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# Amazon Web Services

## General Reference

### Version 1.0



## **Amazon Web Services: General Reference**

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## Table of Contents

AWS General Reference .....	1
AWS Regions and Endpoints .....	2
Managing AWS Regions .....	2
Enabling a Region .....	2
Disabling a Region .....	3
Alexa for Business .....	3
Amazon API Gateway .....	3
Application Auto Scaling .....	5
AWS Application Discovery Service .....	7
Amazon AppStream 2.0 .....	7
AWS App Mesh .....	8
AWS AppSync .....	9
AWS AppSync Control Plane .....	9
AWS AppSync Data Plane .....	9
Amazon Athena .....	10
Amazon Aurora .....	11
Amazon Aurora with MySQL compatibility .....	11
Amazon Aurora with PostgreSQL compatibility .....	13
AWS Auto Scaling .....	14
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling .....	15
AWS Backup .....	16
AWS Batch .....	17
AWS Billing and Cost Management .....	18
AWS Cost Explorer .....	19
AWS Cost and Usage Reports .....	19
AWS Budgets .....	19
AWS Price List Service .....	20
AWS Certificate Manager .....	20
AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority .....	22
Amazon Chime .....	23
AWS Cloud9 .....	23
Amazon Cloud Directory .....	24
AWS CloudFormation .....	24
Amazon CloudFront .....	26
AWS CloudHSM .....	26
AWS CloudHSM Classic .....	27
AWS Cloud Map .....	28
Amazon CloudSearch .....	29
AWS CloudTrail .....	30
Amazon CloudWatch .....	32
Amazon CloudWatch Events .....	33
Amazon CloudWatch Logs .....	35
AWS CodeBuild .....	37
AWS CodeCommit .....	38
AWS CodeDeploy .....	39
AWS CodePipeline .....	41
AWS CodeStar .....	42
Amazon Cognito Identity .....	43
Amazon Cognito Your User Pools .....	43
Amazon Cognito Federated Identities .....	44
Amazon Cognito Sync .....	45
Amazon Comprehend .....	46
Amazon Comprehend Medical .....	46
AWS Config and AWS Config Rules .....	47

Amazon Connect .....	48
Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager .....	49
AWS Data Pipeline .....	50
AWS DataSync .....	50
AWS Database Migration Service .....	51
AWS DeepLens .....	53
AWS Device Farm .....	53
AWS Direct Connect .....	53
AWS Directory Service .....	54
Amazon DocumentDB .....	56
Amazon DynamoDB .....	57
DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) .....	58
Amazon DynamoDB Streams .....	59
AWS Elastic Beanstalk .....	61
AWS Elastic Beanstalk Health Service .....	63
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) .....	64
Amazon Elastic Container Registry .....	66
Amazon Elastic Container Service .....	67
Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) .....	69
Amazon Elastic File System .....	70
Elastic Load Balancing .....	71
Amazon Elastic Transcoder .....	73
Amazon ElastiCache .....	73
Amazon Elasticsearch Service .....	75
Amazon EMR .....	77
AWS Firewall Manager .....	78
Amazon Forecast .....	79
Amazon FreeRTOS .....	79
Amazon FreeRTOS OTA Control Plane .....	80
Amazon FreeRTOS OTA Data Plane .....	80
Amazon FSx .....	81
Amazon GameLift .....	82
Amazon S3 Glacier .....	83
AWS Global Accelerator .....	84
AWS Glue .....	84
AWS Ground Station .....	86
Amazon GuardDuty .....	86
AWS Health .....	87
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) .....	87
AWS Import/Export .....	89
AWS Import/Export Disk .....	89
Amazon Inspector .....	89
AWS IoT 1-Click .....	90
AWS IoT 1-Click Projects API .....	90
AWS IoT 1-Click Devices API .....	90
AWS IoT Analytics .....	91
AWS IoT Core .....	91
AWS IoT Device Management .....	94
AWS IoT Events .....	96
AWS IoT Greengrass .....	97
Control Plane Operations .....	97
AWS IoT Device Operations .....	98
Discovery Operations .....	99
Supported Legacy Endpoints .....	100
AWS IoT Things Graph .....	101
AWS Key Management Service .....	101
Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics .....	103

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose .....	104
Amazon Kinesis Data Streams .....	105
Amazon Kinesis Video Streams .....	107
AWS Lambda .....	107
Amazon Lex .....	109
Model Building Endpoints .....	109
Runtime Endpoints .....	109
AWS License Manager .....	110
Amazon Lightsail .....	111
Amazon Macie .....	112
Amazon Machine Learning .....	112
Amazon Managed Blockchain .....	113
AWS Marketplace .....	113
AWS Marketplace Commerce Analytics .....	113
AWS Marketplace Entitlement Service .....	113
AWS Marketplace Metering Service .....	113
Amazon Mechanical Turk .....	115
Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) .....	115
AWS Elemental MediaConnect .....	116
AWS Elemental MediaConvert .....	117
AWS Elemental MediaLive .....	118
AWS Elemental MediaPackage .....	119
AWS Elemental MediaStore .....	120
AWS Elemental MediaTailor .....	120
AWS Migration Hub .....	121
Amazon MQ .....	121
Amazon Neptune .....	122
AWS OpsWorks .....	123
AWS OpsWorks CM .....	123
AWS OpsWorks Stacks .....	124
AWS Organizations .....	125
Amazon Personalize .....	126
Amazon Personalize .....	126
Amazon Personalize Events .....	126
Amazon Personalize Runtime .....	127
Amazon Pinpoint .....	127
Amazon Pinpoint API .....	127
Amazon Pinpoint Email API .....	128
Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API .....	128
Amazon Polly .....	129
Amazon QuickSight .....	130
AWS Resource Access Manager .....	131
Amazon Redshift .....	132
Amazon Rekognition .....	134
Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) .....	135
Amazon RDS Performance Insights .....	136
AWS Resource Groups .....	137
Resource Groups Tagging API .....	139
AWS RoboMaker .....	140
Amazon Route 53 .....	141
Amazon SageMaker .....	143
AWS Secrets Manager .....	145
AWS Security Hub .....	146
AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) .....	147
AWS Server Migration Service .....	149
AWS Serverless Application Repository .....	151
AWS Service Catalog .....	152

AWS Shield Advanced .....	153
Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) .....	153
Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) .....	154
Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) .....	155
Amazon SQS Legacy Endpoints .....	157
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) .....	158
Amazon Simple Storage Service Website Endpoints .....	164
Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) .....	165
Amazon SimpleDB .....	167
AWS Single Sign-On .....	167
AWS Snowball .....	168
AWS Step Functions .....	169
AWS Storage Gateway .....	171
AWS Storage Gateway Hardware Appliance Regions .....	172
AWS Support .....	172
AWS Systems Manager .....	173
Amazon Textract .....	174
Amazon Transcribe .....	175
Amazon Transcribe Streaming .....	175
AWS Transfer for SFTP .....	176
Amazon Translate .....	177
Amazon VPC .....	178
AWS WAF .....	179
Amazon WorkDocs .....	182
Amazon WorkLink .....	182
Amazon WorkMail .....	182
Amazon WorkSpaces .....	184
AWS X-Ray .....	184
AWS Security Credentials .....	186
AWS Account Root User Credentials vs. IAM User Credentials .....	186
AWS Tasks That Require AWS Account Root User Credentials .....	187
Understanding and Getting Your Security Credentials .....	188
Email and Password (Root User) .....	188
IAM User Name and Password .....	189
Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) .....	189
Access Keys (Access Key ID and Secret Access Key) .....	189
Key Pairs .....	190
AWS Account Identifiers .....	190
Finding Your AWS Account ID .....	191
Finding Your Account Canonical User ID .....	191
Best Practices for Managing AWS Access Keys .....	192
Remove (or Don't Generate) Account Access Key .....	193
Use Temporary Security Credentials (IAM Roles) Instead of Long-Term Access Keys .....	193
Manage IAM User Access Keys Properly .....	194
More Resources .....	195
Managing Access Keys for Your AWS Account Root User .....	195
Creating, Disabling, and Deleting Access Keys for Your AWS Account Root User .....	196
AWS Security Audit Guidelines .....	196
When Should You Perform a Security Audit? .....	197
General Guidelines for Auditing .....	197
Review Your AWS Account Credentials .....	197
Review Your IAM Users .....	198
Review Your IAM Groups .....	198
Review Your IAM Roles .....	198
Review Your IAM Providers for SAML and OpenID Connect (OIDC) .....	198
Review Your Mobile Apps .....	199
Review Your Amazon EC2 Security Configuration .....	199

Review AWS Policies in Other Services .....	199
Monitor Activity in Your AWS Account .....	200
Tips for Reviewing IAM Policies .....	200
More Information .....	201
Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) and AWS Service Namespaces .....	202
ARN Format .....	202
Example ARNs .....	203
Alexa for Business .....	205
Amazon API Gateway .....	205
AWS AppSync .....	206
AWS Artifact .....	206
Amazon Athena .....	206
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling .....	206
Application Auto Scaling .....	207
AWS App Mesh .....	207
AWS Batch .....	207
AWS Certificate Manager .....	208
AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority .....	208
AWS Cloud9 .....	208
Amazon Cloud Directory .....	208
AWS CloudFormation .....	209
Amazon CloudFront .....	209
AWS Cloud Map .....	209
Amazon CloudSearch .....	209
AWS CloudTrail .....	209
Amazon CloudWatch .....	210
Amazon CloudWatch Events .....	210
Amazon CloudWatch Logs .....	210
CodeBuild .....	210
AWS CodeCommit .....	211
AWS CodeDeploy .....	211
Amazon Cognito Your User Pools .....	211
Amazon Cognito Federated Identities .....	211
Amazon Cognito Sync .....	212
AWS Config .....	212
AWS CodePipeline .....	212
AWS CodeStar .....	212
AWS DataSync .....	212
AWS Direct Connect .....	213
AWS Directory Service .....	213
Amazon DocumentDB .....	213
Amazon DynamoDB .....	214
AWS Elastic Beanstalk .....	214
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) .....	214
Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) .....	215
Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) .....	215
Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) .....	215
Amazon Elastic File System .....	216
Elastic Load Balancing (Application Load Balancer) .....	216
Elastic Load Balancing (Network Load Balancer) .....	216
Elastic Load Balancing (Classic Load Balancer) .....	217
Amazon Elastic Transcoder .....	217
Amazon ElastiCache .....	217
Amazon Elasticsearch Service .....	217
Amazon S3 Glacier .....	218
AWS Global Accelerator .....	218
AWS Ground Station .....	218

Amazon GuardDuty .....	218
AWS Health / Personal Health Dashboard .....	219
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) .....	219
AWS IoT .....	220
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) .....	220
Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose (Kinesis Data Firehose) .....	220
Amazon Kinesis Data Streams (Kinesis Data Streams) .....	220
Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics (Kinesis Data Analytics) .....	221
Amazon Kinesis Video Streams (Kinesis Video Streams) .....	221
AWS Lambda (Lambda) .....	221
Amazon Lightsail .....	221
Amazon Macie .....	222
Amazon Machine Learning (Amazon ML) .....	222
Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) .....	223
AWS Elemental MediaConnect .....	223
AWS Elemental MediaConvert .....	223
AWS Elemental MediaLive .....	224
AWS Elemental MediaPackage .....	224
AWS Elemental MediaStore .....	224
AWS Elemental MediaTailor .....	224
AWS Mobile Hub .....	225
Amazon MQ .....	225
AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate and AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise .....	225
AWS OpsWorks Stacks .....	225
AWS Organizations .....	226
Amazon Pinpoint .....	226
Amazon Polly .....	226
Amazon Redshift .....	226
Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) .....	227
AWS Resource Groups .....	227
AWS RoboMaker .....	228
Amazon Route 53 .....	228
Amazon SageMaker .....	228
AWS Secrets Manager .....	229
AWS Serverless Application Repository .....	229
Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) .....	230
Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) .....	230
Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) .....	230
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) .....	230
Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) .....	231
AWS Step Functions .....	231
AWS Storage Gateway .....	231
AWS Systems Manager .....	232
AWS Transfer for SFTP .....	232
AWS Trusted Advisor .....	232
AWS WAF .....	232
Amazon WorkLink .....	233
Paths in ARNs .....	233
AWS Service Namespaces .....	234
Signing AWS API Requests .....	241
When Do You Need to Sign Requests? .....	241
Why Requests Are Signed .....	241
Signing Requests .....	242
Signature Versions .....	242
Signature Version 4 Signing Process .....	243
Changes in Signature Version 4 .....	244
Signature Version 4 Request Elements .....	245



Signing AWS Requests .....	247
Handling Dates .....	262
Examples of How to Derive a Signing Key .....	263
Signing Examples (Python) .....	266
Test Suite .....	274
Troubleshooting .....	277
Service-Specific Reference .....	280
Signature Version 2 Signing Process .....	280
Supported Regions and Services .....	280
Components of a Query Request for Signature Version 2 .....	281
How to Generate a Signature Version 2 for a Query Request .....	282
AWS Service Limits .....	288
Alexa for Business Limits .....	288
Amazon API Gateway Limits .....	288
Application Auto Scaling Limits .....	289
AWS Application Discovery Service Limits .....	290
AWS App Mesh Service Limits .....	290
Amazon AppStream 2.0 Limits .....	290
AWS AppSync Limits .....	291
Amazon Athena Limits .....	291
AWS Auto Scaling Limits .....	292
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Limits .....	293
AWS Backup Limits .....	293
AWS Batch Limits .....	295
Billing and Cost Management Limits .....	295
AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) Limits .....	295
AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority (ACM PCA) Limits .....	295
Amazon Chime Limits .....	296
AWS Cloud9 Limits .....	296
AWS CloudFormation Limits .....	297
Amazon CloudFront Limits .....	297
AWS CloudHSM Limits .....	298
AWS CloudHSM Classic Limits .....	298
AWS Cloud Map Limits .....	298
Amazon CloudSearch Limits .....	299
AWS CloudTrail Limits .....	299
Amazon CloudWatch Limits .....	299
Amazon CloudWatch Events Limits .....	300
Amazon CloudWatch Logs Limits .....	301
CodeBuild Limits .....	302
CodeCommit Limits .....	302
CodeDeploy Limits .....	302
CodePipeline Limits .....	303
Amazon Cognito User Pools Limits .....	304
Amazon Cognito Federated Identities Limits .....	304
Amazon Cognito Sync Limits .....	304
Amazon Comprehend Limits .....	305
Amazon Comprehend Medical Limits .....	305
AWS Config Limits .....	305
Amazon Connect Limits .....	306
AWS Data Pipeline Limits .....	307
AWS Database Migration Service Limits .....	307
AWS DataSync Limits .....	308
AWS DeepLens Limits .....	308
AWS Device Farm Limits .....	308
AWS Direct Connect Limits .....	309
AWS Directory Service Limits .....	309

Amazon DynamoDB Limits .....	309
AWS Elastic Beanstalk Limits .....	310
Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Limits .....	310
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Limits .....	311
Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) Limits .....	311
Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) Limits .....	312
Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) Limits .....	312
Amazon Elastic File System Limits .....	313
Amazon Elastic Inference Limits .....	313
Elastic Load Balancing Limits .....	314
Amazon Elastic Transcoder Limits .....	315
Amazon ElastiCache Limits .....	315
AWS Firewall Manager Limits .....	316
Amazon FSx Limits .....	317
Amazon GameLift Limits .....	318
Amazon S3 Glacier Limits .....	319
AWS Global Accelerator Limits .....	319
AWS Glue Limits .....	319
AWS Ground Station Limits .....	320
Amazon GuardDuty Limits .....	321
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) Limits .....	321
AWS Import/Export Limits .....	321
AWS Snowball (Snowball) .....	321
Amazon Inspector Limits .....	322
AWS IoT Limits .....	322
Thing Limits .....	322
Thing Group Limits .....	322
Message Broker Limits .....	323
Protocol Limits .....	327
Device Shadow Limits .....	328
Security and Identity Limits .....	329
AWS IoT Throttling Limits .....	329
AWS IoT Rules Engine Limits .....	333
AWS IoT Job Limits .....	333
AWS IoT Fleet Indexing Limits .....	335
AWS IoT Bulk Thing Registration Limits .....	336
AWS IoT Device Defender Limits .....	336
AWS IoT Analytics Limits .....	337
AWS IoT Events Limits .....	338
AWS IoT Greengrass Limits .....	339
AWS IoT Greengrass Cloud API Limits .....	339
AWS IoT Greengrass Core Limits .....	340
AWS IoT Things Graph Limits .....	341
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) Limits .....	343
Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Limits .....	343
Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Limits .....	344
Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics Limits .....	344
Amazon Kinesis Video Streams Limits .....	344
Control Plane API limits .....	345
Media and Archived Media API limits .....	345
AWS Lambda Limits .....	347
AWS License Manager .....	347
Amazon Lightsail Limits .....	348
Amazon Macie Limits .....	348
Amazon Machine Learning (Amazon ML) Limits .....	349
Amazon Managed Blockchain Limits .....	349
AWS Elemental MediaConnect Limits .....	350

AWS Elemental MediaConvert Limits .....	350
AWS Elemental MediaLive Limits .....	351
AWS Elemental MediaPackage Limits .....	351
AWS Elemental MediaStore Limits .....	352
AWS Elemental MediaTailor Limits .....	353
Amazon MQ Limits .....	353
Amazon Neptune Limits .....	353
AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate and AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise Limits .....	353
AWS OpsWorks Stacks Limits .....	354
AWS Organizations Limits .....	354
OTA Update Manager Limits .....	354
Amazon Pinpoint Limits .....	354
Amazon Polly Limits .....	356
Amazon Redshift Limits .....	356
Amazon Rekognition Limits .....	357
Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) Limits .....	358
AWS Resource Groups Limits .....	359
AWS RoboMaker Limits .....	359
Amazon Route 53 Limits .....	361
Amazon SageMaker Limits .....	361
AWS Secrets Manager Limits .....	367
AWS Server Migration Service Limits .....	367
AWS Serverless Application Repository Limits .....	367
Service Quotas .....	367
AWS Service Catalog Limits .....	369
AWS Shield Advanced Limits .....	370
Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) Limits .....	370
Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) Limits .....	370
Amazon SNS Resource Limits .....	370
Amazon SNS API Throttling Limits .....	371
AWS Streaming Service Limits .....	373
Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) .....	373
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Limits .....	374
Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) Limits .....	374
Amazon SimpleDB Limits .....	374
AWS Step Functions Limits .....	374
AWS Storage Gateway Limits .....	374
Amazon Sumerian Limits .....	374
AWS Systems Manager Limits .....	375
Amazon Textract Limits .....	380
Amazon Transcribe Limits .....	380
AWS Transfer for SFTP Limits .....	382
Amazon Translate Limits .....	382
Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) Limits .....	382
Amazon VPC DNS Limits .....	386
AWS WAF Limits .....	386
AWS Well-Architected Tool Limits .....	387
Amazon WorkMail Limits .....	387
Amazon WorkSpaces Limits .....	387
AWS X-Ray Limits .....	388
AWS IP Address Ranges .....	389
Download .....	389
Syntax .....	389
Filtering the JSON File .....	391
Windows .....	391
Linux .....	392
Implementing Egress Control .....	393

Windows PowerShell .....	393
jq .....	394
Python .....	394
AWS IP Address Ranges Notifications .....	395
API Retries .....	397
AWS SDK Support for Amazon S3 Client-Side Encryption .....	399
AWS SDK Features for Amazon S3 Client-Side Encryption .....	399
Amazon S3 Encryption Client Cryptographic Algorithms .....	400
Markdown in AWS .....	402
Paragraphs, Line Spacing, and Horizontal Lines .....	402
Headings .....	402
Text Formatting .....	403
Links .....	403
Lists .....	403
Tables and Buttons (CloudWatch Dashboards) .....	403
Document Conventions .....	405
AWS Glossary .....	407

# AWS General Reference

This is the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

## Contents

- [AWS Regions and Endpoints \(p. 2\)](#)
- [AWS Security Credentials \(p. 186\)](#)
- [Amazon Resource Names \(ARNs\) and AWS Service Namespaces \(p. 202\)](#)
- [Signing AWS API Requests \(p. 241\)](#)
- [AWS Service Limits \(p. 288\)](#)
- [AWS IP Address Ranges \(p. 389\)](#)
- [Error Retries and Exponential Backoff in AWS \(p. 397\)](#)
- [AWS SDK Support for Amazon S3 Client-Side Encryption \(p. 399\)](#)
- [AWS Tasks That Require AWS Account Root User Credentials \(p. 187\)](#)
- [AWS Glossary \(p. 407\)](#)

# AWS Regions and Endpoints

To reduce data latency in your applications, most Amazon Web Services offer a Regional endpoint to make your requests. An endpoint is a URL that is the entry point for a web service. For example, `https://dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com` is an entry point for the Amazon DynamoDB service.

Some services, such as IAM, do not support Regions; therefore, their endpoints do not include a Region. Some services, such as Amazon EC2, let you specify an endpoint that does not include a specific Region, for example, `https://ec2.amazonaws.com`. In that case, AWS routes the endpoint to us-east-1.

If a service supports Regions, the resources in each Region are independent. For example, if you create an Amazon EC2 instance or an Amazon SQS queue in one Region, the instance or queue is independent from instances or queues in another Region.

When you begin using AWS, many Regions are enabled by default. You can begin working in these Regions immediately. AWS provides some additional Regions that you must manually enable before you can use those Regions. One such Region is the Asia Pacific (Hong Kong) Region. To learn more about enabling and disabling AWS Regions, see [Managing AWS Regions \(p. 2\)](#).

