General

Q: What is AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)?

AWS Certificate Manager is a service that lets you easily provision, manage, and deploy public and private Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with AWS services and your internal connected resources. SSL/TLS certificates are used to secure network communications and establish the identity of websites over the Internet as well as resources on private networks. AWS Certificate Manager removes the time-consuming manual process of purchasing, uploading, and renewing SSL/TLS certificates. With AWS Certificate Manager, you can quickly request a certificate, deploy it on AWS resources such as Elastic Load Balancers, Amazon CloudFront distributions, and APIs on API Gateway, and let AWS Certificate Manager handle certificate renewals. It also enables you to create private certificates for your internal resources and manage the certificate lifecycle centrally. Public and private SSL/TLS certificates provisioned through AWS Certificate Manager and used exclusively with ACM-integrated services, such as Elastic Load Balancing, Amazon CloudFront, and Amazon API Gateway, are free. You pay for the AWS resources you create to run your application. You pay a monthly fee for the operation of each private CA until you delete it, and for the private certificates you issue that are not used exclusively with ACM-integrated services.

Q: What is an SSL/TLS certificate?

SSL/TLS certificates allow web browsers to identify and establish encrypted network connections to web sites using the Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) protocol. Certificates are used within a cryptographic system known as a public key infrastructure (PKI). PKI provides a way for one party to establish the identity of another party using certificates if they both trust a third party - known as a certificate authority. The Concepts topic in the ACM User Guide provides additional background information and definitions.

Q: What are private certificates?

Private certificates identify resources within an organization, such as applications, services, devices and users. In establishing a secure encrypted communications channel, each endpoint uses a certificate and cryptographic

about private certificates and private CAs.

Q: What are the benefits of using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) and ACM Private Certificate Authority (CA)?

ACM makes it easier to enable SSL/TLS for a website or application on the AWS platform. ACM eliminates many of the manual processes previously associated with using and managing SSL/TLS certificates. ACM can also help you avoid downtime due to misconfigured, revoked, or expired certificates by managing renewals. You get SSL/TLS protection and easy certificate management. Enabling SSL/TLS for Internet-facing sites can help improve the search rankings for your site and help you meet regulatory compliance requirements for encrypting data in transit.

When you use ACM to manage certificates, certificate private keys are securely protected and stored using strong encryption and key management best practices. ACM lets you use the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or AWS Certificate Manager APIs to centrally manage all of the SSL/TLS ACM certificates in an AWS Region. ACM is integrated with other AWS services, so you can request an SSL/TLS certificate and provision it with your Elastic Load Balancing load balancer or Amazon CloudFront distribution from the AWS Management Console, through AWS CLI commands, or with API calls.

ACM Private CA is a managed private CA service that helps you easily and securely manage the lifecycle of your private certificates. ACM Private CA provides you a highly-available private CA service without the upfront investment and ongoing maintenance costs of operating your own private CA. ACM Private CA extends ACM's certificate management capabilities to private certificates, enabling you to manage public and private certificates centrally. ACM Private CA allows developers to be more agile by providing them APIs to create and deploy private certificates programmatically. You also have the flexibility to create private certificates for applications that require custom certificate lifetimes or resource names. With ACM Private CA, you can create, manage, and track private certificates for your connected resources in one place with a secure, pay as you go, managed private CA service.

Q: What types of certificates can I create and manage with ACM?

side code to download renewed certificates and private keys and deploy them with your application. 3) ACM Private CA gives you the flexibility to create your own private keys, generate a certificate signing request (CSR), issue private certificates from your ACM Private CA, and manage the keys and certificates yourself. You are responsible for renewing and deploying these private certificates.

Imported certificates – If you want to use a third-party certificate with Amazon CloudFront, Elastic Load Balancing, or Amazon API Gateway, you may import it into ACM using the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or ACM APIs. ACM does not manage the renewal process for imported certificates. You are responsible for monitoring the expiration date of your imported certificates and for renewing them before they expire. You can use the AWS Management Console to monitor the expiration dates of an imported certificates and import a new third-party certificate to replace an expiring one.

Q: How can I get started with ACM?

