Installing or updating to the latest version of the AWS CLI

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 Installing past releases of the AWS CLI version 2 (./getting-started-version.html) . For uninstall instructions, see Uninstalling 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 Migration guide for the AWS CLI version 2 (./cliv2-migration.html) .

Topics

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, Amazon Linux 2023, and Linux ARM.
- Because AWS doesn't maintain third-party repositories other than `snap`, we can't guarantee that they contain the latest version of the AWS CLI.

Install or update the AWS CLI

> **Warning**
>
> 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.

You can install the AWS CLI by using one of the following methods:

- **The command line installer** is good option for version control, as you can specify the version to install. This option does not auto-update and you must download a new installer each time you update to overwrite previous version.
- **The officially supported `snap` package** is a good option to always have the latest version of the AWS CLI as snap packages automatically refresh. There is no built-in support for selecting minor versions of AWS CLI and therefore is not an optimal install method if your team needs to pin versions.

Command line installer - Linux x86 (64-bit)	**Comm**

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.

The following are quick installation steps in a single copy and paste group that provide a basic installation. For guided instructions, see the steps that follow.

> **Note**
>
> **(Optional)** The following command block downloads and installs the AWS

doc-feedback?
hidden_service_name=AWS%20C
started-install.html)

CLI without first verifying the integrity of your download. To verify the integrity of your download, use the below step by step instructions.

To install the AWS CLI, run the following commands.

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

To update your current installation of the AWS CLI, add your existing symlink and installer information to construct the `install` command using the `--bin-dir`, `--install-dir`, and `--update` parameters. The following command block uses an example symlink of */usr/local/bin* and example installer location of */usr/local/aws-cli* to install the AWS CLI locally for the current user.

```
$ curl
"https://awscli.amazonaws.com/
awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -
o "awscliv2.zip"
unzip awscliv2.zip
sudo ./aws/install --bin-dir
/usr/local/bin --install-dir
/usr/local/aws-cli --update
```

Guided installation steps

1. Download the installation file in one of the following ways:
   - **Use the `curl` command** – The `-o` 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 `awscliv2.zip`.

     ```
     $ curl
     "https://awscli.amazonaw
     s.com/awscli-exe-linux-
     x86_64.zip" -o
     "awscliv2.zip"
     ```

   - **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 (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.

   a. Download and install the *gpg* command using your package manager. For more information about `GnuPG`, see the GnuPG website (https://www.gnupg.org/).

   b. To create the public key file, create a text file and paste in the following text.

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

mQINBF2Cr7UBEADJZHcgusOJ
l7ENSyumXh85z0TRV0xJorM2
B/JL0kHOyigQluUG
ZMLhENaG0bYatdrKP+3H91lv
K050pXwnO/R7fB/FSTouki4c
iIx5OuLlnJZIxSzx
PqGl0mkxImLNbGWoi6Lto0LY
xqHN2iQtzlwTVmq9733zd3Xf
cXrZ3+LblHAgEt5G
TfNxEKJ8soPLyWmwDH6HWCnj
Z/aIQRBTIQ05uVeEoYxSh6wO
ai7ss/KveoSNBbYz
gbdzoqI2Y8cgH2nbfgp3DSas
aLZEdCSsIsK1u05CinE7k2qZ
7KgKAUIcT/cR/grk
C6VwsnDU0OUCideXcQ8WeHut
qvgZH1JgKDbznoIzeQHJD238
GEu+eKhRHcz8/jeG
94zkcgJOz3KbZGYMiTh277Fv
j9zzvZsbMBCedV1BTg3Tqgvd
X4bdkhf5cH+7NtWO
lrFj6UwAsGukBTAOxC0l/dnS
mZhJ7Z1KmEWilro/gOrjtOxq
RQutlIqG22TaqoPG
fYVN+en3Zwbt97kcgZDwqbuy
kNt64oZWc4XKCa3mprEGC3Ib
JTBFqglXmZ7l9ywG
EEUJYOlb2XrSuPWml39beWdK
M8kzr1OjnlOm6+lpTRCBfo0w
a9F8YZRhHPAkwKkX
XDeOGpWRj4ohOx0d2GWkyV5x
yN14p2tQOCdOODmz80yUTgRp
PVQUtOEhXQARAQAB
tCFBV1MgQ0xJIFRlYW0gPGF3
cy1jbGlAYW1hem9uLmNvbT6J
AlQEEwEIAD4CGwMF
CwkIBwIGFQoJCAsCBBYCAwEC
HgECF4AWIQT7Xbd/1cEYuAUR
```

