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Install or update the latest version of the AWS CLI

[PDF \(/pdfs/cli/latest/userguide/aws-cli.pdf#getting-started-install\)](#)

[RSS \(aws-cli-user-guide-updates.rss\)](#)

This topic describes how to install or update the latest release of the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) on supported operating systems. For information on the latest releases of AWS CLI, see the [AWS CLI version 2 Changelog](#) (<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/aws/aws-cli/v2/CHANGELOG.rst>) on GitHub.

To install a past release of the AWS CLI, see [Install past releases of the AWS CLI version 2 \(./getting-started-version.html\)](#) . For uninstall instructions, see [Uninstall the AWS CLI version 2 \(./uninstall.html\)](#) .

Important

AWS CLI versions 1 and 2 use the same `aws` command name. If you previously installed AWS CLI version 1, see [Migrate from AWS CLI version 1 to version 2 \(./cliv2-migration.html\)](#) .

Topics

- [AWS CLI install and update instructions \(#getting-started-install-instructions\)](#)
- [Troubleshooting AWS CLI install and uninstall errors \(#install-tshoot\)](#)
- [Next steps \(#install-next-steps\)](#)

AWS CLI install and update instructions

For installation instructions, expand the section for your operating system.

► Linux

Install and update requirements

- You must be able to extract or "unzip" the downloaded package. If your operating system doesn't have the built-in `unzip` command, use an equivalent.
- The AWS CLI uses `glibc`, `groff`, and `less`. These are included by default in most major distributions of Linux.
- We support the AWS CLI on 64-bit versions of recent distributions of CentOS, Fedora, Ubuntu, Amazon Linux 1, Amazon Linux 2 and Linux ARM.
- Because AWS doesn't maintain third-party repositories, we can't guarantee that they contain the latest version of the AWS CLI.

Install or update the AWS CLI

Note

If this is your first time updating on Amazon Linux, to install the latest version of the AWS CLI, you must uninstall the pre-installed `yum` version using the following command:

```
$ sudo yum remove awscli
```

After the `yum` installation of the AWS CLI is removed, follow the below Linux install instructions.

To update your current installation of AWS CLI, download a new installer each time you update to overwrite previous versions. Follow these steps from the command line to install the AWS CLI on Linux.

We provide the steps in one easy to copy and paste group based on whether you use 64-bit Linux or Linux ARM. See the descriptions of each line in the steps that follow.

Linux x86 (64-bit)	Linux ARM
---------------------------	------------------

```
$ curl
"https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-
linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"
unzip awscliv2.zip
sudo ./aws/install
```

Note

To update your current installation of the AWS CLI, add your existing symlink and installer information to construct the `install` command with the `--update` parameter.

```
$ sudo ./aws/install --bin-dir
/usr/local/bin --install-dir
/usr/local/aws-cli --update
```

1. Download the installation file in one of the following ways:

Linux x86 (64-bit)	Linux ARM
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the <code>curl</code> command – The <code>-O</code> option specifies the file name that the downloaded package is written to. The options on the following example command write the downloaded file to the current directory with the local name <code>awscliv2.zip</code>. <pre>\$ curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Downloading from the URL – To download the installer with your browser, use the following URL: https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip	

x86_64.zip [🔗](https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip) (https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip)

2. (Optional) Verifying the integrity of your downloaded zip file

If you chose to manually download the AWS CLI installer package .zip in the above steps, you can use the following steps to verify the signatures by using the GnuPG tool.

The AWS CLI installer package .zip files are cryptographically signed using PGP signatures. If there is any damage or alteration of the files, this verification fails and you should not proceed with installation.