To get started with AWS Certificate Manager, navigate to Certificate Manager in the AWS Management Console and use the wizard to request an SSL/TLS certificate. If you have already created an ACM Private CA, you can choose whether you want a public or private certificate, and then enter the name of your site. See ACM Private CA and ACM Public Certificates below to determine which kind of certificate you need and to learn more about ACM Private CA. You can also request a certificate using the AWS CLI or API. After the certificate is issued, you can use it with other AWS services that are integrated with ACM. For each integrated service, you simply select the SSL/TLS certificate you want from a drop-down list in the AWS Management Console. Alternatively, you can execute an AWS CLI command or call an AWS API to associate the certificate with your resource. The integrated service then deploys the certificate to the resource you selected. For more information about requesting and using certificates provided by AWS Certificate Manager, visit Getting Started in the AWS Certificate Manager User Guide. In addition to using private certificates with ACM-integrated services, you can also use private certificates on EC2 instances, on ECS containers, or anywhere. See Private Certificates for more details.

Q: With which AWS services can I use ACM certificates?

region. ACM certificates in this region that are associated with a CloudFront distribution are distributed to all the geographic locations configured for that distribution.

ACM Private Certificate Authority

Q: What is ACM Private CA?

Private certificates are used for identifying and securing communication between connected resources on private networks such as servers, mobile and IoT devices, and applications. ACM Private CA is a managed private CA service that helps you easily and securely manage the lifecycle of your private certificates. ACM Private CA provides you a highly-available private CA service without the upfront investment and ongoing maintenance costs of operating your own private CA. ACM Private CA extends ACM's certificate management capabilities to private certificates, enabling you to create and manage public and private certificates centrally. You can easily create and deploy private certificates for your AWS resources using the AWS Management Console or the ACM API. For EC2 instances, containers, IoT devices, and on-premises resources, you can easily create and track private certificates and use your own client-side automation code to deploy them. You also have the flexibility to create private certificates and manage them yourself for applications that require custom certificate lifetimes, key algorithms, or resource names. Learn more about ACM Private CA.

Q: What are private certificates?

Private certificates identify resources within an organization, such as applications, services, devices and users. In establishing a secure encrypted communications channel, each endpoint uses a certificate and cryptographic techniques to prove its identity to the other endpoint. Internal API endpoints, web servers, VPN users, IoT devices, and many other applications use private certificates to establish encrypted communication channels that are necessary for their secure operation.

Q: What is a private certificate authority (CA)?

operating system vendors that decide which CAs their browsers and operating systems trust automatically. Private CA administrators can make their own rules for issuing private certificates, including practices for issuing certificates and what information a certificate can include.

Q: Why do organizations use private certificates instead of public certificates?

Private certificates provide the flexibility to identify nearly anything in an organization, without disclosing the name publicly. Wiki.internal, IP address 192.168.1.1, fire-sensor-123, and user123 are examples of names that might be used in private certificates. In contrast, public certificates are strictly limited to identifying resources with public DNS names, such as www.example.com. Private certificates can include information prohibited in public certificates. Some enterprise applications have leveraged the ability to add extra information into private certificates, and could not function with public certificates.

Q: What are self-signed certificates and why should organizations use certificates from a private CA instead?

Self-signed certificates are those which are issued without a CA. Unlike certificates issued from a secure root maintained by a CA, self-signed certificates act as their own root, and as a result they have significant limitations: they can be used to provide on the wire encryption but not to verify identity, and they cannot be revoked. They are unacceptable from a security perspective, but organizations use them nonetheless because they are easy to generate, require no expertise or infrastructure, and many applications accept them. There are no controls in place for issuing self-signed certificates. Organizations that use them incur greater risk of outages caused by certificate expirations because they have no way to track expiration dates. ACM Private CA solves these problems.

Q: How can I get started with ACM Private CA?

To get started with ACM Private CA, navigate to Certificate Manager in the AWS Management Console and select Private CAs on the left side of the screen. Choose Get started to start creating a private certificate authority. Visit Getting Started in the ACM Private CA User Guide to learn more.