You can find Region and endpoint information from the following sources:

- To see the supported services per Region in a tabbed format, see the [Region Table](#). This page does not include endpoint information.
- For information about the AWS services and endpoints available in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

For information about the AWS services and endpoints available in the China (Ningxia) Region, see [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#).

- For information about the AWS services and endpoints available in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).
- To programmatically discover AWS Region and service information, see [Calling AWS Service, Region, and Endpoint Public Parameters](#) in the *AWS Systems Manager User Guide*. For information about how to use AWS Systems Manager public parameters, see [Query for AWS Regions, Endpoints, and More Using AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store](#).
- For information about which Regions and endpoints are supported for each service, see the following tables.

## Managing AWS Regions

You can use the AWS Management Console to enable and disable some AWS Regions. This allows you to control whether users in your AWS account can access resources in that Region. You can enable and disable Regions only if they are not enabled by default.

### Enabling a Region

To enable a Region, you must be an administrator for the account with permissions to enable Regions. To view an example policy that includes these permissions, see [AWS: Allows Enabling and Disabling AWS Regions](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

When you enable a Region, AWS performs actions to prepare your account in that Region, such as distributing your IAM resources to the Region. This process takes a few minutes for most accounts, but this can take several hours. You cannot use the Region until this process is complete.

### To enable a Region

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console using administrative credentials with a policy that allows enabling Regions. To view an example policy that provides these permissions, see [AWS: Allows Enabling and Disabling AWS Regions](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
2. In the upper right corner of the console, choose your account name or number and then choose **My Account**.
3. In the **AWS Regions** section, next to the name of the Region that you want to enable, choose **Enable**.
4. In the dialog box, review the informational text and choose **Enable Region**.
5. Wait until the Region is ready to use.

## Disabling a Region

To disable a Region that you no longer want members of your account to use, you should first remove all resources from that Region. After you disable a Region, you can no longer view or manage resources in that Region. However, resources in that Region can continue to incur charges. For more information, see [Enabling and Disabling Regions](#) in the *AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide*.

### To disable a Region

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console using administrative credentials with a policy that allows disabling Regions. To view an example policy that provides these permissions, see [AWS: Allows Enabling and Disabling AWS Regions](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
2. In the upper right corner of the console, choose your account name or number and then choose **My Account**.
3. In the **AWS Regions** section, next to the name of the Region that you want to disable, choose **Disable**.
4. In the dialog box, review the informational text and choose **Disable Region**.

Resources in the Region are immediately unavailable.

## Alexa for Business

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	a4b.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon API Gateway

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	apigateway.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZOJJZC49E0EPZ	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	apigateway.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1UJRXOUMOOOFQ8	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	apigateway.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2MUQ32089INYE	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	apigateway.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2OJLYMUO9EFXC	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	apigateway.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3FD1VL90ND7K5	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	apigateway.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3VO1THU9YC4UR	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	apigateway.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z20JF4UZKIW1U8	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	apigateway.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZL327KTPIQFUL	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	apigateway.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2RPCDW04V8134	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	apigateway.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1YSHQZHG15GKL	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	apigateway.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z19DQILCV0OWEC	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	apigateway.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	None	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	apigateway.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	None	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	apigateway.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1U9ULNL0V5AJ3	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	apigateway.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZLY8HYME6SFDD	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	apigateway.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZJ5UAJN8Y3Z2Q	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	apigateway.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3KY65QIEKYHQQ	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	apigateway.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3UWIKFBOOGXPP	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	apigateway.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZCMLWB8V5SYIT	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	apigateway.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3SE9ATJYCRCZJ	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	apigateway.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1K6XKP9SAGWDV	

The Route 53 Hosted Zone ID column shows the Route 53 Hosted Zone IDs for API Gateway regional endpoints. Route 53 Hosted Zone IDs are for use with the `execute-api` (API Gateway component service for API execution) domain. For edge-optimized endpoints, the Route 53 Hosted Zone ID is Z2FDTNDAQYW2 for all regions.

You can use the Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region only in conjunction with the Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region. To request access to the Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region, contact your sales representative.

For information about using Amazon API Gateway in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon API Gateway in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Application Auto Scaling

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	autoscaling.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	autoscaling.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	autoscaling.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	autoscaling.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	autoscaling.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	autoscaling.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	autoscaling.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	autoscaling.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	autoscaling.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	autoscaling.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	autoscaling.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	autoscaling.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	autoscaling.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	autoscaling.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	autoscaling.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	autoscaling.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	autoscaling.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	autoscaling.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	autoscaling.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	autoscaling.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	autoscaling.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	autoscaling.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

For information about using Application Auto Scaling in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS Application Discovery Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	discovery.us-west-2.amazonaws.com		

## Amazon AppStream 2.0

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	appstream2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	appstream2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	appstream2.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	appstream2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	appstream2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	appstream2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	appstream2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	appstream2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS App Mesh

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	appmesh.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	appmesh.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	appmesh.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	appmesh.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	appmesh.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	appmesh.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	appmesh.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	appmesh.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	appmesh.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	appmesh.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	appmesh.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	appmesh.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	appmesh.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

# AWS AppSync

## AWS AppSync Control Plane

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	appsync.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	appsync.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	appsync.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	appsync.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	appsync.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	appsync.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	appsync.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	appsync.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	appsync.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	appsync.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	appsync.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS AppSync Data Plane

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	<unique-id>.appsync-api.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<unique-id>.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<unique-id>.appsync-api.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	<unique-id>.appsync-api.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	<unique-id>.appsync-api.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<unique-id>.appsync-api.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<unique-id>.appsync-api.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<unique-id>.appsync-api.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<unique-id>.appsync-api.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## Amazon Athena

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	athena.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	athena.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	athena.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	athena.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	athena.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	athena.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	athena.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	athena.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	athena.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	athena.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	athena.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	athena.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	athena.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	athena.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	athena.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

**Note**

To download the latest version of the JDBC driver and its documentation, see [Using Athena with the JDBC Driver](#).

For more information about the previous versions of the JDBC driver and their documentation, see [Using the Previous Version of the JDBC Driver](#).

To download the latest and previous versions of the ODBC driver and their documentation, see [Connecting to Athena with ODBC](#).

## Amazon Aurora

### Amazon Aurora with MySQL compatibility

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	rds.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	rds.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	rds.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	rds.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	rds.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	rds.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	rds.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	rds.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	rds.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	rds.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	rds.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	rds.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	rds.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	rds.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	rds.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	rds.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	rds.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



## Amazon Aurora with PostgreSQL compatibility

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	rds.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	rds.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	rds.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	rds.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	rds.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	rds.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	rds.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	rds.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	rds.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	rds.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	rds.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	rds.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	rds.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	rds.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	rds.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	rds.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	rds.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Auto Scaling

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	autoscaling.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	autoscaling.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	autoscaling.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	autoscaling.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	autoscaling.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	autoscaling.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	autoscaling.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	autoscaling.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	autoscaling.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	autoscaling.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	autoscaling.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	autoscaling.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	autoscaling.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

## Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	autoscaling.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	autoscaling.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	autoscaling.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	autoscaling.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	autoscaling.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	autoscaling.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	autoscaling.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	autoscaling.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	autoscaling.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	autoscaling.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	autoscaling.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	autoscaling.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	autoscaling.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	autoscaling.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	autoscaling.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	autoscaling.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	autoscaling.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	autoscaling.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	autoscaling.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	autoscaling.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	autoscaling.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	autoscaling.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

If you just specify the general endpoint (autoscaling.amazonaws.com), Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling directs your request to the us-east-1 endpoint.

For information about using Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS Backup

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	backup.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	backup.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	backup.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	backup.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	backup.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	backup.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	backup.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	backup.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	backup.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	backup.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	backup.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	backup.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Batch

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	batch.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	batch.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	batch.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	batch.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	batch.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	batch.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	batch.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	batch.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	batch.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	batch.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	batch.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	batch.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	batch.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	batch.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	batch.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	batch.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	batch.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Billing and Cost Management

AWS Billing and Cost Management includes the AWS Cost Explorer API, the AWS Cost and Usage Reports API, the AWS Budgets API, and the AWS Price List API.

## AWS Cost Explorer

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	ce.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Cost and Usage Reports

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	cur.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Budgets

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	budgets.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Price List Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	api.pricing.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	api.pricing.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Certificate Manager

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	acm.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	acm.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	acm.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	acm.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific	ap-east-1	acm.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Hong Kong)				
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	acm.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	acm.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	acm.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	acm.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	acm.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	acm.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	acm.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	acm.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	acm.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	acm.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	acm.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	acm.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	acm.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	acm.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	acm.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS Certificate Manager in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	acm-pca.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	acm-pca.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	acm-pca.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	acm-pca.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	acm-pca.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	acm-pca.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	acm-pca.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	acm-pca.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	acm-pca.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	acm-pca.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	acm-pca.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	acm-pca.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	acm-pca.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	acm-pca.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	acm-pca.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	acm-pca.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	acm-pca.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Chime

Amazon Chime has a single endpoint: `service.chime.aws.amazon.com` (HTTPS).

## AWS Cloud9

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	cloud9.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	cloud9.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	cloud9.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	cloud9.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	cloud9.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloud9.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloud9.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Cloud Directory

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	clouddirectory.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	clouddirectory.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	clouddirectory.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	clouddirectory.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	clouddirectory.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	clouddirectory.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	clouddirectory.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	clouddirectory.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	clouddirectory.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	clouddirectory.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS CloudFormation

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	cloudformation.us-east-2.amazonaws.com cloudformation-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	cloudformation.us-east-1.amazonaws.com cloudformation-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	cloudformation.us-west-1.amazonaws.com cloudformation-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	cloudformation.us-west-2.amazonaws.com cloudformation-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	cloudformation.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	cloudformation.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	cloudformation.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	cloudformation.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	cloudformation.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	cloudformation.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	cloudformation.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	cloudformation.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	cloudformation.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloudformation.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloudformation.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (London)	eu-west-2	cloudformation.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	cloudformation.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	cloudformation.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	cloudformation.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	cloudformation.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

For information about using AWS CloudFormation in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS CloudFormation in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon CloudFront

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Amazon Route 53 Hosted Zone ID*
US East (N. Virginia) Region	us-east-1	cloudfront.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2FDTNDAQYW2

## AWS CloudHSM

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	cloudhsmv2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	cloudhsmv2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	cloudhsmv2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	cloudhsmv2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	cloudhsmv2.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	cloudhsmv2.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	cloudhsmv2.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	cloudhsmv2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	cloudhsmv2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	cloudhsmv2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	cloudhsmv2.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloudhsmv2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloudhsmv2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	cloudhsmv2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	cloudhsmv2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	cloudhsmv2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	cloudhsmv2.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	cloudhsmv2.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS CloudHSM is supported in all Availability Zones of the following regions:

- US West (Oregon) - us-west-2
- US East (Ohio) - us-east-2
- Asia Pacific (Sydney) - ap-southeast-2
- EU (Frankfurt) - eu-central-1
- EU (Ireland) - eu-west-1
- EU (London) - eu-west-2
- EU (Paris) - eu-west-3
- EU (Stockholm) - eu-north-1
- AWS GovCloud (US-East) - us-gov-east-1
- AWS GovCloud (US-West) - us-gov-west-1

## AWS CloudHSM Classic

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	cloudhsm.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	cloudhsm.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	cloudhsm.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	cloudhsm.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	cloudhsm.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	cloudhsm.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	cloudhsm.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	cloudhsm.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloudhsm.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloudhsm.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	cloudhsm.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS CloudHSM Classic in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## AWS Cloud Map

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	servicediscovery.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	servicediscovery.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	servicediscovery.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	servicediscovery.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	servicediscovery.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	servicediscovery.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	servicediscovery.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	servicediscovery.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	servicediscovery.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	servicediscovery.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	servicediscovery.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	servicediscovery.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	servicediscovery.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	servicediscovery.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	servicediscovery.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

**Note**

AWS Cloud Map is available in the South America (São Paulo) with the following limitations: the Cloud Map console isn't available, you can't create HTTP namespaces, and you can't use the DiscoverInstances API to find resources.

## Amazon CloudSearch

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	cloudsearch.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	cloudsearch.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	cloudsearch.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	cloudsearch.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	cloudsearch.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	cloudsearch.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	cloudsearch.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloudsearch.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloudsearch.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	cloudsearch.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS CloudTrail

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	cloudtrail.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	cloudtrail.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	cloudtrail.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	cloudtrail.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific	ap-east-1	cloudtrail.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Hong Kong)				
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	cloudtrail.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	cloudtrail.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	cloudtrail.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	cloudtrail.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	cloudtrail.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	cloudtrail.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	cloudtrail.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	cloudtrail.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	cloudtrail.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloudtrail.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloudtrail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	cloudtrail.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	cloudtrail.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	cloudtrail.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	cloudtrail.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	cloudtrail.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	cloudtrail.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS CloudTrail in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS CloudTrail in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon CloudWatch

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	monitoring.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	monitoring.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	monitoring.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	monitoring.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	monitoring.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	monitoring.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	monitoring.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	monitoring.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	monitoring.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	monitoring.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	monitoring.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	monitoring.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	monitoring.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	monitoring.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	monitoring.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	monitoring.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	monitoring.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	monitoring.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	monitoring.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	monitoring.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	monitoring.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	monitoring.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

## Amazon CloudWatch Events

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	events.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	events.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	events.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	events.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	events.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	events.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	events.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	events.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	events.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	events.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	events.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	events.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	events.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	events.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	events.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	events.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	events.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	events.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	events.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	events.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	events.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	events.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon CloudWatch Events in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## Amazon CloudWatch Logs

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	logs.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	logs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	logs.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	logs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	logs.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	logs.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	logs.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	logs.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	logs.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	logs.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	logs.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	logs.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	logs.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	logs.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	logs.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	logs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	logs.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	logs.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	logs.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	logs.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	logs.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	logs.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon CloudWatch Logs in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).



For information about using Amazon CloudWatch Logs in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS CodeBuild

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	codebuild.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codebuild-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	codebuild.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codebuild-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	codebuild.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codebuild-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	codebuild.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codebuild-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	codebuild.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	codebuild.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	codebuild.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	codebuild.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	codebuild.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	codebuild.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	codebuild.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	codebuild.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	codebuild.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	codebuild.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	codebuild.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	codebuild.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	codebuild.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	codebuild.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	codebuild.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	codebuild.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS CodeBuild in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS CodeCommit

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codecommit-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codecommit-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	codecommit.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codecommit-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	codecommit.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codecommit-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	codecommit.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	codecommit.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	codecommit.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	codecommit.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	codecommit.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	codecommit.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codecommit-fips.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	codecommit.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	codecommit.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	codecommit.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	codecommit.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	codecommit.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	codecommit.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	codecommit.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about Git connection endpoints, including SSH and HTTPS information, see [Regions and Git Connection Endpoints for CodeCommit](#).

## AWS CodeDeploy

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	codedeploy.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codedeploy-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	codedeploy.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
		codedeploy-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	codedeploy.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codedeploy-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	codedeploy.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codedeploy-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	codedeploy.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	codedeploy.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	codedeploy.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	codedeploy.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	codedeploy.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	codedeploy.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	codedeploy.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	codedeploy.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	codedeploy.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	codedeploy.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	codedeploy.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	codedeploy.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	codedeploy.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	codedeploy.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	codedeploy.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	codedeploy.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	codedeploy.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codedeploy-fips.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	codedeploy.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codedeploy-fips.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS CodeDeploy in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS CodeDeploy in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS CodePipeline

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	codepipeline.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	codepipeline.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	codepipeline.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	codepipeline.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	codepipeline.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	codepipeline.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	codepipeline.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	codepipeline.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	codepipeline.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	codepipeline.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	codepipeline.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	codepipeline.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	codepipeline.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	codepipeline.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	codepipeline.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS CodeStar

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	codestar.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	codestar.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	codestar.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	codestar.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	codestar.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	codestar.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	codestar.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	codestar.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	codestar.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	codestar.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	codestar.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	codestar.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Cognito Identity

Amazon Cognito Identity includes Amazon Cognito Your User Pools and Amazon Cognito Federated Identities.

### Amazon Cognito Your User Pools

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	cognito-idp.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	cognito-idp.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	cognito-idp.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	cognito-idp.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	cognito-idp.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	cognito-idp.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	cognito-idp.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	cognito-idp.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cognito-idp.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cognito-idp.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	cognito-idp.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Cognito Federated Identities

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	cognito-identity.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	cognito-identity.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	cognito-identity.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	cognito-identity.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	cognito-identity.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	cognito-identity.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	cognito-identity.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	cognito-identity.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	cognito-identity.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	cognito-identity.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cognito-identity.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cognito-identity.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	cognito-identity.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Cognito Sync

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	cognito-sync.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	cognito-sync.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	cognito-sync.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	cognito-sync.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	cognito-sync.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	cognito-sync.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	cognito-sync.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	cognito-sync.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cognito-sync.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cognito-sync.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	cognito-sync.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Comprehend

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	comprehend.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	comprehend.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	comprehend.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	comprehend.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	comprehend.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	comprehend.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	comprehend.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	comprehend.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	comprehend.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	comprehend.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Comprehend Medical

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	comprehendmedical.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	comprehendmedical.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	comprehendmedical.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	comprehendmedical.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	comprehendmedical.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	comprehendmedical.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	comprehendmedical.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Config and AWS Config Rules

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	config.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	config.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	config.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	config.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	config.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	config.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	config.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	config.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	config.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	config.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	config.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	config.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	config.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	config.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	config.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	config.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	config.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	config.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	config.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	config.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	config.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS Config in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS Config in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Connect

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	connect.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	connect.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	connect.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	connect.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	connect.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	dlm.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	dlm.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	dlm.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	dlm.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	dlm.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	dlm.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	dlm.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	dlm.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	dlm.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	dlm.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	d1m.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	d1m.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	d1m.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	d1m.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	d1m.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Data Pipeline

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	datapipeline.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	datapipeline.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	datapipeline.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	datapipeline.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	datapipeline.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS DataSync

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	datasync.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	datasync.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	datasync.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	datasync.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	datasync.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	datasync.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	datasync.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	datasync.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	datasync.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	datasync.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	datasync.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

For information about using AWS DataSync in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## AWS Database Migration Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	dms.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	dms.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	dms.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	dms.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	dms.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	dms.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	dms.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	dms.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	dms.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	dms.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	dms.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	dms.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	dms.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	dms.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	dms.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	dms.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	dms.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	dms.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	dms.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	dms.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	dms.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



## AWS DeepLens

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	deeplens.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Device Farm

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	devicefarm.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Direct Connect

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	directconnect.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	directconnect.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	directconnect.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	directconnect.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	directconnect.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	directconnect.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	directconnect.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	directconnect.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	directconnect.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	directconnect.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	directconnect.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	directconnect.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	directconnect.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	directconnect.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	directconnect.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	directconnect.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	directconnect.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	directconnect.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	directconnect.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	directconnect.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS Direct Connect in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS Direct Connect in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS Directory Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	ds.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	ds.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	ds.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	ds.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	ds.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	ds.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	ds.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	ds.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	ds.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	ds.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	ds.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	ds.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	ds.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ds.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	ds.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	ds.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	ds.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For a list of supported region endpoints sorted by directory type, see [Region Availability for AWS Directory Service](#).

For information about using AWS Directory Service in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS Directory Service in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon DocumentDB

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	rds.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	rds.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	rds.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	rds.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	rds.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	rds.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

For information on finding and connecting to your cluster or instance endpoints, see [Working with Amazon DocumentDB Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon DocumentDB Developer's Guide*.

