumes | tail -10 | Head -1 | awk '{print $1}')  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ echo $x  
"Size":  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ x=$(aws ec2 describe-volumes | tail -10 | Head -1 | awk '{print $2}')  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ echo $x  
8,  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kannan-status-metric --namespace kannans --unit Bytes --value $x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web  
[<class 'decimal.conversionsyntax'>]  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ x=300  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ echo $x  
300  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kannan-status-metric --namespace kannans --unit Bytes --value $x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~  
$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kannan-status-metric --namespace ramstatus --unit Bytes --value $x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web  
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
```

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/eshwar.l
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ x=$(aws ec2 describe-volumes | tail -10 | Head -1 | awk '{print $1}')
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ echo $x
"Size":
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ x=$(aws ec2 describe-volumes | tail -10 | Head -1 | awk '{print $2}')
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ echo $x
8,
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kann>Status-metric --namespace kannans --unit Bytes --value $x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web
[<class 'decimal.Conversionsyntax'>]
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ x=300
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ echo $x
300
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kann>Status-metric --namespace kannans --unit Bytes --value $x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kann>Status-metric --namespace ramstatus --unit Bytes --value $x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$
```

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/eshwar.l
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ x=$(aws ec2 describe-volumes | tail -10 | Head -1 | awk '{print $1}')
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ echo $x
"Size":
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ x=$(aws ec2 describe-volumes | tail -10 | Head -1 | awk '{print $2}')
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ echo $x
8,
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kann>Status-metric --namespace kannans --unit Bytes --value $x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web
[<class 'decimal.conversionsyntax'>]
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ x=300
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ echo $x
300
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kann>Status-metric --namespace kannans --unit Bytes --value $x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kann>Status-metric --namespace ramstatus --unit Bytes --value $x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web
eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~
$
```

Screenshot of the AWS CloudWatch Metrics console showing a graph for a metric named "kanna-status-metric". The graph displays a single data series with a value of 300 B over a 3-hour period. The interface includes navigation buttons (1h, 3h, 12h, 1d, 3d, 1w, Custom), a time range selector, and various actions like Add math and Add query.

**Metrics (1) Info**

Mumbai > All > kannans > Country, Team > Search for any metric, dimension, resource id or account id

Metrics (1)

Team: web

Dimensions: Country=India, Team=web

Value: 300 B

Graph with SQL | Graph search

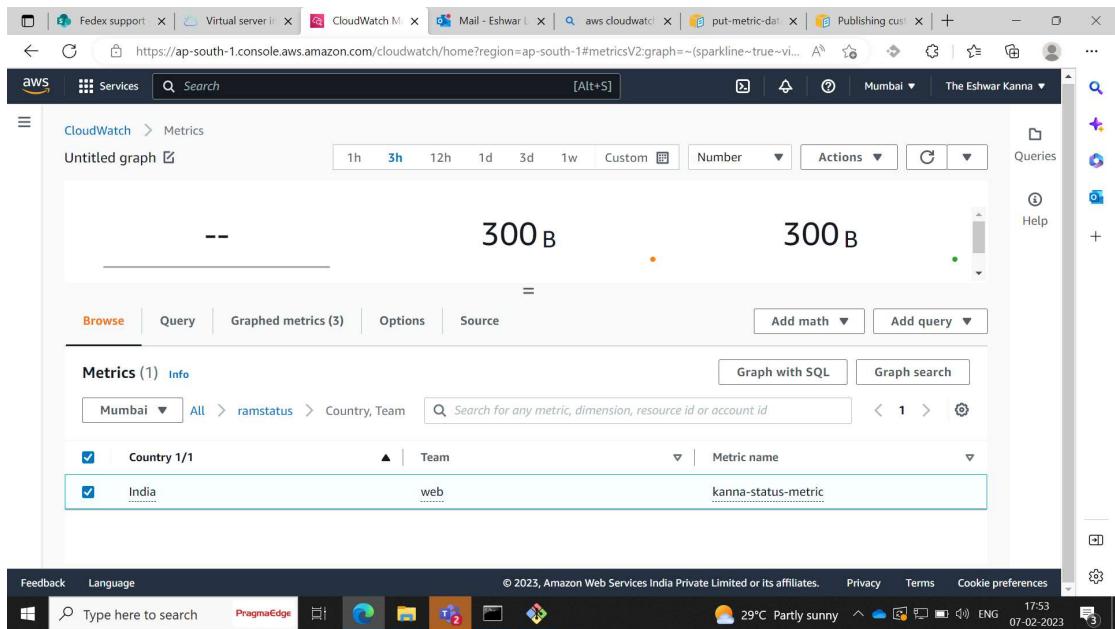
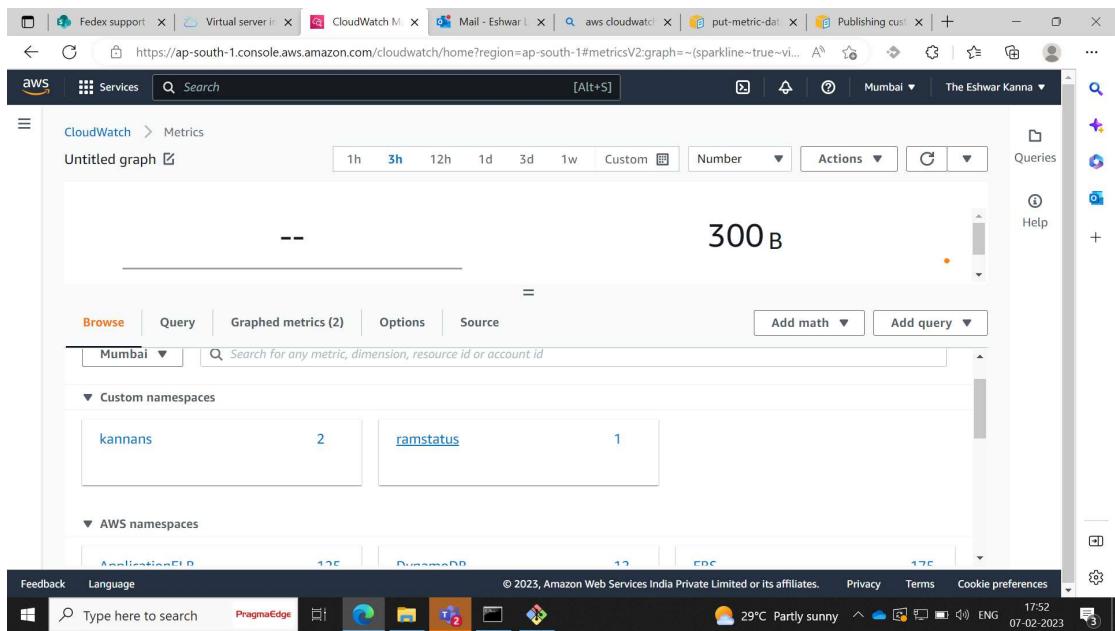
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29°C Partly sunny 17:52 07-02-2023