Q: Where can I learn more about ACM Private CA?

request.

Q: What is a wildcard domain name?

A wildcard domain name matches any first level subdomain or hostname in a domain. A first-level subdomain is a single domain name label that does not contain a period (dot). For example you can use the name *.example.com to protect www.example.com, images.example.com, and any other host name or first-level subdomain that ends with .example.com. Refer to the ACM User Guide for more details.

Q: Can ACM provide certificates with wildcard domain names?

Yes.

Q: Does ACM provide certificates for anything other than SSL/TLS?

Certificates managed in ACM are intended to be used with SSL/TLS. If you issue private certificates directly from an ACM Private CA and manage the keys and certificates without using ACM for certificate management, you can configure the subject, validity period, key algorithm and signature algorithm of these private certificates and use them with SSL/TLS and other applications.

Q: Can I use ACM certificates for code signing or email encryption?

No.

Q: Does ACM provide certificates used to sign and encrypt email (S/MIME certificates)?

Not at this time.

Q: What is the validity period for ACM certificates?

revoke a private certificate issued by your ACM Private CA, refer to the ACM Private CA User Guide.

Q: Can I copy a certificate between AWS Regions?

You cannot copy ACM-managed certificates between regions at this time. You can copy private certificates that you export from ACM and certificates you issue directly from your ACM Private CA without using ACM for certificate and private key management.

Q: Can I use the same ACM certificate in more than one AWS Region?

It depends on whether you're using Elastic Load Balancing or Amazon CloudFront. To use a certificate with Elastic Load Balancing for the same site (the same fully qualified domain name, or FQDN, or set of FQDNs) in a different Region, you must request a new certificate for each Region in which you plan to use it. To use an ACM certificate with Amazon CloudFront, you must request the certificate in the US East (N. Virginia) region. ACM certificates in this region that are associated with a CloudFront distribution are distributed to all the geographic locations configured for that distribution.

Q: Can I provision a certificate with ACM if I already have a certificate from another provider for the same domain name?

Yes.

Q: Can I use certificates on Amazon EC2 instances or on my own servers?

You can use private certificates issued with ACM Private CA with EC2 instances, containers, and on your own servers. At this time, public ACM certificates can be used only with specific AWS services. See With which AWS services can I use ACM certificates?

Q: Does ACM allow local language characters in domain names, otherwise known as Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs)?

Q: What type of public certificates does ACM provide?

ACM provides Domain Validated (DV) public certificates for use with websites and applications that terminate SSL/TLS. For more details about ACM certificates, see Certificate Characteristics.

Q: Are ACM public certificates trusted by browsers, operating systems, and mobile devices?

ACM public certificates are trusted by most modern browsers, operating systems, and mobile devices. ACM-provided certificates have 99% browser and operating system ubiquity, including Windows XP SP3 and Java 6 and later.

Q: How can I confirm that my browser trusts ACM public certificates?

Browsers that trust ACM certificates display a lock icon and do not issue certificate warnings when connected to sites that use ACM certificates over SSL/TLS, for example using HTTPS.

Public ACM certificates are verified by Amazon's certificate authority (CA). Any browser, application, or OS that includes the Amazon Root CA 1, Starfield Services Root Certificate Authority - G2, or Starfield Class 2 Certification Authority trusts ACM certificates.

Q: Does ACM provide public Organizational Validation (OV) or Extended Validation (EV) certificates?

Not at this time.

Q: Where does Amazon describe its policies and practices for issuing public certificates?

They are described in the Amazon Trust Services Certificate Policies and Amazon Trust Services Certification Practices Statement documents. Refer to the Amazon Trust Services repository for the latest versions.

Q: How can I notify AWS if the information in a public certificate changes?

have to validate control of the domain again. If you choose email validation instead of DNS validation, emails are sent to the domain owner requesting approval to issue the certificate. After validating that you own or control each domain name in your request, the certificate is issued and ready to be provisioned with other AWS services, such as Elastic Load Balancing or Amazon CloudFront. Refer to the ACM Documentation for details.

Q: Why does ACM validate domain ownership for public certificates?