```
raimMQrMRnJHXAUC
ZqFYbwUJCv/cOgAKCRCmMQrM
RnJHXKYuEAC+wtZ611qQtOl0
t5spM9SWZuszbcyA
0xBAJq2pncnp6wdC0kuAPu4/
R3UCIoD2C49MkLj9Y0Yvue8C
CF6OIJ8L+fKBv2DI
yWZGmHL0p9wa/X8NCKQrKxK1
gq5PuCzi3f3SqwfbZuZGeK/u
bnmtttWXpUtuU/Iz
VR0u/0sAy3j4uTGKh2cX7XnZ
bSqgJhUk9H324mIJiSwzvw1K
er6xtH/LwdBeJCck
bVBdh3LZis4zuD4IZeBO1vRv
jot30q4xadUv5RSPATg7T1ki
vrtLCnwvqc6L4LnF
0OkNysk94L3LQSHyQW2kQS1c
Vwr+yGUSiSp+VvMbAobAapmM
JWP6e/dKyAUGIX6+
2waLdbBs2U7MXznx/2ayCLPH
7qCY9cenbdj5JhG9ibVvFWqq
hSo22B/URQE/CMrG
+3xXwtHEBoMyWEATr1tWwn2y
yQGbkUGANneSDFiTFeoQvKNy
yCFTFO1F2XKCcuDs
19nj34PE2TJilTG2QRlMr4D0
NgwLLAMg2Los1CK6nXWnImYH
KuaKS9LVaCoC8vu7
IRBik1NX6SjrQnftk0M9dY+s
0ZbAN1gbdjZ8H3qlbl/4TxMd
r87m8LP4FZIIo261
Eycv34pVkCePZiP+dgamEiQJ
7IL4ZArio9mv6HbDGV6mLY45
+l6/0EzCwkI5IyIf
BfWC9s/USgxchg==
=ptgS
-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY
BLOCK-----
```

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

```
Key ID:
A6310ACC4672475C
Type:              RSA
Size:
4096/4096
Created:           2019-
09-18
Expires:           2025-
07-24
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.

```
$ gpg --import public-
key-file-name
gpg:
/home/username/.gnupg/tr
ustdb.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`.

   For the latest version of the AWS CLI, use the following command block:

   ```
   $ curl -o awscliv2.sig
   https://awscli.amazonaws
   .com/awscli-exe-linux-
   x86_64.zip.sig
   ```

   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 *2.0.30* would be `awscli-exe-linux-x86_64-2.0.30.zip.sig` resulting in the following command:

   ```
   $ curl -o awscliv2.sig
   https://awscli.amazonaws
   .com/awscli-exe-linux-
   x86_64-2.0.30.zip.sig
   ```

   For a list of versions, see the AWS CLI version 2 Changelog (https://raw.githubusercontent.com/aws/aws-cli/v2/CHANGELOG.rst) on *GitHub*.

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://en.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/2.25.11 Python/3.11.6 Linux/5.10.205-195.807.amzn2.x86_64
```

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

▶ **macOS**

Install and update requirements

- We support the AWS CLI on macOS versions 11 and later. For more information, see macOS support policy updates for the AWS CLI v2 (https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/developer/macos-support-policy-updates-for-the-aws-cli-v2/) on the *AWS Developer Tools Blog*.
- Because AWS doesn't maintain third-party repositories, we can't guarantee that they contain the latest version of the AWS CLI.

macOS version support matrix

AWS CLI version	Supported macOS version
2.21.0 – current	11+
2.17.0 –2.20.0	10.15+
2.0.0 – 2.16.12	10.14 and below

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 user**

The following steps show how to install the latest version of the AWS CLI by using the standard macOS user interface and your browser.

1. In your browser, download the macOS `pkg` file: https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.pkg (https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.pkg)
2. Run your downloaded file and follow the on-screen instructions. You can choose to install the AWS CLI in the following ways:
   - **For all users on the computer (requires `sudo`)**
     - You can install to any folder, or choose the recommended default folder of `/usr/local/aws-cli`.
     - The installer automatically creates a symlink at `/usr/local/bin/aws` that links to the main program in the installation folder you chose.
   - **For only the current user (doesn't require `sudo`)**
     - You can install to any folder to which you have write permission.
     - Due to standard user permissions, after the installer finishes, you must manually create a symlink file in your `$PATH` that points to the `aws` and `aws_completer` programs by using the following commands at the command prompt. The default location for a symlink is `/usr/local/bin/`:

```
$ ln -s
/folder/installed/aws
-cli/aws
/usr/local/bin/aws
$ ln -s
/folder/installed/aws
-cli/aws_completer
```

```
/usr/local/bin/aws_co
mpleter
```

If you don't have write permissions to the folder, you may need to use `sudo` in your command. The following example uses `sudo` with the default location for a symlink in `/usr/local/bin/`:

```
$ sudo ln -s
/folder/installed/aws
-cli/aws
/usr/local/bin/aws
$ sudo ln -s
/folder/installed/aws
-cli/aws_completer
/usr/local/bin/aws_co
mpleter
```

> **Note**
>
> You can view debug logs for the installation by pressing **Cmd+L** anywhere in the installer. This opens a log pane that enables you to filter and save the log. The log file is also automatically saved 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/2.25.11
Python/3.11.6 Darwin/23.3.0
```

If the `aws` command cannot be found, you might need to restart your terminal or follow the troubleshooting in Troubleshooting errors for the AWS CLI (./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) 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) 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/2.25.11 Python/3.11.6 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 Troubleshooting errors for the AWS CLI (./cli-chap-troubleshooting.html) .

Troubleshooting AWS CLI install and uninstall errors

If you come across issues after installing or uninstalling the AWS CLI, see Troubleshooting errors for the AWS CLI (./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 Setting up the AWS CLI (./getting-started-quickstart.html) .

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