NAME
rrdinfo − extract header information from an RRD

SYNOPSIS

rrdtool info filename [−−daemon=address] [−−noflush]−F]

DESCRIPTION

The info function prints the header information from an RRD in a parsing friendly format.

filename The name of the RRD you want to examine.

−−daemon=address
Address of the rrdcached daemon. If specified, a flush command is sent to the server before reading the RRD files. This allows rrdtool to return fresh data even if the daemon is configured to cache values for a long time. For a list of accepted formats, see the −l option in the rrdcached manual.

rrdtool info --daemon unix:/var/run/rrdcached.sock /var/lib/rrd/foo.rrd

−−noflush]
Omit the flush command usually sent to the daemon prior to retrieving the data. If all you are interested in is the RRD structure, and not the last update time or current values, then this will improve efficiency.

EXAMPLE

This is the output generated by running info on a simple RRD which contains two data sources and one RRA. Note that the number after the last_update keyword is in seconds since 1970. The string NaN stands for *UNKNOWN* data. In the example it means that this RRD has neither minimum nor maximum values defined for either of its data sources.

filename = "random.rrd"
rrd_version = "0001"
step = 300
last_update = 955892996
header_size = 2872
ds[a].type = "GAUGE"
ds[a].minimal_heartbeat = 600
ds[a].min = NaN
ds[a].max = NaN
ds[a].last_ds = "UNKN"
ds[a].value = 2.182421548e+04
ds[a].unknown_sec = 0
ds[b].type = "GAUGE"
ds[b].minimal_heartbeat = 600
ds[b].min = NaN
ds[b].max = NaN
ds[b].last_ds = "UNKN"
ds[b].value = 3.9620838224e+03
ds[b].unknown_sec = 0
rra[0].cf = "AVERAGE"
rra[0].pdp_per_row = 1
rra[0].cdp_prep[0].value = nan
rra[0].cdp_prep[0].unknown_datapoints = 0
rra[0].cdp_prep[1].value = nan
rra[0].cdp_prep[1].unknown_datapoints = 0
ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES
The following environment variables may be used to change the behavior of rrdtool info:

RRDCACHED_ADDRESS
If this environment variable is set it will have the same effect as specifying the --daemon option on the command line. If both are present, the command line argument takes precedence.

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