# Amazon DynamoDB

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	dynamodb.us-east-2.amazonaws.com dynamodb-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	dynamodb.us-east-1.amazonaws.com dynamodb-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	dynamodb.us-west-1.amazonaws.com dynamodb-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com dynamodb-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	dynamodb.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	dynamodb.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	dynamodb.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	dynamodb.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	dynamodb.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	dynamodb.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	dynamodb.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	dynamodb.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com dynamodb-fips.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
			HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	dynamodb.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	dynamodb.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	dynamodb.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	dynamodb.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	dynamodb.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	dynamodb.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	dynamodb.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	dynamodb.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	dynamodb.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com dynamodb.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	dynamodb.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com dynamodb.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon DynamoDB in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon DynamoDB in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	dax.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	dax.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	dax.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	dax.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	dax.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	dax.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	dax.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	dax.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	dax.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	dax.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	dax.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

## Amazon DynamoDB Streams

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	streams.dynamodb.us-east-2.amazonaws.com dynamodb-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	streams.dynamodb.us-east-1.amazonaws.com dynamodb-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	streams.dynamodb.us-west-1.amazonaws.com dynamodb-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	streams.dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com dynamodb-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	streams.dynamodb.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	streams.dynamodb.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	streams.dynamodb.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	streams.dynamodb.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	streams.dynamodb.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	streams.dynamodb.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	streams.dynamodb.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com dynamodb-fips.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	streams.dynamodb.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	streams.dynamodb.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	streams.dynamodb.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	streams.dynamodb.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	streams.dynamodb.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	streams.dynamodb.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	streams.dynamodb.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	streams.dynamodb.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	streams.dynamodb.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
		dynamodb.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	streams.dynamodb.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
		dynamodb.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon DynamoDB Streams in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon DynamoDB Streams in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	elasticbeanstalk.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z14LCN19Q5QHIC	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	elasticbeanstalk.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z117KPS5GTRQ2G	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	elasticbeanstalk.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1LQECGX5PH1X	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	elasticbeanstalk.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z38NKT9BP95V3O	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	elasticbeanstalk.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZPWYUBWRU171A	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	elasticbeanstalk.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z18NTBI3Y7N9TZ	
Asia Pacific	ap-northeast-3	elasticbeanstalk.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZNE5GEY1TIAGY	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID	
(Osaka-Local)					
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	elasticbeanstalk.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3JE5OI70TWKCP	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	elasticbeanstalk.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z16FZ9L249IFLT	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	elasticbeanstalk.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2PCDNR3VC2G1N	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	elasticbeanstalk.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1R25G3KIG2GBW	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	elasticbeanstalk.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZJFCZL7SSZB5I	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	elasticbeanstalk.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS		
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	elasticbeanstalk.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS		
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticbeanstalk.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1FRNW7UH4DEZJ	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticbeanstalk.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2NYPWQ7DFZAZH	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	elasticbeanstalk.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1GKAAAUGATPF1	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticbeanstalk.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z5WN6GAYWG5OB	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticbeanstalk.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z23GO28BZ5AETM	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	elasticbeanstalk.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z10X7K2B4QSOFV	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	elasticbeanstalk.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z35TSARG0EJ4VU	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	elasticbeanstalk.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z4KAURWC4UUUG	

For information about using AWS Elastic Beanstalk in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS Elastic Beanstalk Health Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	elasticbeanstalk-health.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	elasticbeanstalk-health.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	elasticbeanstalk-health.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	elasticbeanstalk-health.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	elasticbeanstalk-health.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	elasticbeanstalk-health.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticbeanstalk-health.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	ec2.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	ec2.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	ec2.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	ec2.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	ec2.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	ec2.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	ec2.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	ec2.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	ec2.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon EC2 in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon EC2 in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Elastic Container Registry

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	ecr.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	ecr.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	ecr.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	ecr.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	ecr.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	ecr.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	ecr.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	ecr.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	ecr.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	ecr.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	ecr.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	ecr.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ecr.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	ecr.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	ecr.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	ecr.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	ecr.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	ecr.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Elastic Container Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	ecs.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	ecs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	ecs.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	ecs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	ecs.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	ecs.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	ecs.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	ecs.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	ecs.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	ecs.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	ecs.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	ecs.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	ecs.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ecs.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ecs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	ecs.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	ecs.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ecs.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	ecs.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	ecs.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	ecs.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	eks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	eks.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	eks.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	eks.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	eks.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	eks.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	eks.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	eks.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	eks.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	eks.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	eks.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	eks.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	eks.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Elastic File System

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	elasticfilesystem.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	elasticfilesystem.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	elasticfilesystem.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	elasticfilesystem.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	elasticfilesystem.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	elasticfilesystem.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	elasticfilesystem.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	elasticfilesystem.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	elasticfilesystem.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	elasticfilesystem.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticfilesystem.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticfilesystem.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	elasticfilesystem.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticfilesystem.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	elasticfilesystem.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Elastic Load Balancing

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID (Application Load Balancers, Classic Load Balancers)	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID (Network Load Balancers)
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	elasticloadbalancing.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3AADJGX6KTTL2	ZLMOA37VPKANP
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	elasticloadbalancing.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z35SXDOTRQ7X7KZ	Z26RNL4JYFTOTI
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	elasticloadbalancing.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z368ELLRRE2KJ0	Z24FKFUX50B4VW
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	elasticloadbalancing.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1H1FL5HABSF5	Z18D5FSROUN65G
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	elasticloadbalancing.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3DQVH9N71FHZQ	Z12Y7K3UBGUAD1
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	elasticloadbalancing.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZP97RAFLXTNZK	ZVDDRBQ08TROA
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	elasticloadbalancing.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z5LXEXXYW11ES	Z1GWIQ4HH19I5X
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	elasticloadbalancing.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZWKZPGTI48KDX	ZIBE1TIR4HY56
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	elasticloadbalancing.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1LMS91P8CMLE5	ZKVM4W9LS7TM

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID (Application Load Balancers, Classic Load Balancers)	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID (Network Load Balancers)
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	elasticloadbalancing.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1GM3OXH4ZPM63	ZCT6FZBF4DROD
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	elasticloadbalancing.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z14GRHDCWA56QZ	Z31USIVHYNEOWT
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	elasticloadbalancing.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZQSVJUPU6J1EY	Z2EPGBW3API2WT
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	elasticloadbalancing.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	Z3BX2TMKNYI13Y	Z3QFB96KMJ7ED6
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	elasticloadbalancing.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	Z3BX2TMKNYI13Y	ZQEIKTCZ8352D
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticloadbalancing.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z215JYRZR1TBD5	Z3F0SRJ5LGBH90
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticloadbalancing.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z32O12XQLNTSW	Z2IFOLAFXWLO4F
EU (London)	eu-west-2	elasticloadbalancing.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZHURV8PSTC4K8	ZD4D7Y8KGAS4G
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticloadbalancing.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3Q77PNBQS71R4	Z1CMS0P5QUZ6D5
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticloadbalancing.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z23TAZ6LKFMNIO	Z1UDT6IFJ4EJM
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	elasticloadbalancing.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2P70J7HTTTPLU	ZTK26PT1VY4CU

If you just specify the general endpoint (elasticloadbalancing.amazonaws.com), Elastic Load Balancing directs your request to the us-east-1 endpoint.

For information about using Elastic Load Balancing in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Elastic Load Balancing in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Elastic Transcoder

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	elastictranscoder.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	elastictranscoder.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	elastictranscoder.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	elastictranscoder.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	elastictranscoder.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	elastictranscoder.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	elastictranscoder.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elastictranscoder.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon ElastiCache

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	elasticache.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	elasticache.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	elasticache.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	elasticache.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific	ap-east-1	elasticache.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Hong Kong)				
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	elasticache.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	elasticache.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	elasticache.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	elasticache.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	elasticache.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	elasticache.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	elasticache.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	elasticache.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	elasticache.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticache.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticache.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	elasticache.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticache.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticache.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	elasticache.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	elasticsearch.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	elasticsearch.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

*Additional Information:*

The Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region is a local region that is available to select AWS customers who request access. Customers wishing to use the Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region should speak with their sales representative. The Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region supports a single availability zone.

For information about using Amazon ElastiCache in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Elasticsearch Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	es.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		es-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	es.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		es-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	es.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		es-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	es.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		es-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	es.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	es.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	es.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	es.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	es.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	es.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	es.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	es.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	es.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	es.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	es.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	es.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	es.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	es.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	es.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	es.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		es-fips.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	es.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		es-fips.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



## Amazon EMR

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	elasticmapreduce.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	elasticmapreduce.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	elasticmapreduce.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	elasticmapreduce.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	elasticmapreduce.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	elasticmapreduce.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	elasticmapreduce.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	elasticmapreduce.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	elasticmapreduce.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	elasticmapreduce.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	elasticmapreduce.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	elasticmapreduce.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	elasticmapreduce.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	elasticmapreduce.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticmapreduce.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticmapreduce.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	elasticmapreduce.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticmapreduce.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticmapreduce.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	elasticmapreduce.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	elasticmapreduce.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	elasticmapreduce.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

If you specify the general endpoint (elasticmapreduce.amazonaws.com), Amazon EMR directs your request to an endpoint in the default region. For accounts created on or after March 8, 2013, the default region is us-west-2; for older accounts, the default region is us-east-1.

For information about using Amazon EMR in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon EMR in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS Firewall Manager

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	fms.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	fms.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	fms.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	fms.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	fms.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	fms.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	fms.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	fms.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	fms.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	fms.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	fms.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Forecast

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	forecast.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	forecast.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon FreeRTOS

The following tables provide a list of region-specific endpoints that Amazon FreeRTOS supports for Over-the-Air functionality. The Amazon FreeRTOS console is also supported in these regions.

## Amazon FreeRTOS OTA Control Plane

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon FreeRTOS OTA Data Plane

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	MQTT
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	MQTT
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	MQTT

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	<i>prefix.iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<i>prefix.iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
EU (London)	eu-west-2	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT

## Amazon FSx

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	fsx.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	fsx.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	fsx.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	fsx.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	fsx.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	fsx.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	fsx.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	fsx.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	fsx.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

# Amazon GameLift

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	gamelift.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	gamelift.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	gamelift.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	gamelift.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	gamelift.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	gamelift.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	gamelift.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	gamelift.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	gamelift.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	gamelift.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	gamelift.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	gamelift.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	gamelift.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	gamelift.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	gamelift.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon S3 Glacier

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	glacier.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	glacier.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	glacier.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	glacier.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	glacier.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	glacier.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	glacier.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	glacier.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	glacier.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	glacier.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	glacier.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	glacier.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	glacier.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	glacier.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	glacier.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	glacier.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	glacier.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	glacier.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	glacier.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	glacier.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	glacier.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	glacier.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon S3 Glacier in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon S3 Glacier in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS Global Accelerator

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US West (Oregon) Region	us-west-2	globalaccelerator.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## AWS Glue

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	glue.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	glue.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	glue.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	glue.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	glue.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	glue.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	glue.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	glue.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	glue.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	glue.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	glue.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	glue.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	glue.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	glue.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	glue.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	glue.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	glue.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	glue.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	glue.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Ground Station

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	groundstation.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	groundstation.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon GuardDuty

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	guardduty.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	guardduty.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	guardduty.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	guardduty.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	guardduty.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	guardduty.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	guardduty.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	guardduty.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	guardduty.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	guardduty.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	guardduty.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	guardduty.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	guardduty.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	guardduty.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	guardduty.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	guardduty.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	guardduty.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Health

AWS Health has a single endpoint: `health.us-east-1.amazonaws.com` (HTTPS).

## AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	iam.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	iam.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	iam.us-gov.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	iam.us-gov.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Import/Export

AWS Snowball is a standalone service now. For region information on that service, see [AWS Snowball](#) (p. 168).

### AWS Import/Export Disk

AWS Import/Export Disk has a single endpoint for all regions.

Endpoint	Protocol
importexport.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## Amazon Inspector

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	inspector.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	inspector.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	inspector.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	inspector.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	inspector.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	inspector.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	inspector.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	inspector.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	inspector.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	inspector.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	inspector.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	inspector.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	inspector.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	inspector.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon Inspector in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## AWS IoT 1-Click

### AWS IoT 1-Click Projects API

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	projects.iot1click.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	projects.iot1click.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	projects.iot1click.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	projects.iot1click.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	projects.iot1click.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	projects.iot1click.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	projects.iot1click.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS IoT 1-Click Devices API

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	devices.iot1click.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## AWS IoT Analytics

The following table provides a list of region-specific endpoints that AWS IoT Analytics supports.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	iotanalytics.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	iotanalytics.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	iotanalytics.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	iotanalytics.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iotanalytics.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iotanalytics.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS IoT Core

The following table provides a list of region-specific endpoints that AWS IoT supports for working with rules, certificates, and policies.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	iot.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	iot.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	iot.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (London)	eu-west-2	iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	iot.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	iot.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

For information about using AWS IoT in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS IoT in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

AWS IoT supports additional endpoints for working with device shadows. These endpoints add an account specific prefix to the endpoints already listed and can be used with both the MQTT and HTTPS protocols. To look up your account-specific prefix, use the [describe-endpoint](#) command:

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<i>prefix.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.us-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>prefix.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	<i>prefix.iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<i>prefix.iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	<i>prefix.iot.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	<i>prefix.iot.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
EU (London)	eu-west-2	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	<i>prefix.iot.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT

AWS IoT supports multiple protocols for accessing the message broker and the Thing Shadows service. The following table lists the ports to use for each protocol.

Port	Protocol	Authentication Mechanism
443	HTTPS	Signature Version 4
443	MQTT over WebSocket	Signature Version 4
8443	HTTPS	TLS client authentication, with certificates

Port	Protocol	Authentication Mechanism
8883	MQTT	TLS client authentication, with certificates

## AWS IoT Device Management

The following table provides a list of region-specific endpoints that AWS IoT Device Management supports.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	iot.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	iot.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	iot.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (London)	eu-west-2	iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	iot.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	iot.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

For information about using AWS IoT in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS IoT in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

AWS IoT Device Management supports additional endpoints for working with jobs. These endpoints add an account specific prefix to the endpoints already listed and can be used with both the MQTT and HTTPS protocols. To look up your account-specific prefix, use the [describe-endpoint](#) command:

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	<i>prefix.iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<i>prefix.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.us-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>prefix.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	<i>prefix.iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<i>prefix.iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	<i>prefix.iot.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	<i>prefix.iot.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn</i>	MQTT
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
EU (London)	eu-west-2	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	<i>prefix.iot.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.us-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn</i>	HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
EU (London)	eu-west-2	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS

## AWS IoT Events

The following table provides a list of region-specific endpoints that AWS IoT Events supports.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	iotevents.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	iotevents.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	iotevents.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	iotevents.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	iotevents.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iotevents.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iotevents.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS IoT Greengrass

### Control Plane Operations

The following table contains AWS Region-specific endpoints that AWS IoT Greengrass supports for group management operations.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	greengrass.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	greengrass.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	greengrass.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	greengrass.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	greengrass.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	greengrass.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	greengrass.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	greengrass.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	greengrass.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	greengrass.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	greengrass.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	greengrass.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	greengrass.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS IoT Greengrass in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS IoT Greengrass in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS IoT Device Operations

The following table contains AWS Region-specific Amazon Trust Services (ATS) endpoints for AWS IoT device management operations, such as shadow sync. This is a data plane API.

To look up your account-specific endpoint, use the `aws iot describe-endpoint --endpoint-type iot:Data-ATS` command.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	<i>prefix</i> -ats.iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<i>prefix</i> -ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>prefix</i> -ats.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	<i>prefix</i> -ats.iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	<i>prefix</i> -ats.iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	<i>prefix-ats.iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<i>prefix-ats.iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<i>prefix-ats.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	<i>prefix.ats.iot.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix-ats.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix-ats.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
EU (London)	eu-west-2	<i>prefix-ats.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	<i>prefix-ats.iot.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT

#### Note

Legacy Verisign endpoints are currently supported for [some Regions \(p. 100\)](#), but we recommend that you use ATS endpoints with ATS root CA certificates. For more information, see [Server Authentication](#) in the *AWS IoT Developer Guide*.

## Discovery Operations

The following table contains AWS Region-specific ATS endpoints for device discovery operations using the [AWS IoT Greengrass Discovery API](#). This is a data plane API.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	<i>greengrass-ats.iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<i>greengrass-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>greengrass-ats.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	<i>greengrass-ats.iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	<i>greengrass-ats.iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	<i>greengrass-ats.iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<i>greengrass-ats.iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<i>greengrass-ats.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	<i>greengrass.ats.iot.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn</i>	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	greengrass-ats.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	greengrass-ats.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (London)	eu-west-2	greengrass-ats.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	greengrass-ats.iot.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

#### Note

Legacy Verisign endpoints are currently supported for [some Regions \(p. 100\)](#), but we recommend that you use ATS endpoints with ATS root CA certificates. For more information, see [Server Authentication](#) in the *AWS IoT Developer Guide*.

## Supported Legacy Endpoints

We recommend that you use the ATS endpoints in the preceding tables with ATS root CA certificates. For backward compatibility, AWS IoT Greengrass currently supports legacy Verisign endpoints in the following AWS Regions. This support is expected to end in the future. For more information, see [Server Authentication](#) in the *AWS IoT Developer Guide*.

When using legacy Verisign endpoints, you must use Verisign root CA certificates.

#### AWS IoT Device Operations (Legacy Endpoints)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<i>prefix.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>prefix.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<i>prefix.iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT

To look up your account-specific legacy endpoint, use the `aws iot describe-endpoint --endpoint-type iot:Data` command.

#### Discovery Operations (Legacy Endpoints)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	greengrass.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	greengrass.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	greengrass.iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	greengrass.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	greengrass.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	greengrass.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## AWS IoT Things Graph

The following table provides a list of region-specific endpoints that AWS IoT Things Graph supports.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	iotthingsgraph.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	iotthingsgraph.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	iotthingsgraph.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	iotthingsgraph.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iotthingsgraph.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Key Management Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	kms.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	kms.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	kms.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	kms.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	kms.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	kms.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	kms.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	kms.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	kms.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	kms.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	kms.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	kms.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	kms.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	kms.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	kms.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	kms.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	kms.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	kms.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	kms.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	kms.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	kms.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	kms.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS Key Management Service in the AWS GovCloud (US-East) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-East\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS Key Management Service in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	kinesisanalytics.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	kinesisanalytics.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	kinesisanalytics.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	kinesisanalytics.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	kinesisanalytics.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	kinesisanalytics.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	kinesisanalytics.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	kinesisanalytics.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	kinesisanalytics.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	kinesisanalytics.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	firehose.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	firehose.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	firehose.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	firehose.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	firehose.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	firehose.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	firehose.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	firehose.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	firehose.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	firehose.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	firehose.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	firehose.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	firehose.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	firehose.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	firehose.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	firehose.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	firehose.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	firehose.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	firehose.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	firehose.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	kinesis.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	kinesis.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	kinesis.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	kinesis.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific	ap-east-1	kinesis.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Hong Kong)				
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	kinesis.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	kinesis.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	kinesis.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	kinesis.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	kinesis.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	kinesis.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	kinesis.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	kinesis.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	kinesis.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	kinesis.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	kinesis.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	kinesis.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	kinesis.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	kinesis.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	kinesis.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	kinesis.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	kinesis.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon Kinesis Data Streams in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon Kinesis Data Streams in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Kinesis Video Streams

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	kinesisvideo.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	kinesisvideo.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	kinesisvideo.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	kinesisvideo.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	kinesisvideo.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	kinesisvideo.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Lambda

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	lambda.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	lambda.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	lambda.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	lambda.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	lambda.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	lambda.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	lambda.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	lambda.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	lambda.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	lambda.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	lambda.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	lambda.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	lambda.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	lambda.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	lambda.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	lambda.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	lambda.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	lambda.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	lambda.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	lambda.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	lambda.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS Lambda in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Lex

### Model Building Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	models.lex.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	models.lex.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	models.lex.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

### Runtime Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	runtime.lex.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	runtime.lex.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	runtime.lex.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS License Manager

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	license-manager.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	license-manager.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	license-manager.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	license-manager.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	license-manager.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	license-manager.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	license-manager.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	license-manager.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	license-manager.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	license-manager.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	license-manager.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	license-manager.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	license-manager.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	license-manager.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	license-manager.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	license-manager.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	license-manager.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	license-manager.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	license-manager.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	license-manager.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	license-manager.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon EC2 in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon EC2 in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Lightsail

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	lightsail.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	lightsail.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	lightsail.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	lightsail.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	lightsail.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	lightsail.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	lightsail.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	lightsail.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	lightsail.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	lightsail.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	lightsail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	lightsail.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	lightsail.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Macie

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	macie.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	macie.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Machine Learning

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	machinelearning.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	machinelearning.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Managed Blockchain

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	managedblockchain.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## AWS Marketplace

AWS Marketplace is a curated digital catalog that makes it easy for customers to find, buy, deploy, and manage third-party software and services that customers need to build solutions and run their businesses. The AWS Marketplace website is available globally. The AWS Marketplace console is available in the US East (N. Virginia) Region. The product vendor determines which Regions their products are available in. The following are additional AWS Marketplace services and features with information for the Region and endpoints used to access them.

### AWS Marketplace Commerce Analytics

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	marketplacecommerceanalytics.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

### AWS Marketplace Entitlement Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	entitlement.marketplace.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

### AWS Marketplace Metering Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	metering.marketplace.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	metering.marketplace.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	metering.marketplace.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	metering.marketplace.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	metering.marketplace.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	metering.marketplace.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	metering.marketplace.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	metering.marketplace.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	metering.marketplace.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	metering.marketplace.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	metering.marketplace.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	metering.marketplace.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	metering.marketplace.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	metering.marketplace.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	metering.marketplace.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	metering.marketplace.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	metering.marketplace.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	metering.marketplace.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Mechanical Turk

Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Sandbox endpoint for Amazon Mechanical Turk actions.	mturk-requester-sandbox.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Production endpoint for Amazon Mechanical Turk actions.	mturk-requester.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	kafka.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	kafka.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	kafka.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	kafka.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	kafka.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	kafka.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	kafka.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	kafka.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	kafka.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	kafka.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Elemental MediaConnect

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	mediaconnect.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	mediaconnect.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	mediaconnect.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	mediaconnect.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	mediaconnect.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	mediaconnect.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	mediaconnect.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	mediaconnect.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	mediaconnect.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	mediaconnect.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	mediaconnect.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	mediaconnect.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	mediaconnect.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	mediaconnect.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



## AWS Elemental MediaConvert

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	mediaconvert.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	mediaconvert.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	mediaconvert.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	mediaconvert.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	mediaconvert.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	mediaconvert.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	mediaconvert.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	mediaconvert.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	mediaconvert.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	mediaconvert.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	subscribe.mediaconvert.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	mediaconvert.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	mediaconvert.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	mediaconvert.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	mediaconvert.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America	sa-east-1	mediaconvert.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(São Paulo)				
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	mediaconvert.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

#### Note

Use these public AWS Elemental MediaConvert endpoints only to request an account-specific endpoint, using the [DescribeEndpoints](#) operation. Send all your transcoding requests to the account-specific endpoint that the service returns. For more information about using account-specific endpoints to send requests to MediaConvert, see [Getting Started with the API](#) in the *MediaConvert API Reference*.