- Download and install the `gpg` command using your package manager. For more information about GnuPG, see the [GnuPG website](https://www.gnupg.org/) (<https://www.gnupg.org/>).
- To create the public key file, create a text file and paste in the following text.

```
-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

mQINBF2Cr7UBEADJZHcgus0Jl7ENSyumXh85z0T
RV0xJorM2B/JL0kH0yigQluUG
ZMLhENaG0bYatdrKP+3H91lvK050pXwn0/R7fB/
FSTouki4ciIx50uLlnJZIxSzx
PqGl0mkxImLNBGWOi6Lto0LYxqHN2iQtzlwTVmq
9733zd3XfcXrZ3+Lb1HAgEt5G
TfNxEKJ8soPLyWmwDH6HWCnjZ/aIQRBTIQ05uVe
EoYxSh6w0ai7ss/KveoSNBbYz
gbdzoqI2Y8cgH2nbfgp3DSasaLZEdCSsIsK1u05
CinE7k2qZ7KgKAUIcT/cR/grk
C6VwsnDU00UCideXcQ8WeHutqvgZH1JgKDbznoI
zeQHJD238GEu+eKhRHcz8/jeG
94zkcgJ0z3KbZGYMiTh277Fvj9zzvZsbMBCedV1
BTg3Tqgvdx4bdkhf5cH+7NtW0
lrFj6UwAsGukBTA0xC0l/dnSmZhJ7Z1KmEWilro
/g0rjt0xqRQutlIqG22TaqoPG
fYVN+en3ZwbT97kcgZDwqbuykNt64oZWc4XKCa3
mprEGC3IbJTBfagLxmZ7l9ywG
EEUJY01b2XrSuPWmL39beWdKM8kzr10jnl0m6+l
pTRCBfo0wa9F8YZRhHPAkwKkX
XDe0GpWRj4oh0x0d2GWkyV5xyN14p2tQ0Cd00Dm
z80yUTgRpPVQUt0EhXQARAQAB
tCFBV1MgQ0xJIFRlYW0gPGF3cy1jbGlAYW1hem9
uLmNvbT6JAlQEEwEiAD4CGwMF
CwkIBWIGFQoJCAsCBBYCAwECHgECF4AWIQT7Xbd
/1cEYuAURraimMQrMRnJHXAUC
ZMKcEqUJCSEf3QAKCRCmMQrMRnJHXCiLD/4vior
```

```

9J5tB+icri5WbDudS3ak/ve4q
XS6ZLm5S8l+CBxy5aLQUlyFhuaaEHDC11fG780d
uxatzeHENASYVo3mmKNwrCBza
NJaeaWKLGT0MKwBSP5aa3dva8P/4oUP9GsQn0u
WoXwNDWfrMbNI8gn+jC/3MigW
vD3fu6zCOWWLITNv2SJoQlwILmb/uGfha68o4iT
B0vcftVRuao6DyqF+CrHX/0j0
kLEDQFMY9M4tsYT7X8NWfI8Vmc89nzpvL9fwd4
4WwpKIw1FBZP8S0sgDx2xDsxv
L8kM2Gt0iH0cHqF0+V7xtTKZylo1iDbJKhu80Kc
+YC/TmozD8oeGU2rEFXfLegwS
zT9N+jB38+dqaP9pRDsi45iGqyA8yavVBabpL0I
Q9jU6eIV+kmcjIjcun/Uo8SjJ
0xQAsm41rxPaKV6vJUn10wVNuhSkKk8mzN0LSZw
u7Hua6rdcCaGeB8uJ44AP3QzW
BNnrjtoN6AlN0D2wFmFE/YL/rHPxU1XwPntubYB
/t3rXFL7ENQ00QH0KVXgRCley
sHMglg46c+nQLRzVTshjDjmtzvh9rcV9RKRoPet
EggzCoD89veDA9jPR2Kw6RYkS
XzYm2fEv16/HRNYt7hJzneFqRIjHW5qAgSs/bca
RWpAU/QQzzJPVKCQNr4y0weyg
B8HCtGjfod0p1A==
=gdMc
-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

```

For reference, the following are the details of the public key.

```

Key ID:          A6310ACC4672
Type:            RSA
Size:           4096/4096
Created:         2019-09-18
Expires:         2024-07-26
User ID:         AWS CLI Team <aws-
cli@amazon.com>
Key fingerprint: FB5D B77F D5C1 18B8
0511 ADA8 A631 0ACC 4672 475C

```

- c. Import the AWS CLI public key with the following command, substituting *public-key-file-name* with the file name of the public key you created.

```
$ apa --import public-key-file-name
```

```
gpg: /home/username/.gnupg/trustdb.gpg:
trustdb created
gpg: key A6310ACC4672475C: public key
"AWS CLI Team <aws-cli@amazon.com>"
imported
gpg: Total number processed: 1
gpg:                imported: 1
```

- d. Download the AWS CLI signature file for the package you downloaded. It has the same path and name as the `.zip` file it corresponds to, but has the extension `.sig`. In the following examples, we save it to the current directory as a file named `awscliv2.sig`.