MINGW64:/c/Users/eshwar]\$ eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~\$ x=\$(aws ec2 describe-volumes | tail -10 | Head -1 | awk '{print \$1}')\$ echo \$x\$ "Size":\$ eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~\$ x=\$(aws ec2 describe-volumes | tail -10 | Head -1 | awk '{print \$2}')\$ echo \$x\$ 8,\$ eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~\$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kannan-status-metric --namespace kannans --unit Bytes --value \$x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web\$ [<class 'decimal.conversionsyntax'>]\$ eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~\$ x=300\$ eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~\$ echo \$x\$ 300\$ eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~\$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kannan-status-metric --namespace kannans --unit Bytes --value \$x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web\$ eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~\$ aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name kannan-status-metric --namespace ramstatus --unit Bytes --value \$x --dimensions Country=India,Team=web\$ eshwar.l@PE-LP-195 MINGW64 ~\$ |

Type here to search PragmaEdge 29°C Partly sunny 17:52 07-02-2023



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Management Console. The left sidebar has sections for CloudWatch, Favorites and recent, Dashboards, Alarms, Logs, Metrics, and X-Ray traces. The main area is titled "Custom dashboards" and shows a table with one row: "No dashboards". A message says "You have not created any dashboards." There is a "Create dashboard" button at the bottom. The status bar at the bottom indicates it's 29°C Partly sunny, 17:55, and the date is 07-02-2023.

This screenshot shows the same AWS CloudWatch Management Console interface as above, but with a modal dialog box open. The dialog is titled "Create new dashboard" and has a "Dashboard name" input field containing "customddb". Below the input field is a note about valid characters: "Valid characters in dashboard names include \"0-9A-Za-z-\_\"." At the bottom of the dialog are "Cancel" and "Create dashboard" buttons. The status bar at the bottom indicates it's 29°C Partly sunny, 17:55, and the date is 07-02-2023.