## AWS Elemental MediaLive

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	medialive.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	medialive.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	medialive.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	medialive.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	medialive.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	medialive.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	medialive.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	medialive.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	medialive.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	medialive.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	medialive.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Elemental MediaPackage

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	mediapackage.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	mediapackage.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	mediapackage.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	mediapackage.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	mediapackage.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	mediapackage.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	mediapackage.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	mediapackage.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	mediapackage.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	mediapackage.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	mediapackage.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	mediapackage.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Elemental MediaStore

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	mediastore.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	mediastore.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	mediastore.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	mediastore.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	mediastore.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	mediastore.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	mediastore.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	mediastore.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Elemental MediaTailor

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	api.mediatailor.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	api.mediatailor.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	api.mediatailor.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	api.mediatailor.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	api.mediatailor.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	api.mediatailor.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

## AWS Migration Hub

AWS Migration Hub helps you monitor the status of your migrations in all AWS public regions, provided your migration tools are available in that region. The migration tools that integrate with Migration Hub send migration status to the Migration Hub in US West (Oregon). There, the status is aggregated and visible in a single location.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	mgh.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon MQ

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	mq.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	mq.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	mq.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	mq.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	mq.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	mq.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	mq.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	mq.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	mq.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	mq.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	mq.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	mq.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	mq.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	mq.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Neptune

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	rds.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	rds.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	rds.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	rds.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	rds.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	rds.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	rds.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	rds.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	rds.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	rds.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

## AWS OpsWorks

AWS OpsWorks uses the following regional endpoints.

### AWS OpsWorks CM

You can create and manage AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate and AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise servers in the following regions. Resources can be managed only in the region in which they are created. Resources that are created in one regional endpoint are not available, nor can they be cloned to, another regional endpoint.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	opsworks-cm.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	opsworks-cm.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	opsworks-cm.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	opsworks-cm.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	opsworks-cm.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	opsworks-cm.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	opsworks-cm.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	opsworks-cm.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	opsworks-cm.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS OpsWorks Stacks

You can create and manage AWS OpsWorks resources in all regions except AWS GovCloud (US-West) and the China (Beijing) Region. The Canada (Central) Region region is API-only; you cannot create stacks in Canada (Central) Region by using the AWS Management Console. Resources can be managed only in the region in which they are created. Resources that are created in one regional endpoint are not available, nor can they be cloned to, another regional endpoint.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	opsworks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	opsworks.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	opsworks.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	opsworks.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	opsworks.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	opsworks.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	opsworks.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	opsworks.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	opsworks.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	opsworks.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	opsworks.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	opsworks.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	opsworks.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	opsworks.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	opsworks.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Organizations

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	organizations.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Personalize

### Amazon Personalize

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	personalize.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	personalize.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	personalize.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	personalize.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	personalize.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	personalize.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

### Amazon Personalize Events

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	personalize-events.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	personalize-events.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	personalize-events.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	personalize-events.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	personalize-events.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	personalize-events.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## Amazon Personalize Runtime

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	personalize-runtime.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	personalize-runtime.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	personalize-runtime.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	personalize-runtime.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	personalize-runtime.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	personalize-runtime.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## Amazon Pinpoint

Amazon Pinpoint includes the Amazon Pinpoint API, the Amazon Pinpoint Email API, and the Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API.

### Amazon Pinpoint API

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	pinpoint.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	pinpoint.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	pinpoint.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	pinpoint.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	pinpoint.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	pinpoint.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Pinpoint Email API

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	email.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	email.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	email.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	email.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	email.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	email.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	sms-voice.pinpoint.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	sms-voice.pinpoint.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	sms-voice.pinpoint.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	sms-voice.pinpoint.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sms-voice.pinpoint.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sms-voice.pinpoint.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Polly

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	polly.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	polly.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	polly.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	polly.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	polly.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	polly.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	polly.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	polly.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	polly.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	polly.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	polly.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	polly.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	polly.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	polly.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	polly.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	polly.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	polly.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	polly.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon QuickSight

### QuickSight Websites

Region Name	Region	Endpoint
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	https://us-east-2.quicksight.amazonaws.com
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	https://us-east-1.quicksight.amazonaws.com
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	https://us-west-2.quicksight.aws.amazon.com
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	https://ap-southeast-1.quicksight.aws.amazon.com
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	https://ap-southeast-2.quicksight.aws.amazon.com
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	https://ap-northeast-1.quicksight.aws.amazon.com
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	https://eu-west-1.quicksight.aws.amazon.com

### QuickSight Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	quicksight.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	quicksight.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	quicksight.us-west-2.aws.amazon.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	quicksight.ap-southeast-1.aws.amazon.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	quicksight.ap-southeast-2.aws.amazon.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	quicksight.ap-northeast-1.aws.amazon.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	quicksight.eu-west-1.aws.amazon.com	HTTPS

For information about using Amazon QuickSight in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon QuickSight in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS Resource Access Manager

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	ram.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	ram.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	ram.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	ram.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	ram.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	ram.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	ram.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	ram.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	ram.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	ram.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ram.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ram.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	ram.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	ram.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ram.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	ram.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Redshift

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	redshift.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	redshift.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	redshift.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	redshift.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	redshift.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	redshift.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	redshift.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	redshift.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	redshift.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	redshift.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	redshift.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	redshift.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	redshift.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	redshift.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	redshift.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	redshift.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	redshift.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	redshift.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	redshift.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	redshift.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	redshift.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	redshift.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon Redshift in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon Redshift in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

# Amazon Rekognition

The Amazon Rekognition Video streaming API is not available in the US East (Ohio) region.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	rekognition.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	rekognition.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	rekognition.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	rekognition.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	rekognition.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	rekognition.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	rekognition.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	rekognition.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	rekognition.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rekognition.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rekognition.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	rekognition.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	rekognition.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon Rekognition in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

# Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	rds.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	rds.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	rds.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	rds.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	rds.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	rds.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	rds.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	rds.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	rds.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	rds.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	rds.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	rds.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	rds.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	rds.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	rds.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	rds.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	rds.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	rds.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	rds.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	rds.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon Relational Database Service in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon Relational Database Service in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) Performance Insights

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	pi.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	pi.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	pi.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	pi.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	pi.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	pi.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	pi.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	pi.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	pi.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	pi.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	pi.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	pi.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	pi.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	pi.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	pi.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	pi.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	pi.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Resource Groups

AWS Resource Groups and Tag Editor are available in all commercial AWS Regions.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	resource-groups.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	resource-groups.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	resource-groups.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	resource-groups.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	resource-groups.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	resource-groups.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	resource-groups.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	resource-groups.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	resource-groups.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	resource-groups.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	resource-groups.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	resource-groups.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	resource-groups.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	resource-groups.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	resource-groups.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	resource-groups.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	resource-groups.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	resource-groups.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Resource Groups Tagging API

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	tagging.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	tagging.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	tagging.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	tagging.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	tagging.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	tagging.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	tagging.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	tagging.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	tagging.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	tagging.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	tagging.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	tagging.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	tagging.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	tagging.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	tagging.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	tagging.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	tagging.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	tagging.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	tagging.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	tagging.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	tagging.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	tagging.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS RoboMaker

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	robomaker.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	robomaker.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	robomaker.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS



## Amazon Route 53

The endpoint that you use depends on the operation that you want to perform.

Requests for hosted zones, records, health checks, DNS query logs, reusable delegation sets, traffic policies, and cost allocation tags for hosted zones and health checks use the following endpoint:

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Requests for domain registration use the following endpoint:

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Requests for Route 53 Resolver use the following endpoints:

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	route53resolver.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	route53resolver.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	route53resolver.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	route53resolver.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	route53resolver.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	route53resolver.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	route53resolver.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	route53resolver.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	route53resolver.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	route53resolver.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	route53resolver.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	route53resolver.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	route53resolver.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	route53resolver.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Amazon Route 53 auto naming has been released as a separate service, AWS Cloud Map. For a list of regions and endpoints, see [AWS Cloud Map \(p. 28\)](#).

## Amazon SageMaker

The following table provides a list of region-specific endpoints that Amazon SageMaker supports for training and deploying models. This include creating and managing notebook instances, training jobs, model, endpoint configurations, and endpoints.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	api.sagemaker.us-east-2.amazonaws.com api-fips.sagemaker.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	api.sagemaker.us-east-1.amazonaws.com api-fips.sagemaker.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	api.sagemaker.us-west-1.amazonaws.com api-fips.sagemaker.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	api.sagemaker.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
		api-fips.sagemaker.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	api.sagemaker.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	api.sagemaker.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	api.sagemaker.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	api.sagemaker.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	api.sagemaker.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	api.sagemaker.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	api.sagemaker.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	api.sagemaker.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (London)	eu-west-2	api.sagemaker.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	api.sagemaker.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

The following table provides a list of region-specific endpoints that Amazon SageMaker supports for making inference requests against models hosted in Amazon SageMaker.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	runtime.sagemaker.us-east-2.amazonaws.com runtime-fips.sagemaker.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	runtime.sagemaker.us-east-1.amazonaws.com runtime-fips.sagemaker.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	runtime.sagemaker.us-west-1.amazonaws.com runtime-fips.sagemaker.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	runtime.sagemaker.us-west-2.amazonaws.com runtime-fips.sagemaker.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	runtime.sagemaker.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	runtime.sagemaker.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	runtime.sagemaker.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	runtime.sagemaker.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	runtime.sagemaker.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	runtime.sagemaker.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	runtime.sagemaker.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	runtime.sagemaker.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (London)	eu-west-2	runtime.sagemaker.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	runtime.sagemaker.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## AWS Secrets Manager

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	secretsmanager.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	secretsmanager.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	secretsmanager.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	secretsmanager.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	secretsmanager.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	secretsmanager.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	secretsmanager.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	secretsmanager.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	secretsmanager.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	secretsmanager.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	secretsmanager.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	secretsmanager.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	secretsmanager.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	secretsmanager.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	secretsmanager.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	secretsmanager.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	secretsmanager.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Security Hub

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	securityhub.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	securityhub.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	securityhub.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	securityhub.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	securityhub.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	securityhub.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	securityhub.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	securityhub.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	securityhub.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	securityhub.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	securityhub.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	securityhub.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	securityhub.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	securityhub.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	securityhub.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	securityhub.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)

By default, the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) is available as a global service, and all STS requests go to a single endpoint at <https://sts.amazonaws.com>. AWS recommends using Regional STS endpoints to reduce latency, build in redundancy, and increase session token validity. Most Regional endpoints are active by default, but you must manually enable endpoints for some Regions, such as Asia Pacific (Hong Kong). You can deactivate STS endpoints for any Regions that are enabled by default if you do not intend to use those Regions.

For more information, see [Activating and Deactivating AWS STS in an AWS Region](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

The following table provides a list of Regional STS endpoints that you can use.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	sts.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	sts.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	sts.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	sts.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	sts.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	sts.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	sts.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	sts.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	sts.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	sts.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	sts.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	sts.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	sts.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	sts.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sts.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sts.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	sts.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	sts.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	sts.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	sts.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	sts.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	sts.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS Security Token Service in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS Security Token Service in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS Server Migration Service

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	sms.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	sms.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	sms.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	sms.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	sms.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	sms.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	sms.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	sms.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	sms.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	sms.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	sms.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	sms.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	sms.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sms.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sms.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	sms.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	sms.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	sms.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	sms.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	sms.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	sms.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

# AWS Serverless Application Repository

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	serverlessrepo.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	serverlessrepo.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	serverlessrepo.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	serverlessrepo.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	serverlessrepo.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	serverlessrepo.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	serverlessrepo.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	serverlessrepo.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	serverlessrepo.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	serverlessrepo.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	serverlessrepo.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	serverlessrepo.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	serverlessrepo.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	serverlessrepo.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	serverlessrepo.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America	sa-east-1	serverlessrepo.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(São Paulo)				
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	serverlessrepo.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS Serverless Application Repository in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## AWS Service Catalog

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	servicecatalog.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	servicecatalog.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	servicecatalog.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	servicecatalog.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	servicecatalog.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	servicecatalog.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	servicecatalog.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	servicecatalog.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	servicecatalog.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	servicecatalog.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	servicecatalog.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	servicecatalog.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	servicecatalog.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	servicecatalog.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	servicecatalog.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	servicecatalog.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Shield Advanced

AWS Shield Advanced has the following endpoints:

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	shield.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)

Region Name	Region	API (HTTPS) Endpoint	SMTP Endpoint	Email Sending or Receiving
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	email.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	email-smtp.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	Email sending
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	email.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	email-smtp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	Email sending
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	email.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	email-smtp.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	Email sending
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	N/A	inbound-smtp.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	Email receiving
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	N/A	inbound-smtp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	Email receiving
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	N/A	inbound-smtp.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	Email receiving

## Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	sns.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	sns.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	sns.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	sns.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	sns.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	sns.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	sns.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	sns.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	sns.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	sns.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	sns.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	sns.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	sns.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	sns.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sns.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sns.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	sns.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	sns.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	sns.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	sns.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	sns.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	sns.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon Simple Notification Service in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon Simple Notification Service in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	sqs.us-east-2.amazonaws.com sqs-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com sqs-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	sqs.us-west-1.amazonaws.com sqs-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com sqs-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	sqs.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	sqs.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	sqs.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	sqs.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	sqs.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	sqs.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	sqs.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	sqs.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	sqs.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	sqs.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sqs.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sqs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	sqs.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	sqs.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	sqs.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	sqs.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	sqs.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	sqs.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon Simple Queue Service in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon Simple Queue Service in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon SQS Legacy Endpoints

If you use the AWS CLI or SDK for Python, you can use the following legacy endpoints.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	us-east-2.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	us-west-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	us-west-2.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	ap-south-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	ap-northeast-3.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	ap-northeast-2.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	ap-southeast-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	ap-southeast-2.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	ap-northeast-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	ca-central-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	cn-north-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	cn-northwest-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	eu-central-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	eu-west-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
EU (London)	eu-west-2	eu-west-2.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	eu-west-3.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	eu-north-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	sa-east-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS

## Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

When sending requests to these endpoints using the REST API, you can use the virtual-hosted style and path-style methods. For more information, see [Virtual Hosting of Buckets](#).

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com</li><li>s3.dualstack.us-east-2.amazonaws.com**</li><li><i>account-id</i>.s3-control.us-east-2.amazonaws.com</li><li><i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.us-east-2.amazonaws.com**</li></ul>	us-east-2	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 4 only
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>s3.amazonaws.com</li></ul>	(none required)	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.us-east-1.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><i>account-id</i>.s3-control.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.us-east-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>			
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.us-west-1.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><i>account-id</i>.s3-control.us-west-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.us-west-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	us-west-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.us-west-2.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><i>account-id</i>.s3-control.us-west-2.amazonaws.com</li> <li><i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.us-west-2.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	us-west-2	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)***	ap-east-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack..ap-east-1.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><i>account-id</i>.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	ap-east-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	ap-south-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)****	ap-northeast-3	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	ap-northeast-3	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	ap-northeast-2	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	ap-southeast-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	ap-southeast-2	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	ap-northeast-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	ca-central-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	Valid endpoint name for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn</li> </ul>	cn-north-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	Valid endpoint name for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn</li> </ul>	cn-northwest-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	eu-central-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	EU or eu-west-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4
EU (London)	eu-west-2	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	eu-west-2	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	eu-west-3	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	eu-north-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	Valid endpoint names for this region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li>s3.dualstack.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com**</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com</li> <li><b>account-id</b>.s3-control.dualstack.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com**</li> </ul>	sa-east-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4

\*\*Amazon S3 dual-stack endpoints support requests to S3 buckets over IPv6 and IPv4. For more information, see [Using Dual-Stack Endpoints](#).

\*\*\*You must enable this Region before you can use it.

\*\*\*\*You can use the Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region only in conjunction with the Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region. To request access to the Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region, contact your sales representative.

#### Note

The s3-control endpoints are used with Amazon S3 account-level operations.

When using the preceding endpoints the following additional considerations apply:

- Amazon S3 renamed the US Standard Region to the US East (N. Virginia) Region to be consistent with AWS regional naming conventions. There is no change to the endpoint and you do not need to make any changes to your application.
- If you use a region other than the US East (N. Virginia) endpoint to create a bucket, you must set the LocationConstraint bucket parameter to the same region. Both the AWS SDK for Java and AWS SDK for .NET use an enumeration for setting location constraints (Region for Java, S3Region for .NET). For more information, see [PUT Bucket](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference*.

## Amazon Simple Storage Service Website Endpoints

When you configure your bucket as a website, the website is available using the following region-specific website endpoints. Note that the website endpoints are different than the REST API endpoints listed in the preceding table. For more information about hosting websites on Amazon S3, see [Hosting Websites on Amazon S3](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*. You need the hosted zone IDs when using the Amazon Route 53 API to add an alias record to your hosted zone.

### Note

The website endpoints do not support https.

Region Name	Website Endpoint	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID
US East (Ohio)	s3-website.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	Z2O1EMRO9K5GLX
US East (N. Virginia)	s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com	Z3AQBSTGFYJSTF
US West (N. California)	s3-website-us-west-1.amazonaws.com	Z2F56UZL2M1ACD
US West (Oregon)	s3-website-us-west-2.amazonaws.com	Z3BJ6K6RIION7M
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	s3-website.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	ZNB98KWMFR0R6
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	s3-website.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	Z11RGJOFQNVJUP
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	s3-website.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	Z2YQB5RD63NC85
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	s3-website.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	Z3W03O7B5YMIYP
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	s3-website-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	Z3O0J2DXBE1FTB
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	Z1WCIGYICN2BYD
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	s3-website-ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	Z2M4EHUR26P7ZW
Canada (Central)	s3-website.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	Z1QDHH18159H29
China (Ningxia)	s3-website.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	Not supported



Region Name	Website Endpoint	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID
EU (Frankfurt)	s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	Z21DNDEVLTQW6Q
EU (Ireland)	s3-website-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	Z1BKCTXD74EZPE
EU (London)	s3-website.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	Z3GKZC51ZF0DB4
EU (Paris)	s3-website.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	Z3R1K369G5AVDG
EU (Stockholm)	s3-website.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	Z3BAZG2TWCNX0D
South America (São Paulo)	s3-website-sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	Z7KQH4QJS55SO

For information about using Amazon Simple Storage Service in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon Simple Storage Service in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF)

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	swf.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	swf.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	swf.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	swf.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	swf.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	swf.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	swf.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	swf.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	swf.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	swf.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	swf.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	swf.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	swf.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	swf.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	swf.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	swf.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	swf.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	swf.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	swf.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	swf.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	swf.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	swf.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon Simple Workflow Service in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon Simple Workflow Service in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## Amazon SimpleDB

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	sdb.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	sdb.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	sdb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	sdb.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	sdb.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	sdb.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sdb.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	sdb.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

## AWS Single Sign-On

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	sso.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	sso.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	sso.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	sso.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	sso.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sso.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sso.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	sso.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Snowball

AWS Snowball is available in the following AWS Regions and includes these endpoints. Note that while Snowball devices are available in the Asia Pacific (Mumbai) AWS Region, Snowball Edge devices are not.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	snowball.us-east-2.amazonaws.com		
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	snowball.us-east-1.amazonaws.com		
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	snowball.us-west-1.amazonaws.com		
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	snowball.us-west-2.amazonaws.com		
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	snowball.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com		
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	snowball.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com		
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	snowball.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com		
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	snowball.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com		

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	snowball.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com		
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	snowball.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn		
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	snowball.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com		
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	snowball.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com		
EU (London)	eu-west-2	snowball.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com		
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	snowball.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com		
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	snowball.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com		
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	snowball.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com		
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	snowball.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com		

For information about using AWS Snowball in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## AWS Step Functions

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	states.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	states.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	states.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	states.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific	ap-east-1	states.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Hong Kong)				
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	states.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	states.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	states.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	states.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	states.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	states.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	states.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	states.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	states.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	states.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	states.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	states.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	states.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	states.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	states.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	states.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Storage Gateway

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	storagegateway.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	storagegateway.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	storagegateway.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	storagegateway.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	storagegateway.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	storagegateway.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	storagegateway.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	storagegateway.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	storagegateway.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	storagegateway.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	storagegateway.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	storagegateway.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	storagegateway.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	storagegateway.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	storagegateway.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	storagegateway.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	storagegateway.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	storagegateway.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

**Note**

Tape gateway is not available in the South America (São Paulo).

For AWS Regions that Hardware Appliance is supported in, see [AWS Storage Gateway Hardware Appliance Regions \(p. 172\)](#).

For information about using AWS Storage Gateway in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS Storage Gateway Hardware Appliance Regions

**Note**

The AWS Storage Gateway Hardware Appliance is available for purchase in the U S and Europe.

AWS Storage Gateway Hardware Appliance is supported in the following AWS Regions.

- US East (N. Virginia)
- US East (Ohio)
- US West (N. California)
- US West (Oregon)
- EU (Ireland)
- EU (London)
- EU (Paris)
- EU (Frankfurt)
- EU (Stockholm)

## AWS Support

AWS Support has a single endpoint: support.us-east-1.amazonaws.com (HTTPS).