Certificates are used to establish the identity of your site and secure connections between browsers and applications and your site. To issue a publicly trusted certificate, Amazon must validate that the certificate requestor has control over the domain name in the certificate request.

Q: How does ACM validate domain ownership before issuing a public certificate for a domain?

Prior to issuing a certificate, ACM validates that you own or control the domain names in your certificate request. You can choose DNS validation or email validation when requesting a certificate. With DNS validation, you can validate domain ownership by adding a CNAME record to your DNS configuration. Refer to DNS validation for further details. If you do not have the ability to write records to the public DNS configuration for your domain, you can use email validation instead of DNS validation. With email validation, ACM sends emails to the registered domain owner, and the owner or an authorized representative can approve issuance for each domain name in the certificate request. Refer to Email validation for further details.

Q. Which validation method should I use for my public certificate: DNS or email?

We recommend that you use DNS validation if you have the ability to change the DNS configuration for your domain. Customers who are unable to receive validation emails from ACM and those using a domain registrar that does not publish domain owner email contact information in WHOIS should use DNS validation. If you cannot modify your DNS configuration, you should use email validation.

Q. Can I convert an existing public certificate from email validation to DNS validation?

using it with other AWS services that are integrated with ACM.

Q: Does ACM check DNS Certificate Authority Authorization (CAA) records before issuing public certificates?

Yes. DNS Certificate Authority Authorization (CAA) records allow domain owners to specify which certificate authorities are authorized to issue certificates for their domain. When you request an ACM Certificate, AWS Certificate Manager looks for a CAA record in the DNS zone configuration for your domain. If a CAA record is not present, then Amazon can issue a certificate for your domain. Most customers fall into this category.

If your DNS configuration contains a CAA record, that record must specify one of the following CAs before Amazon can issue a certificate for your domain: amazon.com, amazontrust.com, awstrust.com, or amazonaws.com. Refer to Configure a CAA Record or Troubleshooting CAA Problems in the AWS Certificate Manager User Guide for more information.

Q: Does ACM support any other methods for validating a domain?

Not at this time.

DNS Validation (Public Certificates)

Q. What is DNS validation?

With DNS validation, you can validate your ownership of a domain by adding a CNAME record to your DNS configuration. DNS Validation makes it easy for you to establish that you own a domain when requesting SSL/TLS certificates from ACM.

Q. What are the benefits of DNS validation?

DNS validation makes it easy to validate that you own or control a domain so that you can obtain an SSL/TLS certificate. With DNS validation, you simply write a CNAME record to your DNS configuration to establish control

Q. What records do I need to add to my DNS configuration to validate a domain?

You must add a CNAME record for the domain you want to validate. For example, to validate the name www.example.com, you add a CNAME record to the zone for example.com. The record you add contains a random token that ACM generates specifically for your domain and your AWS account. You can obtain the two parts of the CNAME record (name and label) from ACM. For further instructions, refer to the ACM User Guide.

Q. How can I add or modify DNS records for my domain?

For more information about how to add or modify DNS records, check with your DNS provider. The Amazon Route 53 DNS documentation provides further information for customers who use Amazon Route 53 DNS.

Q. Can ACM simplify DNS validation for Amazon Route 53 DNS customers?

Yes. For customers who are using Amazon Route 53 DNS to manage DNS records, the ACM console can add records to your DNS configuration for you when you request a certificate. Your Route 53 DNS hosted zone for your domain must be configured in the same AWS account as the one you are making the request from, and you must have sufficient permissions to make a change to your Amazon Route 53 configuration. For further instructions, refer to the ACM User Guide.

Q. Does DNS Validation require me to use a specific DNS provider?

No. You can use DNS validation with any DNS provider as long as the provider allows you to add a CNAME record to your DNS configuration.