Screenshot of the AWS CloudWatch Management Console showing the "Add widget" dialog. The dialog lists various widget types:

- Explorer**: A single widget with multiple tag-based graphs.
- Line**: Compare metrics over time.
- Stacked area**: Compare the total over time.
- Number**: Instantly see the latest value and trend for a metric.
- Gauge**: See the latest value of a metric within a lower and upper range.
- Bar**: Compare categories of data.
- Pie**: Show percentage or proportional data.
- Custom widget - New**: Code widgets using Lambda and more.

The dialog also includes a "Feedback" and "Language" section at the bottom.

Screenshot of the AWS CloudWatch Management Console showing the "Add to this dashboard" dialog. The dialog asks "From which data source would you like to create the widget?" with two options:

- Metrics**: Create widget based on Metrics and configure your widget on the next step.
- Logs**: Create widget based on query results from CloudWatch Logs Insights.

The dialog also includes a "Feedback" and "Language" section at the bottom.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics console interface. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Browse' (selected), 'Query', 'Graphed metrics', 'Options', and 'Source'. Below these tabs, there are six data cards:

| Category   | Value |
|------------|-------|
| EC2        | 270   |
| ELB        | 74    |
| Firehose   | 2     |
| Lambda     | 26    |
| Logs       | 14    |
| NetworkELB | 166   |

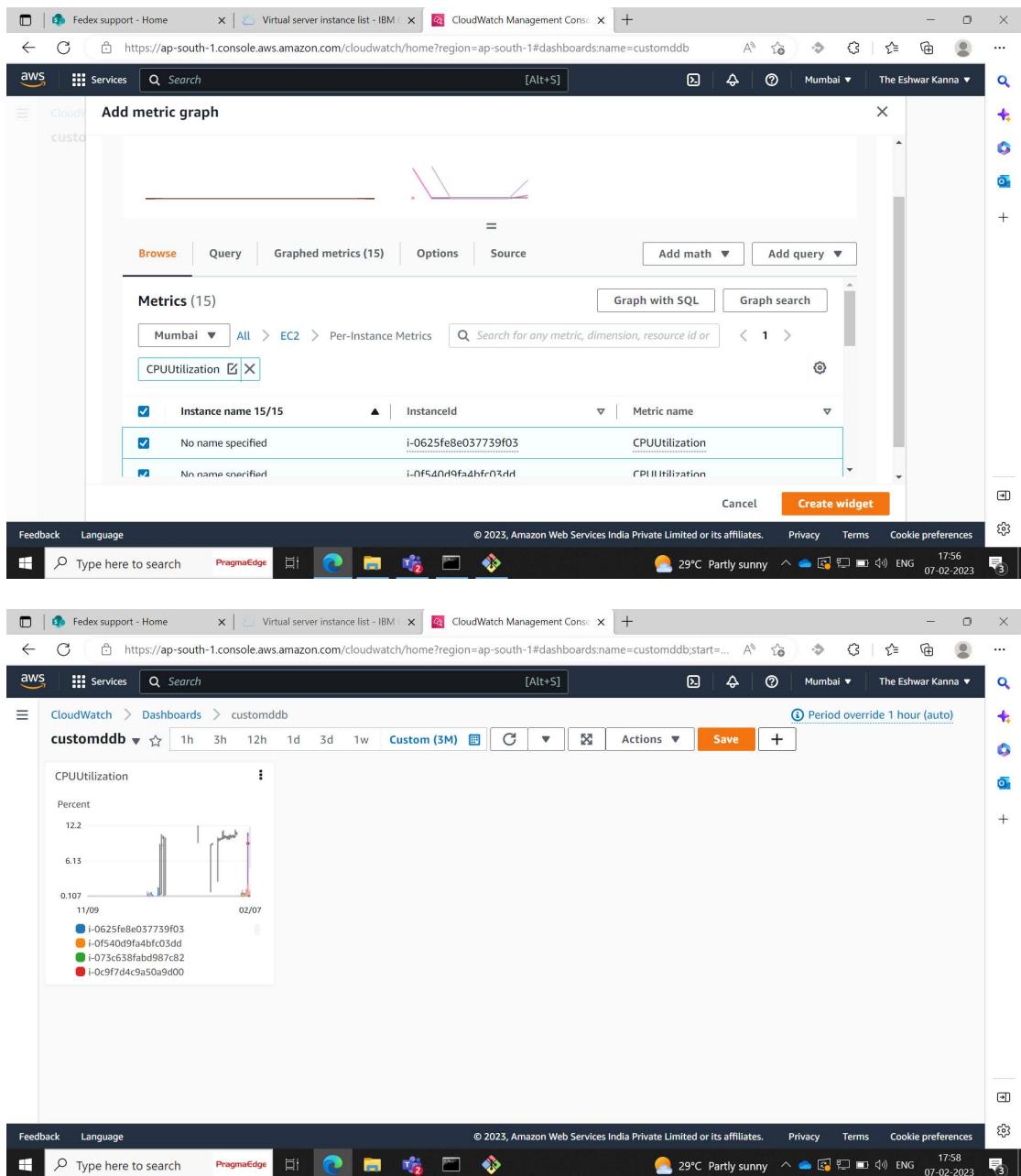
At the bottom right of the main panel are 'Cancel' and 'Create widget' buttons.

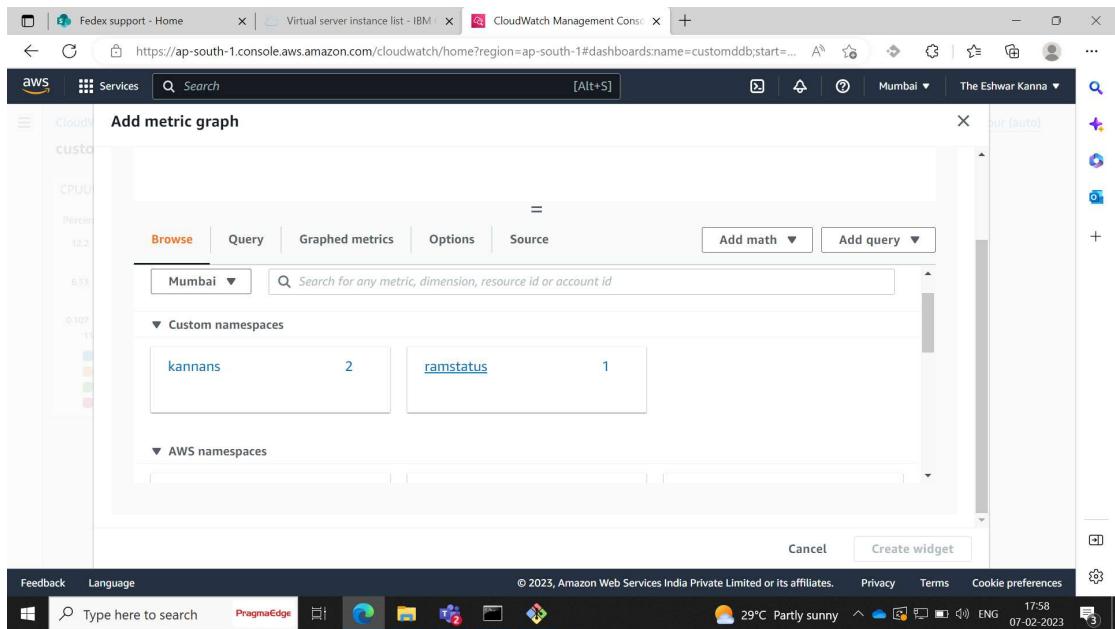
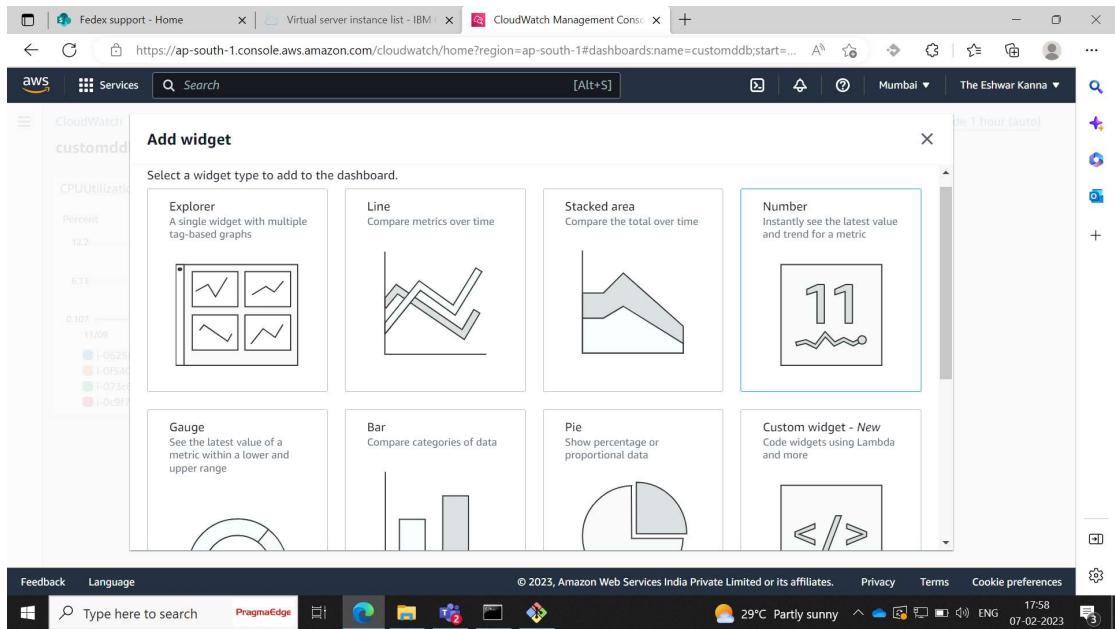
The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics console interface. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Browse' (selected), 'Query', 'Graphed metrics', 'Options', and 'Source'. Below these tabs, there is a heading 'Metrics (270)' and a search bar with filters set to 'Mumbai' and 'All > EC2'. A search input field says 'Search for any metric, dimension, resource id or account id'.