# AWS Systems Manager

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	ssm.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	ssm.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	ssm.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	ssm.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	ssm.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	ssm.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	ssm.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	ssm.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	ssm.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	ssm.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	ssm.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	ssm.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ssm.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ssm.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	ssm.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	ssm.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ssm.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	ssm.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	ssm.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	ssm.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS Systems Manager in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using AWS Systems Manager in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

AWS Systems Manager Distributor is available in all commercial regions except the China (Beijing) Region and the China (Ningxia) Region. Distributor is not available in the [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

## Amazon Textract

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	textract.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	textract.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	textract.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	textract.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

# Amazon Transcribe

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	transcribe.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	transcribe.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	transcribe.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	transcribe.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	transcribe.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	transcribe.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	transcribe.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	transcribe.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	transcribe.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	transcribe.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	transcribe.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	transcribe.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	transcribe.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	transcribe.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	transcribe.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Transcribe Streaming

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	transcribestreaming.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	transcribestreaming.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	transcribestreaming.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	transcribestreaming.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	transcribestreaming.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	transcribestreaming.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS Transfer for SFTP

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	transfer.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	transfer.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	transfer.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	transfer.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	transfer.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	transfer.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	transfer.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	transfer.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	transfer.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	transfer.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	transfer.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	transfer.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	transfer.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	transfer.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon Translate

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	translate.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		translate-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	translate.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		translate-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	translate.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		translate-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	translate.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	translate.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	translate.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	translate.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	translate.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	translate.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	translate.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	translate.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		translate-fips.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon VPC

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
	us-west-2	ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	ec2.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	ec2.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	ec2.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	ec2.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	ec2.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	ec2.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	ec2.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

If you specify the general endpoint (ec2.amazonaws.com), Amazon VPC directs your request to the us-east-1 endpoint.

For information about using Amazon VPC in the AWS GovCloud (US-West) Region, see [AWS GovCloud \(US-West\) Endpoints](#).

For information about using Amazon VPC in the China (Beijing) Region, see [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#).

## AWS WAF

AWS WAF for CloudFront distributions has a single endpoint: waf.amazonaws.com. It supports HTTPS requests only.

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	



Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS WAF for Application Load Balancers has the following endpoints:

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	waf-regional.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	waf-regional.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	waf-regional.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	waf-regional.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	waf-regional.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	waf-regional.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	waf-regional.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	waf-regional.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	waf-regional.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	waf-regional.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	waf-regional.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	waf-regional.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	waf-regional.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon WorkDocs

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	workdocs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	workdocs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	workdocs.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	workdocs.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	workdocs.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	workdocs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## Amazon WorkLink

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	worklink.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	worklink.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	worklink.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	worklink.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

## Amazon WorkMail

Region Name	Region	Service	Endpoint
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	Amazon WorkMail SDK	https://workmail.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	Autodiscover	autodiscover-service.mail.us-east-1.awsapps.com

Region Name	Region	Service	Endpoint
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	Exchange Web Service	ews.mail.us-east-1.awsapps.com
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	Exchange Active Sync	mobile.mail.us-east-1.awsapps.com
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	MAPI Proxy	outlook.mail.us-east-1.awsapps.com
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	IMAPS	imap.mail.us-east-1.awsapps.com
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	SMTP via TLS (port 465)	smtp.mail.us-east-1.awsapps.com
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	Amazon WorkMail SDK	https://workmail.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	Autodiscover	autodiscover-service.mail.us-west-2.awsapps.com
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	Exchange Web Service	ews.mail.us-west-2.awsapps.com
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	Exchange Active Sync	mobile.mail.us-west-2.awsapps.com
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	MAPI Proxy	outlook.mail.us-west-2.awsapps.com
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	IMAPS	imap.mail.us-west-2.awsapps.com
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	SMTP via TLS (port 465)	smtp.mail.us-west-2.awsapps.com
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	Amazon WorkMail SDK	https://workmail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	Autodiscover	autodiscover-service.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	Exchange Web Service	ews.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	Exchange Active Sync	mobile.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	MAPI Proxy	outlook.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	IMAPS	imap.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	SMTP via TLS (port 465)	smtp.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com

## Amazon WorkSpaces

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	workspaces.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	workspaces.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	workspaces.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	workspaces.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	workspaces.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	workspaces.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	workspaces.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	workspaces.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	workspaces.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	workspaces.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	workspaces.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1	workspaces.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

## AWS X-Ray

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	xray.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	xray.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	xray.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	xray.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	xray.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	xray.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	xray.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	xray.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	xray.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	xray.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	xray.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	xray.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	xray.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (London)	eu-west-2	xray.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	xray.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	xray.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	xray.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

# AWS Security Credentials

When you interact with AWS, you specify your *AWS security credentials* to verify who you are and whether you have permission to access the resources that you are requesting. AWS uses the security credentials to authenticate and authorize your requests.

For example, if you want to download a specific file from an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket, your credentials must allow that access. If your credentials aren't authorized to download the file, AWS denies your request.

## Note

In some cases, you can make calls to AWS without security credentials, such as downloading a file that is publicly shared in an Amazon S3 bucket.

## Topics

- [AWS Account Root User Credentials vs. IAM User Credentials \(p. 186\)](#)
- [Understanding and Getting Your Security Credentials \(p. 188\)](#)
- [AWS Account Identifiers \(p. 190\)](#)
- [Best Practices for Managing AWS Access Keys \(p. 192\)](#)
- [Managing Access Keys for Your AWS Account Root User \(p. 195\)](#)
- [AWS Security Audit Guidelines \(p. 196\)](#)

## AWS Account Root User Credentials vs. IAM User Credentials

All AWS accounts have root user credentials (that is, the credentials of the account owner). These credentials allow full access to all resources in the account. You cannot use [policies](#) within your account to explicitly deny access to the root user. You can only use an AWS Organizations [service control policy \(SCP\)](#) to limit permissions to an account, including the root user, that is a member of an organization or organizational unit (OU). Because of this, we recommend that you delete your root user access keys and then create AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user credentials for everyday interaction with AWS. For more information, see [Lock away your AWS account \(root\) access keys](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## Note

You may need AWS account root user access for specific tasks, such as changing an AWS support plan or closing your account. In these cases, sign in to the AWS Management Console with your email and password. See [Email and Password \(Root User\) \(p. 188\)](#).

For a list of tasks that require root user access, see [AWS Tasks That Require AWS Account Root User Credentials \(p. 187\)](#).

With IAM, you can securely control access to AWS services and resources for users in your AWS account. For example, if you require administrator-level permissions, you can create an IAM user, grant that user full access, and then use those credentials to interact with AWS. If you need to modify or revoke your permissions, you can delete or modify the policies that are associated with that IAM user.

If you have multiple users that require access to your AWS account, you can create unique credentials for each user and define who has access to which resources. You don't need to share credentials. For

example, you can create IAM users with read-only access to resources in your AWS account and distribute those credentials to your users.

**Note**

Any activity or costs that are associated with the IAM user are billed to the AWS account owner.

## AWS Tasks That Require AWS Account Root User Credentials

The tasks listed below require you to sign in as the AWS account root user. [We normally recommend that you use a standard IAM user with appropriate permissions to perform all normal user or administrative tasks.](#) However, you can perform the tasks listed below only when you sign in as the root user of an account.

- [Modify root user details \(p. 188\).](#) This includes changing the root user's password.
- [Change your AWS support plan.](#)
- [Change or delete your payment options.](#) An IAM user can also perform this after you enable billing access for all IAM users. For more information, see [Activating Access to the Billing and Cost Management Console](#).
- [View your account's billing information.](#) An IAM user can also perform this after you enable billing access for all IAM users. For more information, see [Activating Access to the Billing and Cost Management Console](#).
- [View Billing tax invoices.](#) An IAM user with the `aws-portal:ViewBilling` permission can also view and download VAT invoices from AWS Europe but not AWS Inc or Amazon Internet Services Pvt. Ltd (AISPL). You must be signed in as root to view or download AWS Inc. or AISPL VAT invoices.
- [Open Billing support cases.](#) An IAM user with the permissions to open a support case can open a billing support case.
- [Close an AWS account.](#)
- [Sign up for GovCloud.](#)
- [Submit a Reverse DNS for Amazon EC2 request.](#) The "[this form](#)" link on that page to submit a request works only if you sign in with root user credentials.
- [Create a CloudFront key pair.](#)
- [Change the Amazon EC2 setting for longer resource IDs.](#) Changing this setting as the root user affects all users and roles in the account. Changing it as an IAM user or IAM role affects only that user or role.
- [Configuring an Amazon S3 bucket to enable MFA \(multi-factor authentication\) Delete.](#)
- [Editing or deleting an Amazon S3 bucket policy that includes an invalid VPC ID or VPC endpoint ID.](#)
- [Submit a request to perform penetration testing on your AWS infrastructure using the web form.](#) Alternatively, you can submit your request via email without needing root user access.
- [Request removal of the port 25 email throttle on your EC2 instance.](#)
- [Find your AWS account canonical user ID in the console \(p. 191\).](#) You can view your canonical user ID from the AWS Management Console only while signed in as the AWS account root user. You can view your canonical user ID as an IAM user with the AWS API or AWS CLI.
- [Restoring IAM user permissions.](#) You cannot use [policies](#) within your account to explicitly deny access to the root user. However, if an IAM user accidentally revokes their own permissions, you can sign in as the root user to edit policies and restore those permissions.

**Note**

You can use an AWS Organizations [service control policy \(SCP\)](#) to limit permissions to an account, including the root user, that is a member of an organization or organizational unit (OU).

- [Change your account settings using the Billing and Cost Management console.](#) You can view and edit your contact and alternate contact information, the currency that you pay your bills in, the Regions that you can create resources in, and your tax registration numbers.

# Understanding and Getting Your Security Credentials

You use different types of security credentials depending on how you interact with AWS. For example, you use a user name and password to sign in to the AWS Management Console. You use access keys to make programmatic calls to AWS API operations or to use AWS CLI commands.

If you forget or lose your credentials, you can't recover them. For security reasons, AWS doesn't allow you to retrieve your passwords or secret access keys and does not store the private keys that are part of a key pair. However, you can create new credentials and then disable or delete the old credentials.

## Note

Security credentials are account-specific. If you have access to multiple AWS accounts, use the credentials that are associated with the account that you want to access.

Getting AWS account root user credentials is different than getting IAM user credentials. For root user credentials, you get credentials, such as access keys or key pairs, from the [Security Credentials](#) page in the AWS Management Console. For IAM user credentials, you get credentials from the [IAM](#) console.

The following list describes the types of AWS security credentials, when you might use them, and how to get each type of credential for the AWS account root user or for an IAM user.

## Topics

- [Email and Password \(Root User\)](#) (p. 188)
- [IAM User Name and Password](#) (p. 189)
- [Multi-Factor Authentication \(MFA\)](#) (p. 189)
- [Access Keys \(Access Key ID and Secret Access Key\)](#) (p. 189)
- [Key Pairs](#) (p. 190)

## Email and Password (Root User)

When you first create an Amazon Web Services (AWS) account, you begin with a single sign-in identity that has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. This identity is called the AWS account *root user* and is accessed by signing in with the email address and password that you used to create the account.

## Important

We strongly recommend that you do not use the root user for your everyday tasks, even the administrative ones. Instead, adhere to the [best practice of using the root user only to create your first IAM user](#). Then securely lock away the root user credentials and use them to perform only a few account and service management tasks. To view the tasks that require you to sign in as the root user, see [AWS Tasks That Require Root User](#).

Use your AWS account email address and password to sign in to the [AWS Management Console](#) as the AWS account root user.

## Note

If you previously signed in to the console with [IAM user](#) credentials, your browser might remember this preference and open your account-specific sign-in page. You cannot use the IAM user sign-in page to sign in with your AWS account root user credentials. If you see the IAM user sign-in page, choose **Sign-in using root user credentials** near the bottom of the page to return to the main sign-in page. From there, you can enter your AWS account email address and password.



You can change the email address and password on the [Security Credentials](#) page. You can also choose **Forgot password?** on the AWS sign-in page to reset your password.

## IAM User Name and Password

Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to create unique user identities in AWS. IAM users provide their user names and passwords when they sign in to the AWS Management Console, AWS discussion forums, or AWS Support center. In some cases, an IAM user name and password are required to use a service, such as sending email with SMTP by using Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

For more information about IAM users, see [Identities \(Users, Groups, and Roles\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

You specify user names when you create them. Optionally, you can create passwords for each user. For more information, see [Managing Passwords for IAM Users](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

### Note

IAM users can manage their own password but only if they have been given permission. For more information, see [Permitting IAM Users to Change Their Own Password](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) provides an extra level of security that you can apply to your AWS account. For additional security, we recommend that you require MFA on the AWS account root user credentials and highly privileged IAM users. For more information, see [Using Multi-Factor Authentication \(MFA\) in AWS](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

With MFA enabled, when you sign in to the AWS website, you are prompted for your user name and password, and an authentication code from an MFA device. Together, they provide increased security for your AWS account settings and resources.

By default, MFA (multi-factor authentication) is not enabled. You can enable and manage MFA devices for the AWS account root user by going to the [Security Credentials](#) page or the [IAM](#) dashboard in the AWS Management Console. For more information about enabling MFA for IAM users, see [Enabling MFA Devices](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## Access Keys (Access Key ID and Secret Access Key)

Access keys consist of two parts: an access key ID (for example, AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE) and a secret access key (for example, wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bpRfcjYEXAMPLEKEY). You use access keys to sign programmatic requests that you make to AWS if you use AWS CLI commands (using the SDKs) or using AWS API operations. For more information, see [Signing AWS API Requests \(p. 241\)](#). Like a user name and password, you must use both the access key ID and secret access key together to authenticate your requests. Manage your access keys as securely as you do your user name and password.

When you create access keys, you create the access key ID and secret access key as a set. During access key creation, AWS gives you one opportunity to view and download the secret access key part of the access key. If you don't download it or if you lose it, you can delete the access key and then create a new one. You can create IAM user access keys with the [IAM console](#), AWS CLI, or AWS API. For more information, see [Managing Access Keys for IAM Users](#) in the *IAM User Guide*. To create access keys for your AWS account root user, you must use the AWS Management Console. For more information, see [Managing Access Keys for Your AWS Account Root User \(p. 195\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*. We strongly recommend that you do not use the root user for your everyday tasks, even the administrative ones. Instead, adhere to the [best practice of using the root user only to create your first IAM user](#). Then securely lock away the root user credentials and use them to perform only a few account and service management tasks. To view the tasks that require you to sign in as the root user, see [AWS Tasks That Require Root User](#).

### Important

Do not provide your access keys to a third party, even to help [find your canonical user ID](#) (p. 191). By doing this, you might give someone full access to your account.

A newly created access key has the status of *active*, which means that you can use the access key for CLI and API calls. You are [limited to two access keys](#) for each IAM user, which is useful when you want to [rotate the access keys](#). You can also assign up to two access keys to the root user. When you disable an access key, you can't use it for API calls, and inactive keys do count toward your limit. You can create or delete an access key any time. However, when you delete an access key, it's gone forever and can't be retrieved.

You can also create and use temporary access keys, known as *temporary security credentials*. In addition to the access key ID and secret access key, temporary security credentials include a security token that you must send to AWS when you use temporary security credentials. The advantage of temporary security credentials is that they are short term. After they expire, they're no longer valid. You can use temporary access keys in less secure environments or distribute them to grant users temporary access to resources in your AWS account. For example, you can grant entities from other AWS accounts access to resources in your AWS account (cross-account access). You can also grant users who don't have AWS security credentials access to resources in your AWS account (federation). For more information, see [Temporary Security Credentials](#) in the *IAM User Guide*. For information on the unique IDs that IAM creates, including their prefixes (like the `AKIA` used in `AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE`, above), see [IAM Identifiers](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## Key Pairs

Key pairs are unrelated to access keys, and consist of a public key and a private key. You use the private key to create a digital signature, and then AWS uses the corresponding public key to validate the signature. Key pairs are used only for Amazon EC2 and Amazon CloudFront.

For Amazon EC2, you use key pairs to access Amazon EC2 instances, such as when you use SSH to log in to a Linux instance. For more information, see [Connect to Your Linux Instances](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.

For Amazon CloudFront, you use key pairs to create signed URLs for private content, such as when you want to distribute restricted content that someone paid for. For more information, see [Serving Private Content through CloudFront](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

AWS does not provide key pairs for your account; you must create them. You can create Amazon EC2 key pairs from the Amazon EC2 console, CLI, or API. For more information, see [Amazon EC2 Key Pairs](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.

You create Amazon CloudFront key pairs from the [Security Credentials](#) page. Only the AWS account root user (not IAM users) can create CloudFront key pairs. For more information, see [Serving Private Content through CloudFront](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

## AWS Account Identifiers

AWS assigns two unique IDs to each AWS account:

- An AWS account ID
- A canonical user ID

The AWS account ID is a 12-digit number, such as 123456789012, that you use to construct [Amazon Resource Names \(ARNs\)](#). When you refer to resources, such as an IAM user or an Glacier vault, the account ID distinguishes your resources from resources in other AWS accounts.

The canonical user ID is a long string, such as  
79a59df900b949e55d96a1e698fbacedfd6e09d98eacf8f8d5218e7cd47ef2be.

You can use canonical user IDs in an Amazon S3 bucket policy for cross-account access, which means an AWS account can access resources in another AWS account. For example, to grant another AWS account access to your bucket, you specify the account's canonical user ID in the bucket's policy. For more information, see [Bucket Policy Examples](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

## Finding Your AWS Account ID

You can find the AWS account ID from AWS Management Console. The method that you use to find the account ID depends on how you are logged in to the console.

### To view your AWS account ID when signed in as an AWS account root user

1. Use your AWS account email address and password to sign in to the [AWS Management Console](#) as the root user.

#### Important

If you are signed in to the [AWS Management Console](#) with *IAM user* credentials, you must sign out and then sign in as the root user. If you see the account-specific IAM user sign-in page, choose **Sign-in using root account credentials** near the bottom of the page to return to the main sign-in page. From there, you can type your AWS account email address and password to sign in as the root user.

2. In the top right of the console, choose your account name or number. Then choose **My Security Credentials**.
3. If necessary, in the dialog box, choose **Continue to Security Credentials**. You can choose the box next to **Don't show me this message again** to stop the dialog box from appearing in the future.
4. Expand the **Account Identifiers** section to view your AWS account ID.

### To view your AWS account ID when signed in as a federated user or an IAM user

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console as an IAM user or federated user.
2. Choose **Support** in the upper-right corner of the console and choose **Support Center**.
3. Your AWS account number (ID) appears in the **Support Center** title bar. The account ID for an AWS account is the same for the AWS account root user and its IAM users. For more information, see [Your AWS Account ID and Its Alias](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## Finding Your Account Canonical User ID

The canonical user ID is an identifier for your account. Because this identifier is used by Amazon S3, only this service provides IAM users with access to the canonical user ID. You can also view the canonical user ID for your account from the AWS Management Console while signed in as the AWS account root user. To learn about the differences between root user credentials and IAM user credentials, see [the section called "AWS Account Root User Credentials vs. IAM User Credentials"](#) (p. 186).

To use the the AWS API or AWS CLI to view the canonical user ID, the IAM user must have permissions to perform the `s3:ListAllMyBuckets` action. To use the Amazon S3 console, the IAM user must have permissions to perform the `s3:ListAllMyBuckets` and `s3:GetBucketAcl` actions. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Buckets](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#) ( ) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

#### Important

Do not provide your [Access Keys \(Access Key ID and Secret Access Key\)](#) (p. 189) to a third party to help find your canonical user ID. By doing this, you might give them full access to your account.

### To view your canonical user ID as an IAM user (console)

1. Use your AWS account ID or account alias, your IAM user name, and your password to sign in to the [Amazon S3 Console](#).
2. Choose the name of an Amazon S3 bucket to view the details about that bucket.
3. Choose the **Permissions** tab and then choose **Access Control List**.
4. In the **Access for your AWS account** section, in the **Account** column is a long identifier, such as `c1daexampleaaf850ea79cf0430f33d72579fd1611c97f7ded193374c0b163b6`. This is your canonical user ID.

### To view your canonical user ID as an IAM user (API)

- You can use the Amazon S3 `ListBuckets` API with your IAM user credentials to return the AWS account owner ID, which is the canonical user ID. For more information, see [GET Service Response Elements](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference*.

### To view your canonical user ID as an IAM user (CLI)

- You can use the `list-buckets` command with your IAM user credentials to return the AWS account owner ID, which is the canonical user ID. For more information, see [s3api list-buckets](#) in the *AWS CLI Command Reference*.

### To view your canonical user ID when signed in as an AWS account root user (console)

1. Sign in as the *root user* using your AWS account email address and password.

#### Important

If you are signed in to the [AWS Management Console](#) with *IAM user* credentials, then you must sign out and then sign in as the root user. If you see the account-specific IAM user sign-in page, choose **Sign-in using root account credentials** near the bottom of the page to return to the main sign-in page. From there, you can type your AWS account email address and password to sign in as the root user.

2. In the top right of the console, choose your account name or number. Then choose **My Security Credentials**.
3. If necessary, in the dialog box, choose **Continue to Security Credentials**. You can choose the box next to **Don't show me this message again** to stop the dialog box from appearing in the future.
4. Expand the **Account Identifiers** section to view your canonical user ID.

#### Note

If you do not see the **Account Identifiers** section, then you are not signed in as the root user. Return to **Step 1** above. If you do not have access to the root user credentials, contact your AWS account administrator and ask them to retrieve the canonical user ID.

## Best Practices for Managing AWS Access Keys

When you access AWS programmatically, you use an access key to verify your identity and the identity of your applications. An access key consists of an access key ID (something like `AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE`) and a secret access key (something like `wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxrFiCYEXAMPLEKEY`).

Anyone who has your access key has the same level of access to your AWS resources that you do. Consequently, AWS goes to significant lengths to protect your access keys, and, in keeping with our [shared-responsibility model](#), you should as well.

The steps that follow can help you protect access keys. For general background, see [AWS Security Credentials](#) (p. 186).

**Note**

Your organization may have different security requirements and policies than those described in this topic. The suggestions provided here are intended to be general guidelines.