Q. How many DNS records do I need if I want more than one certificate for the same domain?

One. You can obtain multiple certificates for the same domain name in the same AWS account using one CNAME record. For example, if you make 2 certificate requests from the same AWS account for the same domain name, you need only 1 DNS CNAME record.

a DNS domain name used by AWS for validations: acm-validations.aws. The following examples show the formatting of CNAMEs for www.example.com, subdomain.example.com, and *.example.com.

```
_TOKEN1.www.example.com         CNAME    _TOKEN2.acm-validations.aws
_TOKEN3.subdomain.example.com CNAME    _TOKEN4.acm-validations.aws
_TOKEN5.example.com               CNAME    _TOKEN6.acm-validations.aws
```

Notice that ACM removes the wildcard label (*) when generating CNAME records for wildcard names. As a result, the CNAME record generated by ACM for a wildcard name (such as *.example.com) is the same record returned for the domain name without the wildcard label (example.com).

Q. Can I validate all subdomains of a domain using one CNAME record?

No. Each domain name, including host names and subdomain names, must be validated separately, each with a unique CNAME record.

Q. Why does ACM use CNAME records for DNS validation instead of TXT records?

Using a CNAME record allows ACM to renew certificates for as long as the CNAME record exists. The CNAME record directs to a TXT record in an AWS domain (acm-validations.aws) that ACM can update as needed to validate or re-validate a domain name, without any action from you.

Q. Does DNS validation work across AWS Regions?

Yes. You can create one DNS CNAME record and use it to obtain certificates in the same AWS account in any AWS Region where ACM is offered. Configure the CNAME record once and you can get certificates issued and renewed from ACM for that name without creating another record.

Q. Can I choose different validation methods in the same certificate?

No. Each certificate can have only one validation method.

Email Validation (Public Certificates)

Q: What is email validation?

With email validation, an approval request email is sent to the registered domain owner for each domain name in the certificate request. The domain owner or an authorized representative (approver) can approve the certificate request by following the instructions in the email. The instructions direct the approver to navigate to the approval website and click the link in the email or paste the link from the email into a browser to navigate to the approval web site. The approver confirms the information associated with the certificate request, such as the domain name, certificate ID (ARN), and the AWS account ID initiating the request, and approves the request if the information is accurate.

Q: When I request a certificate and choose email validation, to which email addresses is the certificate approval request sent?

When you request a certificate using email validation, a WHOIS lookup for each domain name in the certificate request is used to retrieve contact information for the domain. Email is sent to the domain registrant, administrative contact, and technical contact listed for the domain. Email is also sent to five special email addresses, which are formed by prepending admin@, administrator@, hostmaster@, webmaster@ and postmaster@ to the domain name you're requesting. For example, if you request a certificate for server.example.com, email is sent to the domain registrant, technical contact, and administrative contact using contact information returned by a WHOIS query for the example.com domain, plus admin@server.example.com, administrator@server.example.com, hostmaster@server.example.com, postmaster@server.example.com, and webmaster@server.example.com.

The five special email addresses are constructed differently for domain names that begin with "www" or wildcard names beginning with an asterisk (*). ACM removes the leading "www" or asterisk and email is sent to the administrative addresses formed by pre-pending admin@, administrator@, hostmaster@, postmaster@, and webmaster@ to the remaining portion of the domain name. For example, if you request a certificate for

Yes; however, email delivery may be delayed as a result of the proxy. Email sent through a proxy may end up in your spam folder. Refer to the ACM User Guide for troubleshooting suggestions.

Q: Can ACM validate my identity using the technical contact for my AWS account?

No. Procedures and policies for validating the domain owner's identity are very strict, and determined by the CA/Browser Forum which sets policy standards for publicly trusted certificate authorities. To learn more, please refer to the latest Amazon Trust Services Certification Practices Statement in the Amazon Trust Services Repository.

Q: What should I do if I did not receive the approval email?

Refer to the ACM User Guide for troubleshooting suggestions.

Private Key Protection

Q: How are the private keys of ACM-provided certificates managed?

A key pair is created for each certificate provided by ACM. AWS Certificate Manager is designed to protect and manage the private keys used with SSL/TLS certificates. Strong encryption and key management best practices are used when protecting and storing private keys.

Q: Does ACM copy certificates across AWS Regions?