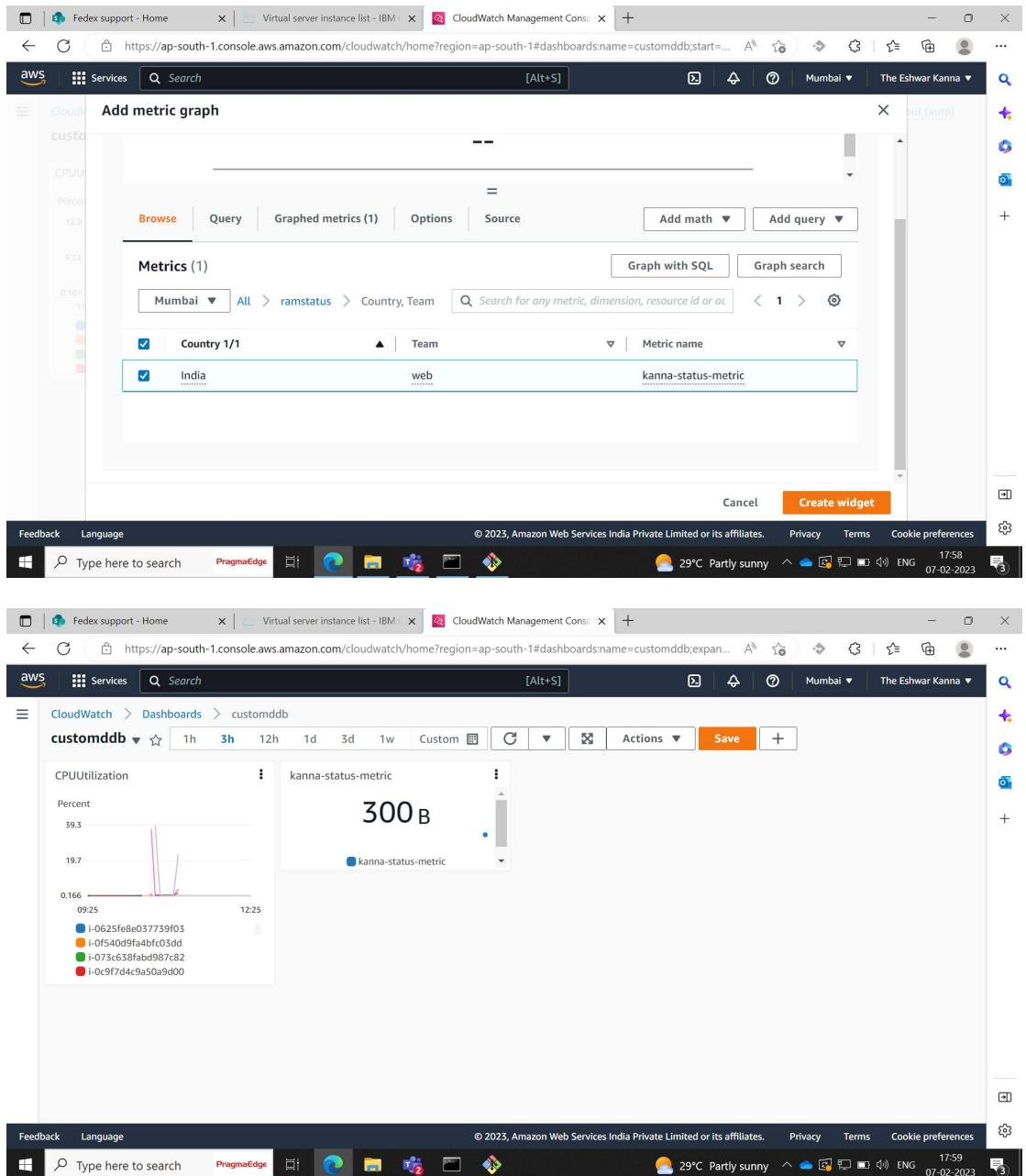
Below the search bar, there are two categories:

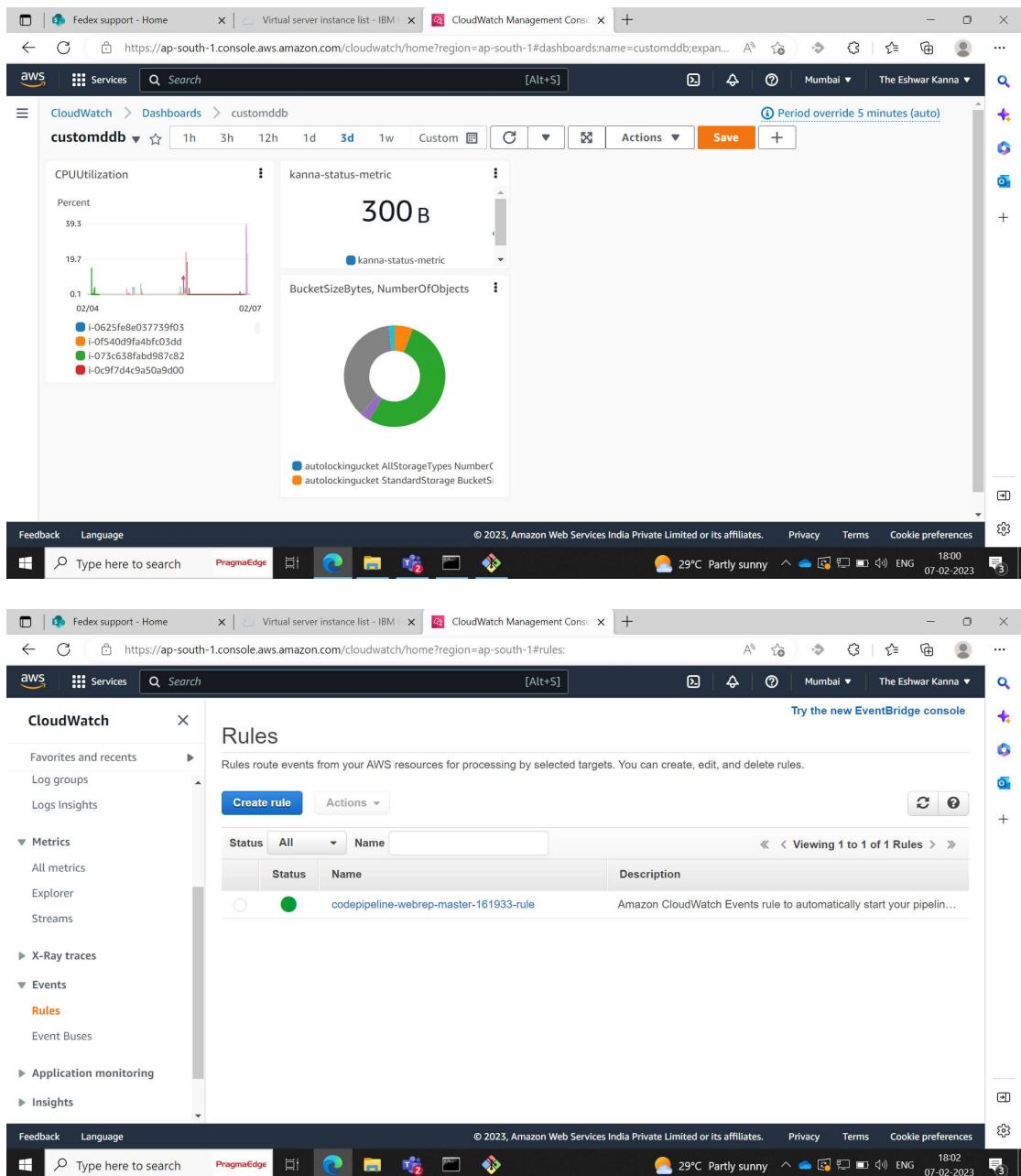
- [By Auto Scaling Group](#) 17
- [Per-Instance Metrics](#) 253

At the bottom right of the main panel are 'Cancel' and 'Create widget' buttons.









CloudWatch

Step 1: Create rule

Create rules to invoke Targets based on Events happening in your AWS environment.

Event Source

Build or customize an Event Pattern or set a Schedule to invoke Targets.

Event Pattern  Schedule

Build event pattern to match events by service

Service Name: Select or type to search...

Event Type: Select or type to search...

Event Pattern Preview

Targets

Select Target to invoke when an event matches your Event Pattern or when schedule is triggered.

Add target

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CloudWatch

Build or customize an Event Pattern or set a Schedule to invoke Targets.

Event Pattern  Schedule

Build event pattern to match events by service

Service Name: Simple Storage Service (S3)

Event Type: Amazon S3 Event Notification

S3 Event Notifications will only match your rules if you have configured your S3 bucket(s) to publish event notifications to EventBridge. Learn more.

Any event  Specific event(s)

Object Deleted

Any bucket  Specific bucket(s) by name

Targets

Select Target to invoke when an event matches your Event Pattern or when schedule is triggered.

Add target

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The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Management Console interface. On the left, the navigation pane includes sections like CloudWatch, Metrics, X-Ray traces, Events (with Rules selected), Application monitoring, and Insights. The main area displays an event pattern preview for an 'Object Deleted' event from an S3 source, specifically targeting the bucket 'replicabuckettt'. The event pattern is shown in JSON format:

```
{
  "source": [
    "aws.s3"
  ],
  "detail-type": [
    "Object Deleted"
  ],
  "detail": {
    "bucket": {
      "name": [
        ""
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Management Console interface, similar to the previous one but with a different configuration. In the Event Source section, the 'Event Pattern' option is selected, and the service is set to 'Simple Storage Service (S3)' with the event type 'Amazon S3 Event Notification'. The 'Object Deleted' event is selected under 'Specific event(s)'. The Targets section is visible on the right, showing a placeholder for adding a target.

Fedex support - Home | Virtual server instance list - IBM | CloudWatch Management Console | S3 Management Console

aws Services Search [Alt+S] Mumbai The Eshwar Kanna

CloudWatch Event Source Targets

Build event pattern to match events by service

Service Name: Simple Storage Service (S3)

Event Type: Amazon S3 Event Notification

S3 Event Notifications will only match your rules if you have configured your S3 bucket(s) to publish event notifications to EventBridge. [Learn more.](#)

Any event  Specific event(s)

Object Deleted

Any bucket  Specific bucket(s) by name

SNS topic

Topic\*: Default\_CloudWatch\_Alarms\_Topic

Configure input

Matched event  Part of the matched event  Constant (JSON text)  Input Transformer

Add target\*

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Fedex support - Home | Virtual server instance list - IBM | CloudWatch Management Console | S3 Management Console

aws Services Search [Alt+S] Mumbai The Eshwar Kanna

CloudWatch Event Source Targets

Event Pattern

```
{ "detail-type": [ "Object Deleted" ], "detail": { "bucket": { "name": [ "replicabucketttt" ] } } }
```

Show sample event(s)  
No sample event(s) found for the current event pattern

Configure details

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Screenshot of the AWS CloudWatch Management Console showing the creation of a CloudWatch Events rule.

**Step 2: Configure rule details**

**Rule definition**

- Name:** s3rulebucket
- Description:** (Empty)
- State:** Enabled
- Note:** CloudWatch Events will add necessary permissions for target(s) so they can be invoked when this rule is triggered.

\* Required

Cancel Back Create rule

**Amazon S3** screenshot showing the replicabucketttt bucket details.

**Buckets**

- Access Points
- Object Lambda Access Points
- Multi-Region Access Points
- Batch Operations
- IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

**Storage Lens**

- Dashboards
- AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight

**Objects (1)**

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

| Actions   | Create folder                              | Upload                                  |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="button" value=""/>   | <input type="button" value="Copy S3 URI"/> | <input type="button" value="Copy URL"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Download"/>   | <input type="button" value="Open"/>        | <input type="button" value="Delete"/>   |
| <input type="text" value="Find objects by prefix"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Show versions  |  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Name <input type="checkbox"/> Type <input type="checkbox"/> Last modified <input type="checkbox"/> Size <input type="checkbox"/> Storage class |  |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> job-ed525747-4e6d-49d5-bd55-46cb7547a519/ Folder - - -   |  |   |

The screenshot shows two separate browser windows side-by-side.