## Remove (or Don't Generate) Account Access Key

An access key is required in order to sign requests that you make using the [AWS Command Line Tools](#), the [AWS SDKs](#), or direct API calls. Anyone who has the access key for your AWS account root user has unrestricted access to all the resources in your account, including billing information. You cannot restrict the permissions for your AWS account root user.

**One of the best ways to protect your account is to not have an access key for your AWS account root user.** Unless you *must* have a root user access key (which is very rare), it is best not to generate one. Instead, the [recommended best practice](#) is to create one or more AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users, give them the necessary permissions, and use IAM users for everyday interaction with AWS.

If you already have an access key for your account, we recommend the following: Find places in your applications where you are currently using that key (if any), replace the root user access key with an IAM user access key, and then disable and remove the root user access key. For details about how to substitute one access key for another, see the post [How to Rotate Access Keys for IAM Users](#) on the AWS Security Blog.

By default, AWS does not generate an access key for new accounts.

For information about how to create an IAM user with administrative permissions, see [Creating Your First IAM Admin User and Group](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## Use Temporary Security Credentials (IAM Roles) Instead of Long-Term Access Keys

In many scenarios, you don't need a long-term access key that never expires (as you have with an IAM user). Instead, you can create IAM roles and generate temporary security credentials. Temporary security credentials consist of an access key ID and a secret access key, but they also include a security token that indicates when the credentials expire.

Long-term access keys, such as those associated with IAM users and AWS account root users, remain valid until you manually revoke them. However, temporary security credentials obtained through IAM roles and other features of the AWS Security Token Service expire after a short period of time. Use temporary security credentials to help reduce your risk in case credentials are accidentally exposed.

Use an IAM role and temporary security credentials in these scenarios:

- **You have an application or AWS CLI scripts running on an Amazon EC2 instance.** Do not pass an access key to the application, embed it in the application, or have the application read a key from a source such as an Amazon S3 bucket (even if the bucket is encrypted). Instead, define an IAM role that has appropriate permissions for your application and launch the Amazon EC2 instance with [roles for EC2](#). This associates an IAM role with the Amazon EC2 instance and lets the application get temporary security credentials that it can in turn use to make AWS calls. The AWS SDKs and the AWS CLI can get temporary credentials from the role automatically.
- **You need to grant cross-account access.** Use an IAM role to establish trust between accounts, and then grant users in one account limited permissions to access the trusted account. For more information, see [Tutorial: Delegate Access Across AWS Accounts Using IAM Roles](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

- **You have a mobile app.** Do not embed an access key with the app, even in encrypted storage. Instead, use [Amazon Cognito](#) to manage user identity in your app. This service lets you authenticate users using Login with Amazon, Facebook, Google, or any OpenID Connect (OIDC)–compatible identity provider. You can then use the Amazon Cognito credentials provider to manage credentials that your app uses to make requests to AWS. For more information, see [Using the Amazon Cognito Credentials Provider](#) on the AWS Mobile Blog.
- **You want to federate into AWS and your organization supports SAML 2.0.** If you work for an organization that has an identity provider that supports SAML 2.0, configure the provider to use SAML to exchange authentication information with AWS and get back a set of temporary security credentials. For more information, see [About SAML 2.0-based Federation](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- **You want to federate into AWS and your organization has an on-premises identity store.** If users can authenticate inside your organization, you can write an application that can issue them temporary security credentials for access to AWS resources. For more information, see [Creating a URL that Enables Federated Users to Access the AWS Management Console \(Custom Federation Broker\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## Manage IAM User Access Keys Properly

If you do need to create access keys for programmatic access to AWS, create an IAM user and grant that user only the permissions he or she needs. Then generate an access key for that user. For details, see [Managing Access Keys for IAM Users](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

### Note

Remember that if you are running an application on an Amazon EC2 instance and the application needs access to AWS resources, you should use [IAM roles for EC2](#), as described in the previous section.

Observe these precautions when using access keys:

- **Don't embed access keys directly into code.** The [AWS SDKs](#) and the [AWS Command Line Tools](#) allow you to put access keys in known locations so that you do not have to keep them in code.

Put access keys in one of the following locations:

- **The AWS credentials file.** The AWS SDKs and AWS CLI automatically use the credentials that you store in the AWS credentials file.

For information about using the AWS credentials file, see the documentation for your SDK. Examples include [Set up AWS Credentials and Region for Development](#) in the *AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide* and [Configuration and Credential Files](#) in the *AWS Command Line Interface User Guide*.

### Note

To store credentials for the AWS SDK for .NET and the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell, we recommend that you use the SDK Store. For more information, see [Using the SDK Store](#) in the *AWS SDK for .NET Developer Guide*.

- **Environment variables.** On a multitenant system, choose user environment variables, not system environment variables.

For more information about using environment variables to store credentials, see [Environment Variables](#) in the *AWS Command Line Interface User Guide*.

- **Use different access keys for different applications.** Do this so that you can isolate the permissions and revoke the access keys for individual applications if an access key is exposed. Having separate access keys for different applications also generates distinct entries in [AWS CloudTrail](#) log files, which makes it easier for you to determine which application performed specific actions.
- **Rotate access keys periodically.** Change access keys on a regular basis. For details, see [Rotating Access Keys \(AWS CLI, Tools for Windows PowerShell, and AWS API\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide* and [How to Rotate Access Keys for IAM Users](#) on the AWS Security Blog.



- **Remove unused access keys.** If a user leaves your organization, remove the corresponding IAM user so that the user's access to your resources is removed. To find out when an access key was last used, use the `GetAccessKeyLastUsed` API (AWS CLI command: `aws iam get-access-key-last-used`).
- **Configure multi-factor authentication for your most sensitive operations.** For details, see [Using Multi-Factor Authentication \(MFA\) in AWS](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## More Resources

For more information about best practices for keeping your AWS account secure, see the following resources:

- [IAM Best Practices](#). This topic presents a list of suggestions for using the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service to help secure your AWS resources.
- The following pages provide guidance for setting up the AWS SDKs and the AWS CLI to use access keys.
  - [Set up AWS Credentials and Region for Development](#) in the *AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide*.
  - [Using the SDK Store](#) in the *AWS SDK for .NET Developer Guide*.
  - [Providing Credentials to the SDK](#) in the *AWS SDK for PHP Developer Guide*.
  - [Configuration](#) in the Boto 3 (AWS SDK for Python) documentation.
  - [Using AWS Credentials](#) in the *AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell* guide.
  - [Configuration and Credential Files](#) in the *AWS Command Line Interface User Guide*.
- [Granting Access Using an IAM Role](#). This walkthrough discusses how programs written using the .NET SDK can automatically get temporary security credentials when running on an Amazon EC2 instance. A similar topic is available for the [AWS SDK for Java](#).

## Managing Access Keys for Your AWS Account Root User

We strongly recommend that you do not use the AWS account root user for your everyday tasks, even the administrative ones. Instead, adhere to the [best practice of using the root user only to create your first IAM user](#). Then securely lock away the root user credentials and use them to perform only a few account and service management tasks. To view the tasks that require you to sign in as the root user, see [AWS Tasks That Require Root User](#).

You can create, rotate, disable, or delete access keys (access key IDs and secret access keys) for your AWS account root user. Anyone who has root user access keys for your AWS account has unrestricted access to all the resources in your account, including billing information.

When you create access keys, you create the access key ID and secret access key as a set. During access key creation, AWS gives you one opportunity to view and download the secret access key part of the access key. If you don't download it or if you lose it, you can delete the access key and then create a new one. You can create IAM user access keys with the [IAM console](#), AWS CLI, or AWS API. For more information, see [Managing Access Keys for IAM Users](#) in the *IAM User Guide*. To create access keys for your AWS account root user, you must use the AWS Management Console.

A newly created access key has the status of *active*, which means that you can use the access key for CLI and API calls. You are [limited to two access keys](#) for each IAM user, which is useful when you want to [rotate the access keys](#). You can also assign up to two access keys to the root user. When you disable an access key, you can't use it for API calls, and inactive keys do count toward your limit. You can create or delete an access key any time. However, when you delete an access key, it's gone forever and can't be retrieved.

## Creating, Disabling, and Deleting Access Keys for Your AWS Account Root User

Follow these steps to manage access keys for your AWS account. For information about managing access keys for IAM users, see [Managing Access Keys for IAM Users](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

### To create, disable, or delete an access key for your AWS account root user

1. Use your AWS account email address and password to sign in to the [AWS Management Console](#) as the AWS account root user.

#### Note

If you previously signed in to the console with *IAM user* credentials, your browser might remember this preference and open your account-specific sign-in page. You cannot use the IAM user sign-in page to sign in with your AWS account root user credentials. If you see the IAM user sign-in page, choose **Sign-in using root user credentials** near the bottom of the page to return to the main sign-in page. From there, you can enter your AWS account email address and password.

2. Choose your account name in the navigation bar, and then choose **My Security Credentials**.
3. If you see a warning about accessing the security credentials for your AWS account, choose **Continue to Security Credentials**.
4. Expand the **Access keys (access key ID and secret access key)** section.
5. Then do any of the following:

#### To create an access key

Choose **Create New Access Key**. If this feature is disabled, then you must delete one of the existing access keys before you can create a new key. For more information, see [IAM Entity Object Limits](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

A warning explains that you have only this one opportunity to view or download the secret access key. It cannot be retrieved later.

- Choose **Show Access Key** to copy the access key ID and secret key from your browser window and paste it somewhere else.
- Choose **Download Key File** to download the `rootkey.csv` file that contains the access key ID and the secret key. Save the file somewhere safe.

#### To disable an existing access key

Choose **Make Inactive** next to the access key that you are disabling. To reenable an inactive access key, choose **Make Active**.

#### To delete an existing access key

Before you delete an access key, make sure it's no longer in use. For more information, see [Finding unused access keys](#) in the *IAM User Guide*. You can't recover an access key after deleting it. To delete your access key, choose **Delete** next to the access key that you want to delete.

## AWS Security Audit Guidelines

You should periodically audit your security configuration to make sure it meets your current business needs. An audit gives you an opportunity to remove unneeded IAM users, roles, groups, and policies, and to make sure that your users and software have only the permissions that are required.

Following are guidelines for systematically reviewing and monitoring your AWS resources for security best practices.



## Topics

- [When Should You Perform a Security Audit? \(p. 197\)](#)
- [General Guidelines for Auditing \(p. 197\)](#)
- [Review Your AWS Account Credentials \(p. 197\)](#)
- [Review Your IAM Users \(p. 198\)](#)
- [Review Your IAM Groups \(p. 198\)](#)
- [Review Your IAM Roles \(p. 198\)](#)
- [Review Your IAM Providers for SAML and OpenID Connect \(OIDC\) \(p. 198\)](#)
- [Review Your Mobile Apps \(p. 199\)](#)
- [Review Your Amazon EC2 Security Configuration \(p. 199\)](#)
- [Review AWS Policies in Other Services \(p. 199\)](#)
- [Monitor Activity in Your AWS Account \(p. 200\)](#)
- [Tips for Reviewing IAM Policies \(p. 200\)](#)
- [More Information \(p. 201\)](#)

# When Should You Perform a Security Audit?

You should audit your security configuration in the following situations:

- On a periodic basis. You should perform the steps described in this document at regular intervals as a best practice for security.
- If there are changes in your organization, such as people leaving.
- If you have stopped using one or more individual AWS services. This is important for removing permissions that users in your account no longer need.
- If you've added or removed software in your accounts, such as applications on Amazon EC2 instances, AWS OpsWorks stacks, AWS CloudFormation templates, etc.
- If you ever suspect that an unauthorized person might have accessed your account.

## General Guidelines for Auditing

As you review your account's security configuration, follow these guidelines:

- **Be thorough.** Look at all aspects of your security configuration, including those you might not use regularly.
- **Don't assume.** If you are unfamiliar with some aspect of your security configuration (for example, the reasoning behind a particular policy or the existence of a role), investigate the business need until you are satisfied.
- **Keep things simple.** To make auditing (and management) easier, use IAM groups, consistent naming schemes, and straightforward policies.

## Review Your AWS Account Credentials

Take these steps when you audit your AWS account credentials:

1. If you're not using the root access keys for your account, [remove them](#). We [strongly recommend](#) that you do not use root access keys for everyday work with AWS, and that instead you create IAM users.

2. If you do need to keep the access keys for your account, [rotate them regularly](#).

## Review Your IAM Users

Take these steps when you audit your existing IAM users:

1. [Delete users](#) that are not active.
2. [Remove users from groups](#) that they don't need to be a part of.
3. Review the policies attached to the groups the user is in. See [Tips for Reviewing IAM Policies \(p. 200\)](#).
4. Delete security credentials that the user doesn't need or that might have been exposed. For example, an IAM user that is used for an application does not need a password (which is necessary only to sign in to AWS websites). Similarly, if a user does not use access keys, there's no reason for the user to have one. For more information, see [Managing Passwords for IAM Users](#) and [Managing Access Keys for IAM Users](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

You can generate and download a credential report that lists all IAM users in your account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, and MFA devices. For passwords and access keys, the credential report shows how recently the password or access key has been used. Credentials that have not been used recently might be good candidates for removal. For more information, see [Getting Credential Reports for your AWS Account](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

5. Rotate (change) user security credentials periodically, or immediately if you ever share them with an unauthorized person. For more information, see [Managing Passwords for IAM Users](#) and [Managing Access Keys for IAM Users](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## Review Your IAM Groups

Take these steps when you audit your IAM groups:

1. [Delete](#) unused groups.
2. Review users in each group and [remove users](#) who don't belong. See [Review Your IAM Users \(p. 198\)](#) earlier.
3. Review the policies attached to the group. See [Tips for Reviewing IAM Policies \(p. 200\)](#).

## Review Your IAM Roles

Take these steps when you audit your IAM roles:

1. [Delete roles](#) that are not in use.
2. [Review](#) the role's trust policy. Make sure that you know who the principal is and that you understand why that account or user needs to be able to assume the role.
3. [Review](#) the access policy for the role to be sure that it grants suitable permissions to whoever assumes the role—see [Tips for Reviewing IAM Policies \(p. 200\)](#).

## Review Your IAM Providers for SAML and OpenID Connect (OIDC)

If you have created an IAM entity for establishing trust with a [SAML or OIDC identity provider](#), take these steps:

1. Delete unused providers.
2. Download and review the AWS metadata documents for each SAML provider and make sure the documents reflect your current business needs. Alternatively, get the latest metadata documents from the SAML IdPs that you want to establish trust with and [update the provider in IAM](#).

## Review Your Mobile Apps

If you have created a mobile app that makes requests to AWS, take these steps:

1. Make sure that the mobile app does not contain embedded access keys, even if they are in encrypted storage.
2. Get temporary credentials for the app by using APIs that are designed for that purpose. We recommend that you use [Amazon Cognito](#) to manage user identity in your app. This service lets you authenticate users using Login with Amazon, Facebook, Google, or any OpenID Connect (OIDC)–compatible identity provider. You can then use the [Amazon Cognito credentials provider](#) to manage credentials that your app uses to make requests to AWS.

If your mobile app doesn't support authentication using Login with Amazon, Facebook, Google, or any other OIDC-compatible identity provider, you can [create a proxy server](#) that can dispense temporary credentials to your app.

## Review Your Amazon EC2 Security Configuration

Take the following steps for *each AWS region*:

1. [Delete](#) Amazon EC2 key pairs that are unused or that might be known to people outside your organization.
2. Review your [Amazon EC2 security groups](#):
  - Remove security groups that no longer meet your needs.
  - Remove rules from security groups that no longer meet your needs. Make sure you know why the ports, protocols, and IP address ranges they permit have been allowed.
3. Terminate instances that aren't serving a business need or that might have been started by someone outside your organization for unapproved purposes. Remember that if an instance is started with a role, applications that run on that instance can access AWS resources using the permissions that are granted by that role.
4. Cancel [spot instance requests](#) that aren't serving a business need or that might have been made by someone outside your organization.
5. Review your [Auto Scaling](#) groups and configurations. [Shut down](#) any that no longer meet your needs or that might have been configured by someone outside your organization.

## Review AWS Policies in Other Services

Review the permissions for services that use resource-based policies or that support other security mechanisms. In each case, make sure that only users and roles with a current business need have access to the service's resources, and that the permissions granted on the resources are the fewest necessary to meet your business needs.

- Review your [Amazon S3 bucket policies and ACLs](#).
- Review your [Amazon SQS queue policies](#).
- Review your [Amazon SNS topic policies](#).

- Review your [AWS OpsWorks permissions](#).
- Review your [AWS KMS key policies](#).

## Monitor Activity in Your AWS Account

Follow these guidelines for monitoring AWS activity:

- Turn on [AWS CloudTrail](#) in each account and use it in each supported region.
- Periodically examine CloudTrail log files. (CloudTrail has a number of [partners](#) who provide tools for reading and analyzing log files.)
- [Enable Amazon S3 bucket logging](#) to monitor requests made to each bucket.
- If you believe there has been unauthorized use of your account, pay particular attention to temporary credentials that have been issued. If temporary credentials have been issued that you don't recognize, [disable](#) their permissions.
- Enable [billing alerts](#) in each account and set a cost threshold that lets you know if your charges exceed your normal usage.

## Tips for Reviewing IAM Policies

Policies are powerful and subtle, so it's important to study and understand the permissions that are granted by each policy. Use the following guidelines when reviewing policies:

- As a [best practice](#), attach policies to groups instead of to individual users. If an individual user has a policy, make sure you understand why that user needs the policy.
- Make sure that IAM users, groups, and roles have only the permissions that they need.
- Use the [IAM Policy Simulator](#) to test policies that are attached to users or groups.
- Remember that a user's permissions are the result of all applicable policies—user policies, group policies, and resource-based policies (on Amazon S3 buckets, Amazon SQS queues, Amazon SNS topics, and AWS KMS keys). It's important to examine all the policies that apply to a user and to understand the complete set of permissions granted to an individual user.
- Be aware that allowing a user to create an IAM user, group, role, or policy and attach a policy to the principal entity is effectively granting that user all permissions to all resources in your account. That is, users who are allowed to create policies and attach them to a user, group, or role can grant themselves any permissions. In general, do not grant IAM permissions to users or roles whom you do not trust with full access to the resources in your account. The following list contains IAM permissions that you should review closely:
  - `iam:PutGroupPolicy`
  - `iam:PutRolePolicy`
  - `iam:PutUserPolicy`
  - `iam:CreatePolicy`
  - `iam:CreatePolicyVersion`
  - `iam:AttachGroupPolicy`
  - `iam:AttachRolePolicy`
  - `iam:AttachUserPolicy`
- Make sure policies don't grant permissions for services that you don't use. For example, if you use [AWS managed policies](#), make sure the AWS managed policies that are in use in your account are for services that you actually use. To find out which AWS managed policies are in use in your account, use the IAM [GetAccountAuthorizationDetails](#) API (AWS CLI command: `aws iam get-account-authorization-details`).

- If the policy grants a user permission to launch an Amazon EC2 instance, it might also allow the `iam:PassRole` action, but if so it should [explicitly list the roles](#) that the user is allowed to pass to the Amazon EC2 instance.
- Closely examine any values for the `Action` or `Resource` element that include `*`. It's a best practice to grant `Allow` access to only the individual actions and resources that users need. However, the following are reasons that it might be suitable to use `*` in a policy:
  - The policy is designed to grant administrative-level privileges.
  - The wildcard character is used for a set of similar actions (for example, `Describe*`) as a convenience, and you are comfortable with the complete list of actions that are referenced in this way.
  - The wildcard character is used to indicate a class of resources or a resource path (e.g., `arn:aws:iam::account-id:users/division_abc/*`), and you are comfortable granting access to all of the resources in that class or path.
  - A service action does not support resource-level permissions, and the only choice for a resource is `*`.
- Examine policy names to make sure they reflect the policy's function. For example, although a policy might have a name that includes "read only," the policy might actually grant write or change permissions.

## More Information

For information about managing IAM resources, see the following:

- [IAM Users and Groups](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- [Permissions and Policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- [IAM Roles \(Delegation and Federation\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- [IAM Policy Simulator](#) in the *Using IAM Policy Simulator* guide.

For more information about Amazon EC2 security, see the following:

- [Network and Security](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.
- [Demystifying EC2 Resource-Level Permissions](#) on the AWS Security Blog.

For more information about monitoring an AWS account, see the re:Invent 2013 presentation "Intrusion Detection in the Cloud" ([video](#), [PDF of slide presentation](#)). You can also download a [sample Python program](#) that shows how to automate security auditing functions.

# Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) and AWS Service Namespaces

Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) uniquely identify AWS resources. We require an ARN when you need to specify a resource unambiguously across all of AWS, such as in IAM policies, Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) tags, and API calls.

## Contents

- [ARN Format \(p. 202\)](#)
- [Example ARNs \(p. 203\)](#)
- [Paths in ARNs \(p. 233\)](#)
- [AWS Service Namespaces \(p. 234\)](#)

## ARN Format

Here are some example ARNs:

```
<!-- Elastic Beanstalk application version -->
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:us-east-1:123456789012:environment/My App/MyEnvironment

<!-- IAM user name -->
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David

<!-- Amazon RDS instance used for tagging -->
arn:aws:rds:eu-west-1:123456789012:db:mysql-db

<!-- Object in an Amazon S3 bucket -->
arn:aws:s3::my_corporate_bucket/exampleobject.png
```

The following are the general formats for ARNs; the specific components and values used depend on the AWS service. To use an ARN, replace the *red italicized* text in the example with your own information.

```
arn:partition:service:region:account-id:resource
arn:partition:service:region:account-id:resourcetype/resource
arn:partition:service:region:account-id:resourcetype/resource/qualifier
arn:partition:service:region:account-id:resourcetype/resource:qualifier
arn:partition:service:region:account-id:resourcetype:resource
arn:partition:service:region:account-id:resourcetype:resource:qualifier
```

### *partition*

The partition that the resource is in. For standard AWS regions, the partition is `aws`. If you have resources in other partitions, the partition is `aws-partitionname`. For example, the partition for resources in the China (Beijing) region is `aws-cn`.