Linux x86 (64-bit)	Linux ARM
<p>For the latest version of the AWS CLI, use the following command block:</p> <pre>\$ curl -o awscliv2.sig https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip.sig</pre> <p>For a specific version of the AWS CLI, append a hyphen and the version number to the filename. For this example the filename for version <code>2.0.30</code> would be <code>awscli-exe-linux-x86_64-2.0.30.zip.sig</code> resulting in the following command:</p> <pre>\$ curl -o awscliv2.sig https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64-2.0.30.zip.sig</pre> <p>For a list of versions, see the AWS CLI version 2 Changelog (https://raw.githubusercontent.com/aws/aws-cli/v2/CHANGELOG.rst) on <i>GitHub</i>.</p>	


- e. Verify the signature, passing both the downloaded `.sig` and `.zip` file names as parameters to the `gpg` command.


```
$ gpg --verify awscliv2.sig  
awscliv2.zip
```

The output should look similar to the following.

```
gpg: Signature made Mon Nov  4 19:00:01  
2019 PST  
gpg:                using RSA key FB5D  
B77F D5C1 18B8 0511 ADA8 A631 0ACC 4672  
475C  
gpg: Good signature from "AWS CLI Team  
<aws-cli@amazon.com>" [unknown]  
gpg: WARNING: This key is not certified  
with a trusted signature!  
gpg:                There is no indication  
that the signature belongs to the  
owner.  
Primary key fingerprint: FB5D B77F D5C1  
18B8 0511  ADA8 A631 0ACC 4672 475C
```

Important

The warning in the output is expected and doesn't indicate a problem. It occurs because there isn't a chain of trust between your personal PGP key (if you have one) and the AWS CLI PGP key. For more information, see [Web of trust](https://wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_of_trust)  (https://wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_of_trust).

3. Unzip the installer. If your Linux distribution doesn't have a built-in `unzip` command, use an equivalent to unzip it. The following example command unzips the package and creates a directory named `aws` under the current directory.

```
$ unzip awscliv2.zip
```

Note

When updating from a previous version, the `unzip` command prompts to overwrite existing files. To skip

these prompts, such as with script automation, use the `-u` update flag for `unzip`. This flag automatically updates existing files and creates new ones as needed.

```
$ unzip -u awscliv2.zip
```

4. Run the install program. The installation command uses a file named `install` in the newly unzipped `aws` directory. By default, the files are all installed to `/usr/local/aws-cli`, and a symbolic link is created in `/usr/local/bin`. The command includes `sudo` to grant write permissions to those directories.

```
$ sudo ./aws/install
```

You can install without `sudo` if you specify directories that you already have write permissions to. Use the following instructions for the `install` command to specify the installation location:

- Ensure that the paths you provide to the `-i` and `-b` parameters contain no volume name or directory names that contain any space characters or other white space characters. If there is a space, the installation fails.
- `--install-dir` or `-i` – This option specifies the directory to copy all of the files to.

The default value is `/usr/local/aws-cli`.

- `--bin-dir` or `-b` – This option specifies that the main `aws` program in the install directory is symbolically linked to the file `aws` in the specified path. You must have write permissions to the specified directory. Creating a symlink to a directory that is already in your path eliminates the need to add the install directory to the user's `$PATH` variable.

The default value is `/usr/local/bin`.

```
$ ./aws/install -i /usr/local/aws-cli -b  
/usr/local/bin
```

Note

To update your current installation of the AWS CLI, add your existing symlink and installer information to

construct the `install` command with the `--update` parameter.

```
$ sudo ./aws/install --bin-dir  
/usr/local/bin --install-dir  
/usr/local/aws-cli --update
```

To locate the existing symlink and installation directory, use the following steps:

- a. Use the `which` command to find your symlink. This gives you the path to use with the `--bin-dir` parameter.

```
$ which aws  
/usr/local/bin/aws
```

- b. Use the `ls` command to find the directory that your symlink points to. This gives you the path to use with the `--install-dir` parameter.

```
$ ls -l /usr/local/bin/aws  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ec2-user ec2-user  
49 Oct 22 09:49  
/usr/local/bin/aws ->  
/usr/local/aws-  
cli/v2/current/bin/aws
```

5. Confirm the installation with the following command.

```
$ aws --version  
aws-cli/2.10.0 Python/3.11.2  
Linux/4.14.133-113.105.amzn2.x86_64  
botocore/2.4.5
```

If the `aws` command cannot be found, you might need to restart your terminal or follow the troubleshooting in [Troubleshoot AWS CLI errors \(./cli-chap-troubleshooting.html\)](#).