**Top Window (AWS S3 Console):**

- URL: <https://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/replicabucketttt/object/delete?region=eu-west-2&showversions=false>
- Message: "Successfully deleted objects. View details below."
- Section: "Delete objects: status"
- Summary Table:

| Source                | Successfully deleted | Failed to delete |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| s3://replicabucketttt | 3 objects, 644.0 B   | 0 objects        |
- Buttons: "Close", "Failed to delete", "Configuration".

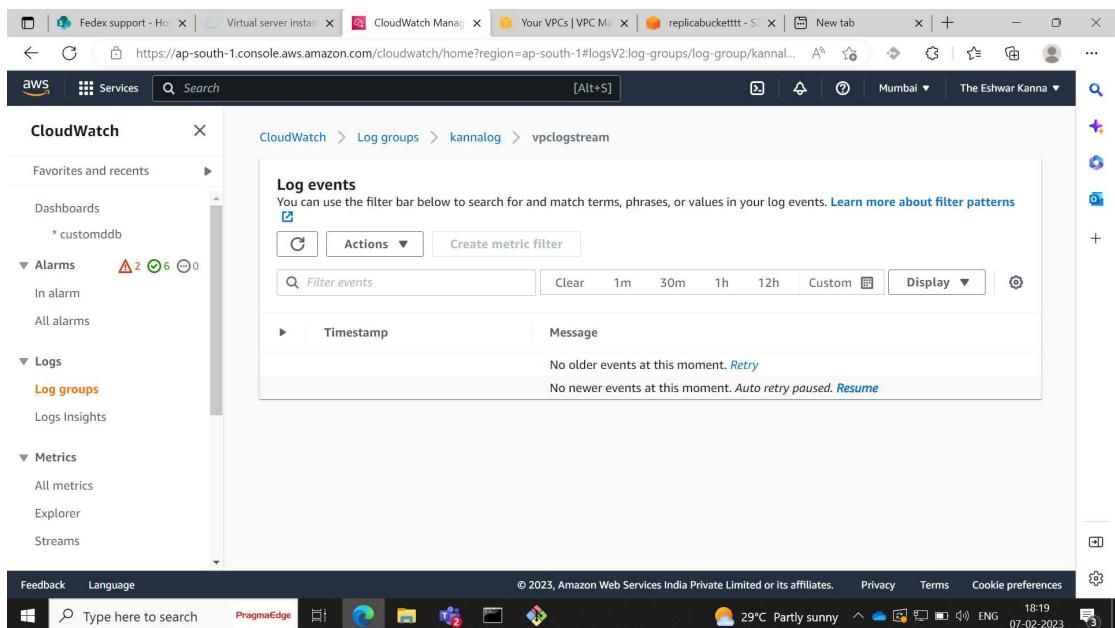
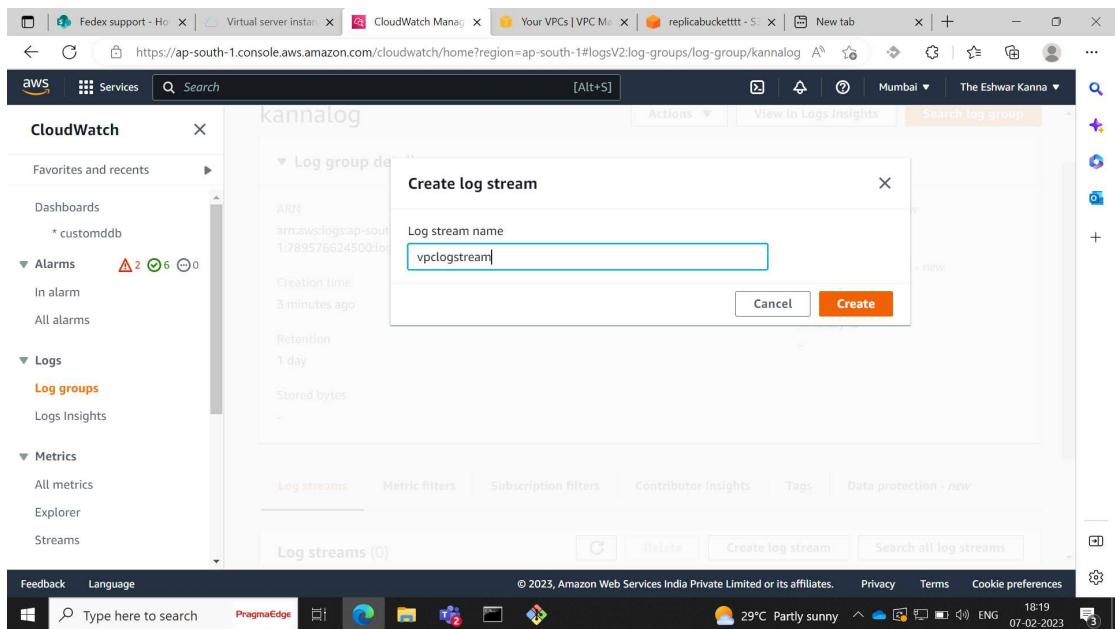
**Bottom Window (AWS CloudWatch Logs):**

- URL: <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/home?region=ap-south-1#logsV2:log-groups>
- Section: "CloudWatch > Log groups"
- Log groups table:

| Log group                                     | Data pr... | Sensiti... | Retention | Metric ... |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| /aws/lambda/baseline-overrides-nlutc          | Inactive   | -          | 10 years  | -          |
| /aws/lambda/delete-name-tags-ap-south-1-nlutc | Inactive   | -          | 10 years  | -          |
- Buttons: "Actions", "Create log group", "View in Logs Insights".