No. The private key of each ACM certificate is stored in the Region in which you request the certificate. For example, when you obtain a new certificate in the US East (N. Virginia) Region, ACM stores the private key in the N. Virginia Region. ACM certificates are only copied across Regions if the certificate is associated with a CloudFront distribution. In that case, CloudFront distributes the ACM certificate to the geographic locations configured for your distribution.

Details

Q: Can I use the same certificate with multiple Elastic Load Balancing load balancers and multiple CloudFront distributions?

Yes.

Q: Can I use public certificates for internal Elastic Load Balancing load balancers with no public internet access?

Yes, but you can also consider using ACM Private CA to issue private certificates that ACM can renew without validation. See Managed Renewal and Deployment for details about how ACM handles renewals for public certificates that are not reachable from the Internet and private certificates.

Q: Will a certificate for www.example.com also work for example.com?

No. If you want your site to be referenced by both domain names (www.example.com and example.com), you must request a certificate that includes both names.

Q: Can I import a third party certificate and use it with AWS services?

Yes. If you want to use a third-party certificate with Amazon CloudFront, Elastic Load Balancing, or Amazon API Gateway, you may import it into ACM using the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or ACM APIs. ACM does not manage the renewal process for imported certificates. You can use the AWS Management Console to monitor the expiration dates of an imported certificates and import a new third-party certificate to replace an expiring one.

Q: How can ACM help my organization meet my compliance requirements?

No. Seals and badges of this type can be copied to sites that do not use the ACM service, and used inappropriately to establish trust under false pretenses. To protect our customers and the reputation of Amazon, we do not allow our logo to be used in this manner.

Logging

Q: What logging information is available from AWS CloudTrail?

You can identify which users and accounts called AWS APIs for services that support AWS CloudTrail, the source IP address the calls were made from, and when the calls occurred. For example, you can identify which user made an API call to associate a certificate provided by ACM with an Elastic Load Balancer and when the Elastic Load Balancing service decrypted the key with a KMS API call.

Managed Renewal and Deployment

Q: What is ACM managed renewal and deployment?

ACM managed renewal and deployment manages the process of renewing SSL/TLS ACM certificates and deploying certificates after they are renewed.

Q: What are the benefits of using ACM managed renewal and deployment?

ACM can manage renewal and deployment of SSL/TLS certificates for you. ACM makes configuring and maintaining SSL/TLS for a secure web service or application more operationally sound than potentially error-prone manual processes. Managed renewal and deployment can help you avoid downtime due to expired certificates. ACM operates as a service that is integrated with other AWS services. This means you can centrally manage and deploy certificates on the AWS platform by using the AWS management console, AWS CLI, or APIs. With ACM Private CA, you can create private certificates and you can export them. ACM renews exported certificates, allowing your client side automation code to download and deploy them.

from the Internet.

Private Certificates

ACM provides three options for managing private certificates issued with ACM Private CAs. ACM provides different renewal and deployment capabilities depending on how you are managing your private certificates. You can choose the best management option for each private certificate you issue.

> 1) ACM can fully automate renewal and deployment of private certificates issued with your ACM Private CAs and used with ACM-integrated services, such as Elastic Load Balancing and API Gateway. ACM can renew and deploy private certificates that are created and managed in ACM as long as the Private CA that issued the certificate remains in the Active state.
> 2) For private certificates you export from ACM for use with on-premises resources, EC2 instances, and IoT devices, ACM Private CA renews your certificate automatically. You are responsible for retrieving the new certificate and private key and deploying them with your application.
> 3) If you issue certificates directly from ACM Private CA and manage the keys and certificates yourself without using ACM for certificate management, ACM does not renew your certificate. You are responsible for renewing and deploying these private certificates.

Q: When does ACM renew certificates?

ACM begins the renewal process up to 60 days prior to the certificate's expiration date. The validity period for ACM certificates is currently 13 months. Refer to the ACM User Guide for more information about managed renewal.

Q: Will I be notified before my certificate is renewed and the new certificate is deployed?

No. ACM may renew or rekey the certificate and replace the old one without prior notice.

No, connections established after the new certificate is deployed use the new certificate, and existing connections are not affected.

Learn more about AWS Certificate Manager pricing

Visit the pricing page

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AWS Certificate Manager

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