▼ macOS

Install and update requirements

- We support the AWS CLI on Apple-supported versions of 64-bit macOS.
- Because AWS doesn't maintain third-party repositories, we can't guarantee that they contain the latest version of the AWS CLI.

Install or update the AWS CLI

If you are updating to the latest version, use the same installation method that you used in your current version. You can install the AWS CLI on macOS in the following ways.

GUI installer	Command line installer - All users	Command line
<p>If you have <code>sudo</code> permissions, you can install the AWS CLI for all users on the computer. We provide the steps in one easy to copy and paste group. See the descriptions of each line in the following steps.</p> <pre>\$ curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.pkg" -o "AWSCLIV2.pkg" \$ sudo installer -pkg AWSCLIV2.pkg -target /</pre> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Download the file using the <code>curl</code> command. The <code>-o</code> option specifies the file name that the downloaded package is written to. In this example, the file is written to <code>AWSCLIV2.pkg</code> in the current folder. <pre>\$ curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.pkg" -o "AWSCLIV2.pkg"</pre>		

2. Run the standard macOS installer program, specifying the downloaded `.pkg` file as the source. Use the `-pkg` parameter to specify the name of the package to install, and the `-target /` parameter for which drive to install the package to. The files are installed to `/usr/local/aws-cli`, and a symlink is automatically created in `/usr/local/bin`. You must include `sudo` on the command to grant write permissions to those folders.

```
$ sudo installer -pkg ./AWSCLIV2.pkg -target /
```

After installation is complete, debug logs are written to `/var/log/install.log`.

3. To verify that the shell can find and run the `aws` command in your `$PATH`, use the following commands.

```
$ which aws
/usr/local/bin/aws
$ aws --version
aws-cli/2.10.0 Python/3.11.2
Darwin/18.7.0 botocore/2.4.5
```

If the `aws` command cannot be found, you might need to restart your terminal or follow the troubleshooting in [Troubleshoot AWS CLI errors \(./cli-chap-troubleshooting.html\)](#).

► Windows

Install and update requirements

- We support the AWS CLI on Microsoft-supported versions of 64-bit Windows.
- Admin rights to install software

Install or update the AWS CLI

To update your current installation of AWS CLI on Windows, download a new installer each time you update to overwrite previous

versions. AWS CLI is updated regularly. To see when the latest version was released, see the [AWS CLI version 2 Changelog](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/aws/aws-cli/v2/CHANGELOG.rst) (<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/aws/aws-cli/v2/CHANGELOG.rst>) on *GitHub*.

1. Download and run the AWS CLI MSI installer for Windows (64-bit):

<https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi>
(<https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi>)

Alternatively, you can run the `msiexec` command to run the MSI installer.

```
C:\> msiexec.exe /i  
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi
```

For various parameters that can be used with `msiexec`, see [msiexec](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/msiexec) (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/msiexec>) on the *Microsoft Docs* website. For example, you can use the `/qn` flag for a silent installation.

```
C:\> msiexec.exe /i  
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi  
/qn
```

2. To confirm the installation, open the **Start** menu, search for `cmd` to open a command prompt window, and at the command prompt use the `aws --version` command.

```
C:\> aws --version  
aws-cli/2.10.0 Python/3.11.2 Windows/10  
exe/AMD64 prompt/off
```

If Windows is unable to find the program, you might need to close and reopen the command prompt window to refresh the path, or follow the troubleshooting in [Troubleshoot AWS CLI errors \(./cli-chap-troubleshooting.html\)](#).

Troubleshooting AWS CLI install and uninstall errors

If you come across issues after installing or uninstalling the AWS CLI, see [Troubleshoot AWS CLI errors \(./cli-chap-troubleshooting.html\)](#) for troubleshooting steps. For the most relevant troubleshooting steps, see [Command not found errors \(./cli-chap-troubleshooting.html#tshoot-install-not-found\)](#) , [The "aws --version" command returns a different version than you installed \(./cli-chap-troubleshooting.html#tshoot-install-wrong-version\)](#) , and [The "aws --version" command returns a version after uninstalling the AWS CLI \(./cli-chap-troubleshooting.html#tshoot-uninstall-1\)](#) .

Next steps

After you successfully install the AWS CLI, you can safely delete your downloaded installer files. After completing the steps in [Prerequisites to use the AWS CLI version 2 \(./getting-started-prereqs.html\)](#) and installing the AWS CLI, you should perform a [Set up the AWS CLI \(./getting-started-quickstart.html\)](#) .

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