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Log Groups creation interface. On the left, a sidebar menu includes CloudWatch, Favorites and recent, Dashboards, Alarms (with 2 alerts), Logs (selected, showing Log groups and Logs Insights), Metrics, and Streams. The main area is titled "Log group details" and contains fields for "Log group name" (set to "kannalog"), "Retention setting" (set to "1 day"), and "KMS key ARN - optional". Below this is a "Tags" section with a note about tags being optional for cost tracking. A "Add new tag" button is present, along with a note that up to 50 tags can be added. At the bottom right of the main area is a "Create log group" button.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Log Groups details page for the "kannalog" group. The sidebar menu is identical to the previous screen. The main area is titled "kannalog" and displays "Log group details" with the ARN "arn:aws:logs:ap-south-1:789576624500:log-group:kannalog:\*". It also shows "Metric filters: 0", "Subscription filters: 0", "Contributor Insights rules: -", and "Data protection: new (Inactive)". Below this, the "Log streams" tab is selected, showing "(0)" and a "Create log stream" button. The status bar at the bottom indicates it's 29°C, Partly sunny, 18:19, and the date is 07-02-2023.



The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Management console. In the left sidebar, under 'Virtual private cloud', 'Your VPCs' is selected. The main area displays a table titled 'Your VPCs (1/3)'. The table has columns: Name, VPC ID, State, and IPv4 CIDR. There are three entries:

| Name        | VPC ID                       | State            | IPv4 CIDR           |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| -           | vpc-06f405c2a337e0f4f        | Available        | 172.31.0.0/16       |
| mylwvpc     | vpc-09de6be94b00bafaf        | Available        | 192.168.0.0/16      |
| <b>test</b> | <b>vpc-0abd20a8b78f83733</b> | <b>Available</b> | <b>10.10.0.0/16</b> |

The 'test' VPC is selected, indicated by a checkmark in the 'Name' column. Below the table, there are tabs for 'Details', 'Resource map', 'CIDRs', 'Flow logs', and 'Tags'. The 'Details' tab is active.

The screenshot shows the 'Create VpcFlowLog' wizard. Step 1 is 'Configure flow log settings'. The form includes fields for 'Name - optional' (set to 'myflowlog'), 'Filter' (radio button 'All' selected), 'Maximum aggregation interval' (radio button '10 minutes' selected), 'Destination' (radio button 'Send to CloudWatch Logs' selected), and 'Destination log group' (info: 'The name of the Amazon CloudWatch log group to which the flow log is published. A new log stream is created for each monitored network interface').

Sent to CloudWatch logs

- Send to an Amazon S3 bucket
- Send to Kinesis Firehose in the same account
- Send to Kinesis Firehose in a different account

Destination log group [Info](#)  
The name of the Amazon CloudWatch log group to which the flow log is published. A new log stream is created for each monitored network interface.

X Copy

IAM role [Info](#)  
The IAM role that has permission to publish to the Amazon CloudWatch log group. [Set up permissions](#)

▼ Copy

Log record format  
Specify the fields to include in the flow log record.

AWS default format

Custom format

Format preview

```
${version} ${account-id} ${interface-id} ${srcaddr} ${dstaddr} ${srcport} ${dstport}
${protocol} ${packets} ${bytes} ${start} ${end} ${action} ${log-status}
```

Copy

https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iamv2/home#/roles?region=ap-south-1

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IAM role [Info](#)  
The IAM role that has permission to publish to the Amazon CloudWatch log group. [Set up permissions](#)

▼ Copy

Log record format  
Specify the fields to include in the flow log record.

AWS default format

Custom format

Format preview

```
${version} ${account-id} ${interface-id} ${srcaddr} ${dstaddr} ${srcport} ${dstport}
${protocol} ${packets} ${bytes} ${start} ${end} ${action} ${log-status}
```

Copy

**Tags**  
A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

| Key  | Value - optional  |
|--|---|
| <input type="text" value="Name"/> <span>X</span> | <input type="text" value="myflowlog"/> <span>X</span> <span>Remove</span> |

Feedback Language

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The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Launch Instances wizard. The first step, "Key pair (login)", is selected. A key pair named "windows" is chosen from a dropdown menu. Below it, there's a "Create new key pair" button. The second step, "Network settings", is also selected. It shows a VPC dropdown set to "vpc-0abd20a8b78f83733 (test)" with CIDR 10.10.0.0/16. A subnet dropdown shows "subnet-0e9fd8b0264c2e7ba" with one available IP address. There's a "Create new subnet" button. The "Auto-assign public IP" dropdown is set to "Disable". At the bottom, there are "Feedback", "Language", and a search bar. The status bar at the bottom right shows the date as 07-02-2023.