### *service*

The service namespace that identifies the AWS product (for example, Amazon S3, IAM, or Amazon RDS). For a list of namespaces, see [AWS Service Namespaces \(p. 234\)](#).

*region*

The region the resource resides in. Note that the ARNs for some resources do not require a region, so this component might be omitted.

*account*

The [ID \(p. 190\)](#) of the AWS account that owns the resource, without the hyphens. For example, 123456789012. Note that the ARNs for some resources don't require an account number, so this component might be omitted.

*resource*, *resourcetype:resource*, or *resourcetype/resource*

The content of this part of the ARN varies by service. It often includes an indicator of the type of resource—for example, an IAM user or Amazon RDS database—followed by a slash (/) or a colon (:), followed by the resource name itself. Some services allow paths for resource names, as described in [Paths in ARNs \(p. 233\)](#).

## Example ARNs

The following sections provide syntax and examples of the ARNs for different services. For more information about using ARNs in a specific AWS service, see the documentation for that service. To use an ARN, replace the *red italicized* text in the example with your own information.

Some services support IAM resource-level permissions. For more information, see [AWS Services That Work with IAM](#).

### Topics

- [Alexa for Business \(p. 205\)](#)
- [Amazon API Gateway \(p. 205\)](#)
- [AWS AppSync \(p. 206\)](#)
- [AWS Artifact \(p. 206\)](#)
- [Amazon Athena \(p. 206\)](#)
- [Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling \(p. 206\)](#)
- [Application Auto Scaling \(p. 207\)](#)
- [AWS App Mesh \(p. 207\)](#)
- [AWS Batch \(p. 207\)](#)
- [AWS Certificate Manager \(p. 208\)](#)
- [AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority \(p. 208\)](#)
- [AWS Cloud9 \(p. 208\)](#)
- [Amazon Cloud Directory \(p. 208\)](#)
- [AWS CloudFormation \(p. 209\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudFront \(p. 209\)](#)
- [AWS Cloud Map \(p. 209\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudSearch \(p. 209\)](#)
- [AWS CloudTrail \(p. 209\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch \(p. 210\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch Events \(p. 210\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch Logs \(p. 210\)](#)
- [CodeBuild \(p. 210\)](#)
- [AWS CodeCommit \(p. 211\)](#)
- [AWS CodeDeploy \(p. 211\)](#)

- [Amazon Cognito Your User Pools \(p. 211\)](#)
- [Amazon Cognito Federated Identities \(p. 211\)](#)
- [Amazon Cognito Sync \(p. 212\)](#)
- [AWS Config \(p. 212\)](#)
- [AWS CodePipeline \(p. 212\)](#)
- [AWS CodeStar \(p. 212\)](#)
- [AWS DataSync \(p. 212\)](#)
- [AWS Direct Connect \(p. 213\)](#)
- [AWS Directory Service \(p. 213\)](#)
- [Amazon DocumentDB \(p. 213\)](#)
- [Amazon DynamoDB \(p. 214\)](#)
- [AWS Elastic Beanstalk \(p. 214\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud \(Amazon EC2\) \(p. 214\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Container Registry \(Amazon ECR\) \(p. 215\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Container Service \(Amazon ECS\) \(p. 215\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service \(Amazon EKS\) \(p. 215\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic File System \(p. 216\)](#)
- [Elastic Load Balancing \(Application Load Balancer\) \(p. 216\)](#)
- [Elastic Load Balancing \(Network Load Balancer\) \(p. 216\)](#)
- [Elastic Load Balancing \(Classic Load Balancer\) \(p. 217\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Transcoder \(p. 217\)](#)
- [Amazon ElastiCache \(p. 217\)](#)
- [Amazon Elasticsearch Service \(p. 217\)](#)
- [Amazon S3 Glacier \(p. 218\)](#)
- [AWS Global Accelerator \(p. 218\)](#)
- [AWS Ground Station \(p. 218\)](#)
- [Amazon GuardDuty \(p. 218\)](#)
- [AWS Health / Personal Health Dashboard \(p. 219\)](#)
- [AWS Identity and Access Management \(IAM\) \(p. 219\)](#)
- [AWS IoT \(p. 220\)](#)
- [AWS Key Management Service \(AWS KMS\) \(p. 220\)](#)
- [Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose \(Kinesis Data Firehose\) \(p. 220\)](#)
- [Amazon Kinesis Data Streams \(Kinesis Data Streams\) \(p. 220\)](#)
- [Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics \(Kinesis Data Analytics\) \(p. 221\)](#)
- [Amazon Kinesis Video Streams \(Kinesis Video Streams\) \(p. 221\)](#)
- [AWS Lambda \(Lambda\) \(p. 221\)](#)
- [Amazon Lightsail \(p. 221\)](#)
- [Amazon Macie \(p. 222\)](#)
- [Amazon Machine Learning \(Amazon ML\) \(p. 222\)](#)
- [Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka \(Amazon MSK\) \(p. 223\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaConnect \(p. 223\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaConvert \(p. 223\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaLive \(p. 224\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaPackage \(p. 224\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaStore \(p. 224\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaTailor \(p. 224\)](#)



- [AWS Mobile Hub](#) (p. 225)
- [Amazon MQ](#) (p. 225)
- [AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate and AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise](#) (p. 225)
- [AWS OpsWorks Stacks](#) (p. 225)
- [AWS Organizations](#) (p. 226)
- [Amazon Pinpoint](#) (p. 226)
- [Amazon Polly](#) (p. 226)
- [Amazon Redshift](#) (p. 226)
- [Amazon Relational Database Service \(Amazon RDS\)](#) (p. 227)
- [AWS Resource Groups](#) (p. 227)
- [AWS RoboMaker](#) (p. 228)
- [Amazon Route 53](#) (p. 228)
- [Amazon SageMaker](#) (p. 228)
- [AWS Secrets Manager](#) (p. 229)
- [AWS Serverless Application Repository](#) (p. 229)
- [Amazon Simple Email Service \(Amazon SES\)](#) (p. 230)
- [Amazon Simple Notification Service \(Amazon SNS\)](#) (p. 230)
- [Amazon Simple Queue Service \(Amazon SQS\)](#) (p. 230)
- [Amazon Simple Storage Service \(Amazon S3\)](#) (p. 230)
- [Amazon Simple Workflow Service \(Amazon SWF\)](#) (p. 231)
- [AWS Step Functions](#) (p. 231)
- [AWS Storage Gateway](#) (p. 231)
- [AWS Systems Manager](#) (p. 232)
- [AWS Transfer for SFTP](#) (p. 232)
- [AWS Trusted Advisor](#) (p. 232)
- [AWS WAF](#) (p. 232)
- [Amazon WorkLink](#) (p. 233)

## Alexa for Business

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:a4b:region:accountid:resourcetype/resource
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:a4b:us-east-1:123456789012:room/7315ffdf0eeb874dc4ab8a546e8b70ec/5f90e5d608b6baa9c88db56654aef158
```

## Amazon API Gateway

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:apigateway:region::resource-path
arn:aws:execute-api:region:account-id:api-id/stage-name/HTTP-VERB/resource-path
arn:aws:execute-api:region:account-id:api-id/stage-name/route-key
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:apigateway:us-east-1::/restapis/a123456789012bc3de45678901f23a45/*
arn:aws:apigateway:us-east-1::a123456789012bc3de45678901f23a45:/test/mydemoresource/*
arn:aws:apigateway:*::a123456789012bc3de45678901f23a45:*/petstorewalkthrough/pets
arn:aws:apigateway:us-east-1::/apis/a123456789012bc3de45678901f23a45/*
arn:aws:execute-api:us-east-1:123456789012:qsxrty/test/GET/mydemoresource/*
arn:aws:execute-api:us-east-1:123456789012:qsxrty/test/$connect
arn:aws:execute-api:us-east-1:123456789012:qsxrty/test/$route1
```

## AWS AppSync

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:appsync:your-region:account-id:apis/AppSyncEndpointName/types/Query/fields/field-name
arn:aws:appsync:your-region:account-id:apis/AppSyncEndpointName/types/Mutation/fields/field-name
arn:aws:appsync:your-region:account-id:apis/AppSyncEndpointName/types/Subscription/fields/field-name
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:appsync:us-west-2:123456789012:apis/AppSyncEndpointName/types/Query/fields/posts
arn:aws:appsync:us-west-2:123456789012:apis/AppSyncEndpointName/types/Mutation/fields/addPost
arn:aws:appsync:us-west-2:123456789012:apis/AppSyncEndpointName/types/Query/fields/my-subscription
```

## AWS Artifact

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:artifact:::report-package/document-type/report-type
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:artifact:::report-package/Certifications and Attestations/SOC/*
arn:aws:artifact:::report-package/Certifications and Attestations/ISO/*
arn:aws:artifact:::report-package/Certifications and Attestations/PCI/*
```

## Amazon Athena

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:athena:region:account-id:workgroup/workgroup-name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:athena:us-east-1:123456789012:workgroup/my-workgroup-name
```

## Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:region:account-id:scalingPolicy:policyid:autoScalingGroupName/groupfriendlyname:policyName/policyfriendlyname
arn:aws:autoscaling:region:account-id:autoScalingGroup:groupid:autoScalingGroupName/groupfriendlyname
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:us-east-1:123456789012:scalingPolicy:c7a27f55-d35e-4153-b044-8ca9155fc467:autoScalingGroupName/my-test-asg1:policyName/my-scaleout-policy
```

## Application Auto Scaling

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:region:account-id:scalingPolicy:policy-id:resource/service-namespace/resource-id:policyName/policyfriendlyname
arn:aws:autoscaling:region:account-id:scheduledAction:action-id:resource/service-namespace/resource-id:scheduledActionName/actionfriendlyname
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:us-east-1:123456789012:scalingPolicy:c7a27f55-d35e-4153-b044-8ca9155fc467:resource/ec2/spot-fleet-request/sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE:policyName/cpu40
arn:aws:autoscaling:us-east-1:123456789012:scheduledAction:38c84579-0f51-4adc-879b-a2cc4EXAMPLE:resource/ec2/spot-fleet-request/sfr-09d694de-4d82-4b48-a4f4-2f38fEXAMPLE:scheduledActionName/my-action
```

## AWS App Mesh

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:appmesh:region:account-id:mesh/mesh-name
arn:aws:appmesh:region:account-id:mesh/mesh-name/virtualService/virtual-service-name
arn:aws:appmesh:region:account-id:mesh/mesh-name/virtualNode/virtual-node-name
arn:aws:appmesh:region:account-id:mesh/mesh-name/virtualRouter/virtual-router-name
arn:aws:appmesh:region:account-id:mesh/mesh-name/virtualRouter/virtual-router-name/route/route-name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:appmesh:us-east-1:123456789012:mesh/my-mesh
arn:aws:appmesh:us-east-1:123456789012:mesh/my-mesh/virtualService/my-service.default.svc.cluster.local
arn:aws:appmesh:us-east-1:123456789012:mesh/my-mesh/virtualNode/my-virtual-node
arn:aws:appmesh:us-east-1:123456789012:mesh/my-mesh/virtualRouter/my-virtual-router
arn:aws:appmesh:us-east-1:123456789012:mesh/my-mesh/virtualRouter/my-virtual-router/route/my-route
```

## AWS Batch

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:batch:region:account-id:compute-environment/name
```

```
arn:aws:batch:region:account-id:job-definition/job-name:revision  
arn:aws:batch:region:account-id:job-queue/queue-name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:123456789012:compute-environment/my-environment  
arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:123456789012:job-definition/my-job-definition:1  
arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:123456789012:job-queue/my-queue
```

## AWS Certificate Manager

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:acm:region:account-id:certificate/certificate-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

## AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority

Syntax (private certificate authority):

```
arn:aws:acm-pca:region:account-id:certificate-authority/ca-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:acm-pca:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate-  
authority/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012/certificate/e8cbd2bedb122329f97706bcfec990f8
```

## AWS Cloud9

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:cloud9:region:account-id:environment:environment-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:cloud9:us-west-2:123456789012:environment:81e900317347585a0601e04c8d52eaEX
```

## Amazon Cloud Directory

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:clouddirectory:region:account-id:directory/directoryID
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:clouddirectory:us-west-2:123456789012:directory/ARIqk1HD-UjdtmcIrJHEvPI
```

## AWS CloudFormation

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:cloudformation:region:account-id:stack/stackname/additionalidentifier  
arn:aws:cloudformation:region:account-id:changeSet/changesetname/additionalidentifier
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/MyProductionStack/abc9dbf0-43c2-11e3-a6e8-50fa526be49c  
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:changeSet/MyProductionChangeSet/abc9dbf0-43c2-11e3-a6e8-50fa526be49c
```

## Amazon CloudFront

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:cloudfront::account-id:*
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:*
```

## AWS Cloud Map

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:servicediscovery:region:account-id:namespace/namespace-id  
arn:aws:servicediscovery:region:account-id:service/service-id
```

AWS Cloud Map does not require an account number or region in ARNs.

Examples:

```
arn:aws:servicediscovery:us-east-1:123456789012:namespace/ns-e1tpmexample0001  
arn:aws:servicediscovery:us-east-1:123456789012:service/srv-e4anhexample0004
```

## Amazon CloudSearch

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:cloudsearch:region:account-id:domain/domainname
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:cloudsearch:us-east-1:123456789012:domain/imdb-movies
```

## AWS CloudTrail

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:cloudtrail:region:account-id:trail/trailname
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-east-1:123456789012:trail/mytrailname
```

## Amazon CloudWatch

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:cloudwatch:region:account-id:alarm:alarm-name
```

```
arn:aws:cloudwatch::account-id:dashboard/dashboard-name
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-east-1:123456789012:alarm:*  
arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-east-1:123456789012:alarm:MyAlarmName  
  
arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/MyDashboardName
```

## Amazon CloudWatch Events

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:events:region:*:*
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:events:us-east-1:*:*  
arn:aws:events:us-east-1:123456789012:*  
arn:aws:events:us-east-1:123456789012:rule/my-rule
```

## Amazon CloudWatch Logs

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:logs:region:*:*
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:*:*  
arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:123456789012:*  
arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:123456789012:log-group:my-log-group  
arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:123456789012:log-group:my-log-group:*  
arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:123456789012:log-group:my-log-group*  
arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:123456789012:log-group:my-log-group:log-stream:my-log-stream  
arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:123456789012:log-group:my-log-group:log-stream:my-log-stream*  
arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:123456789012:log-group:my-log-group*:log-stream:my-log-stream*
```

## CodeBuild

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:codebuild:region:account-id:resourcetype/resource
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:123456789012:project/my-demo-project  
arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:123456789012:build/my-demo-  
project:7b7416ae-89b4-46cc-8236-61129df660ad
```

## AWS CodeCommit

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:codecommit:region:account-id:resource-specifier
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:123456789012:MyDemoRepo
```

## AWS CodeDeploy

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:codedeploy:region:account-id:resource-type:resource-specifier  
arn:aws:codedeploy:region:account-id:resource-type/resource-specifier
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:123456789012:application:WordPress_App  
arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:123456789012:instance/AssetTag*
```

## Amazon Cognito Your User Pools

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:cognito-idp:region:account-id:userpool/user-pool-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:cognito-idp:us-east-1:123456789012:userpool/us-east-1:1a1a1a1a-  
ffff-1111-9999-12345678
```

## Amazon Cognito Federated Identities

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:cognito-identity:region:account-id:identitypool/identity-pool-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:cognito-identity:us-east-1:123456789012:/identitypool/us-east-1:1a1a1a1a-  
ffff-1111-9999-12345678
```

## Amazon Cognito Sync

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:cognito-sync:region:account-id:identitypool/identity-pool-id  
arn:aws:cognito-sync:region:account-id:identitypool/identity-pool-id/identity/identity-id  
arn:aws:cognito-sync:region:account-id:identitypool/identity-pool-id/identity/identity-id/  
dataset/dataset-name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:cognito-sync:us-east-1:123456789012:identitypool/us-east-1:1a1a1a1a-  
ffff-1111-9999-12345678
```

## AWS Config

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:config:region:account-id:config-rule/config-rule-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:config:us-east-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-8fngan
```

## AWS CodePipeline

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:codepipeline:region:account-id:resource-specifier
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:codepipeline:us-east-1:123456789012:MyDemoPipeline
```

## AWS CodeStar

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:codestar:region:account-id:project/resource-specifier
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:codestar:us-east-1:123456789012:project/my-first-project
```

## AWS DataSync

```
arn:aws:datsync:region:account-id:agent/agent-id  
arn:aws:datsync:region:account-id:location/location-id  
arn:aws:datsync:region:account-id:task/task-id  
arn:aws:datsync:region:account-id:task/task-id/execution/exec-id
```



Examples:

```
arn:aws:datasync:us-east-2:111222333444:agent/agent-0b0addbeef44baca3
arn:aws:datasync:us-east-2:111222333444:location/loc-07db7abfc326c50fb
arn:aws:datasync:us-east-2:111222333444:task/task-08de6e6697796f026
arn:aws:datasync:us-east-2:111222333444:task/task-08de6e6697796f026/execution/
exec-04ce9d516d69bd52f
```

## AWS Direct Connect

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:directconnect:region:account-id:dxcon/connection-id
arn:aws:directconnect:region:account-id:dxlag/lag-id
arn:aws:directconnect:region:account-id:dxvif/virtual-interface-id
arn:aws:directconnect:region:account-id:dx-gateway/direct-connect-gateway-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:directconnect:us-east-1:123456789012:dxcon/dxcon-fgase048
arn:aws:directconnect:us-east-1:123456789012:dxlag/dxlag-ffy7zraq
arn:aws:directconnect:us-east-1:123456789012:dxvif/dxvif-fgrb110x
arn:aws:directconnect:us-east-1:123456789012:dx-gateway/
f98379d1-148b-43a1-83dd-4a130e8b7645
```

## AWS Directory Service

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:ds:region:account-id:directory/directoryId
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:ds:us-west-2:123456789012:directory/ARIqk1HD-UjdtmcIrJHEvPI
```

## Amazon DocumentDB

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:db:resource-id
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:cluster:resource-id
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:cluster-pg:resource-id
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:secgrp:resource-id
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:cluster-snapshot:resource-id
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:subgrp:resource-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:444455556666:db:sample-instance
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:444455556666:cluster:sample-cluster
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:444455556666:cluster-pg:sample-cluster-parameter-group
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:444455556666:secgrp:sample-security-group
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:444455556666:cluster-snapshot:sample-snapshot
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:444455556666:subgrp:sample-subnet-group
```

For additional reading, see [Understanding Amazon DocumentDB Amazon Resource Names \(ARNs\)](#).

## Amazon DynamoDB

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:dynamodb:region:account-id:table/tablename  
arn:aws:dynamodb:region:account-id:table/tablename/stream/label
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:123456789012:table/books_table  
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:123456789012:table/books_table/stream/2015-05-11T21:21:33.291
```

## AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:region:account-id:application/applicationname  
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:region:account-id:applicationversion/applicationname/versionlabel  
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:region:account-id:environment/applicationname/environmentname  
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:region::solutionstack/solutionstackname  
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:region:account-id:  
configurationtemplate/applicationname/templatename
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:us-east-1:123456789012:application/My App  
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:us-east-1:123456789012:applicationversion/My App/My Version  
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:us-east-1:123456789012:environment/My App/MyEnvironment  
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:us-east-1::solutionstack/32bit Amazon Linux running Tomcat 7  
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:us-east-1:123456789012:configurationtemplate/My App/My Template
```

## Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:capacity-reservation/capacity-reservation-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:customer-gateway/cgw-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:dedicated-host/host-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:dhcp-options/dhcp-options-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:egress-only-internet-gateway/eigw-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:eip/eipalloc-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:elastic-gpu/elastic-gpu-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region::fpga-image/fpga-image-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region::image/image-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:instance/instance-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:internet-gateway/igw-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:key-pair/key-pair-name  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:launch-template/launch-template-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:natgateway/natgateway-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:network-acl/nacl-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:network-interface/eni-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:placement-group/placement-group-name  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:reserved-instances/reservation-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:route-table/route-table-id  
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:security-group/security-group-id
```

```
arn:aws:ec2:region::snapshot/snapshot-id
arn:aws:ec2:region::spot-instance-request/spot-instance-request-id
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:subnet/subnet-id
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:transit-gateway/tgw-id
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:transit-gateway-attachment/tgw-attachment-id
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:transit-gateway-route-table/tgw-route-table-id
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:volume/volume-id
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:vpc/vpc-id
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:vpc-peering-connection/vpc-peering-connection-id
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:vpn-connection/vpn-id
arn:aws:ec2:region:account-id:vpn-gateway/vgw-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1::image/ami-1a2b3c4d
arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:instance/*
arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:volume/*
arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:volume/vol-1a2b3c4d
arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:vpc/vpc-12345678
```

## Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:ecr:region:account-id:repository/repository-name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:ecr:us-east-1:123456789012:repository/my-repository
```

## Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:ecs:region:account-id:cluster/cluster-name
arn:aws:ecs:region:account-id:container-instance/cluster-name/container-instance-id
arn:aws:ecs:region:account-id:task-definition/task-definition-family-name:task-definition-revision-number
arn:aws:ecs:region:account-id:service/cluster-name/service-name
arn:aws:ecs:region:account-id:task/cluster-name/task-id
arn:aws:ecs:region:account-id:container/container-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/my-cluster
arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:container-instance/my-cluster/403125b0-555c-4473-86b5-65982db28a6d
arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-definition/hello_world:8
arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:service/my-cluster/sample-webapp
arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/my-cluster/1abf0f6d-a411-4033-b8eb-a4eed3ad252a
arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:container/476e7c41-17f2-4c17-9d14-412566202c8a
```

## Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:eks:region:account-id:cluster/cluster-name
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/my-cluster
```

## Amazon Elastic File System

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:elasticfilesystem:region:account-id:file-system/file-system-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:elasticfilesystem:us-east-1:123456789012:file-system/fs12345678
```

## Elastic Load Balancing (Application Load Balancer)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:region:account-id:loadbalancer/app/load-balancer-name/load-balancer-id  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:region:account-id:listener/app/load-balancer-name/load-balancer-id/listener-id  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:region:account-id:listener-rule/app/load-balancer-name/load-balancer-id/listener-id/rule-id  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:region:account-id:targetgroup/target-group-name/target-group-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

## Elastic Load Balancing (Network Load Balancer)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:region:account-id:loadbalancer/net/load-balancer-name/load-balancer-id  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:region:account-id:listener/net/load-balancer-name/load-balancer-id/listener-id  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:region:account-id:listener-rule/net/load-balancer-name/load-balancer-id/listener-id/rule-id  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:region:account-id:targetgroup/target-group-name/target-group-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/net/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/net/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

## Elastic Load Balancing (Classic Load Balancer)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:region:account-id:loadbalancer/name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/my-load-balancer
```

## Amazon Elastic Transcoder

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:elastictranscoder:region:account-id:resource/id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:elastictranscoder:us-east-1:123456789012:preset/*
```

## Amazon ElastiCache

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:elasticache:region:account-id:resourcetype:resourcename
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:elasticache:us-east-2:123456789012:cluster:myCluster
arn:aws:elasticache:us-east-2:123456789012:snapshot:mySnapshot
```

## Amazon Elasticsearch Service

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:es:region:account-id:domain/domain-name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:es:us-east-1:123456789012:domain/streaming-logs
```

## Amazon S3 Glacier

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:glacier:region:account-id:vaults/vaultname
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:glacier:us-east-1:123456789012:vaults/examplevault
arn:aws:glacier:us-east-1:123456789012:vaults/example*
arn:aws:glacier:us-east-1:123456789012:vaults/*
```

## AWS Global Accelerator

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:globalaccelerator::account-id:accelerator/accelerator-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:globalaccelerator::123456789012:accelerator/123abc4567e8fa901bc2d3example
```

## AWS Ground Station

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:groundstation:region:account-id:config/config-type/config-id
arn:aws:groundstation:region:account-id:contact/contact-id
arn:aws:groundstation:region:account-id:mission-profile/mission-profile-id
arn:aws:groundstation:region:account-id:satellite/satellite-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:groundstation:us-east-2:123456789012:config/
DecodeConfig/11111111-2222-3333-4444-555555555555
arn:aws:groundstation:us-east-2:123456789012:contact/11111111-2222-3333-4444-555555555555
arn:aws:groundstation:us-east-2:123456789012:mission-
profile/11111111-2222-3333-4444-555555555555
arn:aws:groundstation:us-east-2:123456789012:satellite/11111111-2222-3333-4444-555555555555
```

## Amazon GuardDuty

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:guardduty:region:account-id:detector/detector-id
arn:aws:guardduty:region:account-id:detector/detector-id/filter/filter-name
arn:aws:guardduty:region:account-id:detector/detector-id/ipset/ipset-id
arn:aws:guardduty:region:account-id:detector/detector-id/threatintelset/threatintelset-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:guardduty:us-east-1:123456789012:detector/12abc34d567e8fa901bc2d34e56789f0
```

```
arn:aws:guardduty:us-east-1:123456789012:detector/12abc34d567e8fa901bc2d34e56789f0/filter/example-filter
arn:aws:guardduty:us-east-1:123456789012:detector/12abc34d567e8fa901bc2d34e56789f0/ipset/0cb0141ab9fbde177613ab9436212e90
arn:aws:guardduty:us-east-1:123456789012:detector/12abc34d567e8fa901bc2d34e56789f0/threatintelset/12a34567890bc1de2345f67ab8901234
```

## AWS Health / Personal Health Dashboard

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:health:region::event/event-id
arn:aws:health:region:account-id:entity/entity-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/AWS_EC2_EXAMPLE_ID
arn:aws:health:us-east-1:123456789012:entity/AVh5GGT7u11arKr1sE1K
```

## AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:iam::account-id:root
arn:aws:iam::account-id:user/user-name
arn:aws:iam::account-id:group/group-name
arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/role-name
arn:aws:iam::account-id:policy/policy-name
arn:aws:iam::account-id:instance-profile/instance-profile-name
arn:aws:sts::account-id:federated-user/user-name
arn:aws:sts::account-id:assumed-role/role-name/role-session-name
arn:aws:iam::account-id:mfa/virtual-device-name
arn:aws:iam::account-id:u2f/u2f-token-id
arn:aws:iam::account-id:server-certificate/certificate-name
arn:aws:iam::account-id:saml-provider/provider-name
arn:aws:iam::account-id:oidc-provider/provider-name
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/JohnDoe
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/JaneDoe
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/product_A/Developers
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/S3Access
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/application_abc/component_xyz/S3Access
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/UsersManageOwnCredentials
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/UsersManageOwnCredentials
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/Webserver
arn:aws:sts::123456789012:federated-user/JohnDoe
arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/Accounting-Role/JaneDoe
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/JaneDoeMFA
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:u2f/user/JohnDoe/default (U2F security key)
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/ProdServerCert
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/ProdServerCert
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/ADFSProvider
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/GoogleProvider
```

For more information about IAM ARNs, see [IAM ARNs](#) in *IAM User Guide*.

## AWS IoT

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:iot:your-region:account-id:cert/cert-ID  
arn:aws:iot:your-region:account-id:policy/policy-name  
arn:aws:iot:your-region:account-id:rule/rule-name  
arn:aws:iot:your-region:account-id:client/client-id/rule-name
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:iot:your-region:123456789012:cert/123a456b789c123d456e789f123a456b789c123d456e789f123a456b789c123c456d7  
arn:aws:iot:your-region:123456789012:policy/MyIoTPolicy  
arn:aws:iot:your-region:123456789012:rule/MyIoTRule  
arn:aws:iot:your-region:123456789012:client/client101
```

## AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:kms:region:account-id:key/key-id  
arn:aws:kms:region:account-id:alias/alias
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012  
arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:alias/example-alias
```

## Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose (Kinesis Data Firehose)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:firehose:region:account-id:deliverystream/delivery-stream-name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:firehose:us-east-1:123456789012:deliverystream/example-stream-name
```

## Amazon Kinesis Data Streams (Kinesis Data Streams)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:kinesis:region:account-id:stream/stream-name  
arn:aws:kinesis:region:account-id:stream/stream-name/consumer/consumer-name:consumer-creation-timestamp
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:123456789012:stream/example-stream-name  
arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:123456789012:stream/example-stream-name/consumer/example-consumer-name:1525898737
```



## Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics (Kinesis Data Analytics)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:kinesisanalytics:region:account-id:application/application-name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:kinesisanalytics:us-east-1:123456789012:application/example-application-name
```

## Amazon Kinesis Video Streams (Kinesis Video Streams)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:kinesisvideo:region:account-id:application/stream-name/code
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:kinesisvideo:us-east-1:123456789012:stream/example-stream-name/0123456789012
```

## AWS Lambda (Lambda)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:lambda:region:account-id:function:function-name  
arn:aws:lambda:region:account-id:function:function-name:version  
arn:aws:lambda:region:account-id:function:function-name:alias-name  
arn:aws:lambda:region:account-id:event-source-mapping:event-source-mapping-id  
arn:aws:lambda:region:account-id:layer:layer-name  
arn:aws:lambda:region:account-id:layer:layer-name:version
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:my-function  
arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:my-function:1  
arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:my-function:PROD  
arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:event-source-mapping:fa123456-14a1-4fd2-9fec-83de64ad683de6d47  
arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:layer:my-layer  
arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:layer:my-layer:1
```

## Amazon Lightsail

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:Instance/instance-id  
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:RelationalDatabase/relational-database-id  
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:Disk/disk-id  
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:StaticIp/static-ip-id
```

```
arn:aws:lightsail:global:account-id:Domain/domain-id
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:LoadBalancer/load-balancer-id
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:InstanceSnapshot/instance-snapshot-id
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:RelationalDatabaseSnapshot/relational-database-snapshot-id
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:DiskSnapshot/disk-snapshot-id
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:CloudFormationStackRecord/cloud-formation-stack-record-id
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:ExportSnapshotRecord/export-snapshot-record-id
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:KeyPair/key-pair-id
arn:aws:lightsail:region:account-id:LoadBalancerTlsCertificate/load-balancer-tls-certificate-id
```

#### Examples:

```
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:Instance/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:RelationalDatabase/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:Disk/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:StaticIp/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:global:123456789012:Domain/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:LoadBalancer/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:InstanceSnapshot/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:RelationalDatabaseSnapshot/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:DiskSnapshot/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:CloudFormationStackRecord/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:ExportSnapshotRecord/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:KeyPair/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
arn:aws:lightsail:us-east-1:123456789012:LoadBalancerTlsCertificate/1234568-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

## Amazon Macie

#### Syntax:

```
arn:aws:macie:region:account-id:trigger/triggerID
arn:aws:macie:region:account-id:trigger/triggerID/alert/alertID
```

#### Examples:

```
arn:aws:macie:us-east-1:123456789012:trigger/example61b3df36bff1dafaf1aa304b0ef1a975
arn:aws:macie:us-east-1:123456789012:trigger/example61b3df36bff1dafaf1aa304b0ef1a975/alert/example8780e9ca227f98dae37665c3fd22b585
arn:aws:macie:us-east-1:123456789012:trigger/behavioral/alert/example8780e9ca227f98dae37665c3fd22b585
```

## Amazon Machine Learning (Amazon ML)

#### Syntax:

```
arn:aws:machinelearning:region:account-id:datasource/datasourceID
arn:aws:machinelearning:region:account-id:mlmodel/mlmodelID
arn:aws:machinelearning:region:account-id:batchprediction/batchpredictionID
arn:aws:machinelearning:region:account-id:evaluation/evaluationID
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:machinelearning:us-east-1:123456789012:datasource/my-datasource-1
arn:aws:machinelearning:us-east-1:123456789012:mlmodel/my-mlmodel
arn:aws:machinelearning:us-east-1:123456789012:batchprediction/my-batchprediction
arn:aws:machinelearning:us-east-1:123456789012:evaluation/my-evaluation
```

## Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:kafka:region:account-id:cluster/cluster-name/cluster-id
```

```
arn:aws:kafka:region:account-id:configuration/configuration-name/configuration-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:kafka:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/example-cluster-name/0203456a-abcd-1234-
cdef-3be56f8c54ce-2
```

```
arn:aws:kafka:us-east-1:123456789012:configuration/example-configuration-name/
abcdabcd-1234-abcd-1234-abcd123e8e8e-1
```

## AWS Elemental MediaConnect

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:mediaconnect:region:account-id:entitlement:resourceID:resourceName
arn:aws:mediaconnect:region:account-id:flow:resourceID:resourceName
arn:aws:mediaconnect:region:account-id:output:resourceID:resourceName
arn:aws:mediaconnect:region:account-id:source:resourceID:resourceName
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:mediaconnect:us-
east-1:111111111111:entitlement:1-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h-123456abcDEF:EntitlementName
arn:aws:mediaconnect:us-east-1:111111111111:flow:1-12345678abcdefgh-654321abcDEF:FlowName
arn:aws:mediaconnect:us-east-1:111111111111:output:1-abcDEFGH12345678-
abcDEF123456:OutputName
arn:aws:mediaconnect:us-east-1:111111111111:source:1-abc12345678defgh-
ABCdef654321:SourceName
```

## AWS Elemental MediaConvert

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:mediaconvert:region:account-id:jobs/jobID
arn:aws:mediaconvert:region:account-id:jobTemplates/jobTemplateName
arn:aws:mediaconvert:region:account-id:presets/presetName
arn:aws:mediaconvert:region:account-id:queues/queueName
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:mediaconvert:us-east-1:111111111111:jobs/0123456789012-abc123
arn:aws:mediaconvert:us-east-1:111111111111:jobTemplates/2345678
arn:aws:mediaconvert:us-east-1:111111111111:presets/System-169_WIFI_1080p
arn:aws:mediaconvert:us-east-1:111111111111:queues/default
```

## AWS Elemental MediaLive

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:medialive:region:account-id:inputSecurityGroup:inputSecurityGroupID
arn:aws:medialive:region:account-id:input:inputID
arn:aws:medialive:region:account-id:channel:channelID
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:medialive:us-east-1:111111111111:inputSecurityGroup:1234567
arn:aws:medialive:us-east-1:111111111111:input:2345678
arn:aws:medialive:us-east-1:111111111111:channel:3456789
```

## AWS Elemental MediaPackage

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:mediapackage:region:account-id:channels/channelID
arn:aws:mediapackage:region:account-id:origin_endpoints/originEndpointID
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:mediapackage:eu-west-1:111122223333:channels/0a1234bc567890d12efghi3j456k789m
arn:aws:mediapackage:eu-
west-1:111122223333:origin_endpoints/1b2345cd678901e34fghi4k567m890n
```

## AWS Elemental MediaStore

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:mediastore:region:account-id:resourceType/resourceID
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:mediastore:us-east-1:111111111111:container/ExampleName/example-folder/folder-
segment.ts
```

## AWS Elemental MediaTailor

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:mediatailor:region:account-id:playbackConfiguration/Name
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:mediatailor:us-east-1:111111111111:playbackConfiguration/exampleConfig
```

## AWS Mobile Hub

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:mobilehub:region:account-id:project/projectID
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:mobilehub:us-east-1:123456789012:project/a01234567-b012345678-123c-d013456789abc
```

## Amazon MQ

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:mq:region:account-id:broker:broker-name:broker-id  
arn:aws:mq:region:account-id:configuration:configuration-name:configuration-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:mq:us-east-1:123456789012:broker:MyBroker:b-1234a5b6-78cd-901e-2fgh-3i45j6k178l9  
arn:aws:mq:us-east-1:123456789012:configuration:MyConfiguration:c-1234a5b6-78cd-901e-2fgh-3i45j6k178l9
```

## AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate and AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:opsworks-cm:us-east-1:master-account-id:server/server-name-random-ID-suffix/server-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:opsworks-cm:us-east-1:123456789012:server/TestServer-0123456789/EXAMPLEa-1199-43a6-aa00-8a000EXAMPLE
```

## AWS OpsWorks Stacks

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:opsworks:us-east-1:master-account-id:stack/stack-id  
arn:aws:opsworks:us-east-1:master-account-id:layer/layer-id  
arn:aws:opsworks:us-east-1:master-account-id:instance/opsworks-instance-id  
arn:aws:opsworks:us-east-1:master-account-id:app/opsworks-app-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:opsworks:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/EXAMPLEe-aa21-4z92-a110-a4a44EXAMPLE  
arn:aws:opsworks:us-east-1:123456789012:layer/EXAMPLEe-aa21-4z92-a110-a4a44EXAMPLE
```

```
arn:aws:opsworks:us-east-1:123456789012:instance/EXAMPLEe-aa21-4z92-a110-a4a44EXAMPLE
arn:aws:opsworks:us-east-1:123456789012:app/EXAMPLEe-aa21-4z92-a110-a4a44EXAMPLE
```

## AWS Organizations

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:organizations::master-account-id:organization/o-organization-id
arn:aws:organizations::master-account-id:root/o-organization-id/r-root-id
arn:aws:organizations::master-account-id:account/o-organization-id/account-id
arn:aws:organizations::master-account-id:ou/o-organization-id/ou-organizational-unit-id
arn:aws:organizations::master-account-id:policy/o-organization-id/policy-type/p-policy-id
arn:aws:organizations::master-account-id:handshake/o-organization-id/handshake-type/
h-handshake-id
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:organizations::123456789012:organization/o-a1b2c3d4e5example
arn:aws:organizations::123456789012:root/o-a1b2c3d4e5/r-f6g7h8i9j0example
arn:aws:organizations::123456789012:account/o-a1b2c3d4e5/123456789012
arn:aws:organizations::123456789012:ou/o-a1b2c3d4e5/ou-1a2b3c-k9l8m7n6o5example
arn:aws:organizations::123456789012:policy/o-a1b2c3d4e5/service_control_policy/p-
p4q3r2s1t0example
arn:aws:organizations::123456789012:handshake/o-a1b2c3d4e5/invite/h-u2v4w5x8y0example
```

## Amazon Pinpoint

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-east-1:account-id:apps/appId
arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-east-1:account-id:apps/appId/campaigns/campaignId
arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-east-1:account-id:apps/appId/segments/segmentId
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-east-1:123456789012:apps/0d72ff0905e7f8b2b879fe7744d4952a9b
arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-east-1:123456789012:apps/0d72ff0905e7f8b2b879fe7744d4952a9b/
campaigns/8c95f63b24089f85819443be7c92d7
arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-east-1:123456789012:apps/0d72ff0905e7f8b2b879fe7744d4952a9b/
segments/6cdc025ba495672bb0aea4983afebf
```

## Amazon Polly

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:polly:region:account-id:lexicon/LexiconName
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:polly:us-east-1:123456789012:lexicon/myLexicon
```

## Amazon Redshift

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:redshift:region:account-id:cluster:cluster-name
arn:aws:redshift:region:account-id:dbname:cluster-name/database-name
arn:aws:redshift:region:account-id:dbuser:cluster-name/database-user-name
arn:aws:redshift:region:account-id:dbgroup:cluster-name/database-group-name
arn:aws:redshift:region:account-id:parametergroup:parameter-group-name
arn:aws:redshift:region:account-id:securitygroup:security-group-name
arn:aws:redshift:region:account-id:snapshot:cluster-name/snapshot-name
arn:aws:redshift:region:account-id:subnetgroup:subnet-group-name
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:redshift:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster:my-cluster
arn:aws:redshift:us-east-1:123456789012:dbname:my-cluster/my-database
arn:aws:redshift:us-east-1:123456789012:dbuser:my-cluster/my-database-user
arn:aws:redshift:us-east-1:123456789012:dbgroup:my-cluster/my-database-group
arn:aws:redshift:us-east-1:123456789012:parametergroup:my-parameter-group
arn:aws:redshift:us-east-1:123456789012:securitygroup:my-public-group
arn:aws:redshift:us-east-1:123456789012:snapshot:my-cluster/my-snapshot20130807
arn:aws:redshift:us-east-1:123456789012:subnetgroup:my-subnet-10
```

## Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)

ARNs are used in Amazon RDS only with tags for DB instances. For more information, see [Tagging a DB Instance](#) in the *Amazon RDS User Guide*.

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:db:db-instance-name
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:snapshot:snapshot-name
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:cluster:db-cluster-name
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:cluster-snapshot:cluster-snapshot-name
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:og:option-group-name
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:pg:parameter-group-name
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:cluster-pg:cluster-parameter-group-name
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:secgrp:security-group-name
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:subgrp:subnet-group-name
arn:aws:rds:region:account-id:es:subscription-name
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:db:mysql-db-instance1
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:snapshot:my-snapshot2
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster:my-cluster1
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster-snapshot:cluster1-snapshot7
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:og:mysql-option-group1
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:pg:mysql-repl-pg1
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster-pg:aurora-pg3
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:secgrp:dev-secgrp2
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:subgrp:prod-subgrp1
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:es:monitor-events2
```

## AWS Resource Groups

In AWS Resource Groups, the only available resource is a group. Groups have unique Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) associated with them. Groups are specific to regions, within accounts. For more information about Resource Groups, see the [AWS Resource Groups User Guide](#).

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:resource-groups:region:account:group/group-name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/MyExampleGroup
```

## AWS RoboMaker

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:robomaker:region:account-id:robot-application/robotApplicationName/createdOnEpoch
arn:aws:robomaker:region:account-id:simulation-application/simulationApplicationName/
createdOnEpoch
arn:aws:robomaker:region:account-id:simulation-job/simulationJobId
arn:aws:robomaker:region:account-id:deployment-job/deploymentJobId
arn:aws:robomaker:region:account-id:robot/robotName/createdOnEpoch
arn:aws:robomaker:region:account-id:deployment-fleet/fleetName/createdOnEpoch
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:robomaker:us-east-1:123456789012:robot-application/
helloWorldRobotApplication/1546541198985
arn:aws:robomaker:us-east-1:123456789012:simulation-application/
helloWorldSimulationApplication/1546541192487
arn:aws:robomaker:us-east-1:123456789012:simulation-job/sim-g8h6tzlmb1g7
arn:aws:robomaker:us-east-1:123456789012:deployment-job/deployment-4t9g6rp25zdb
arn:aws:robomaker:us-east-1:123456789012:robot/helloWorldRobot/1546541197111
arn:aws:robomaker:us-east-1:123456789012:deployment-fleet/helloWorldFleet/1546541199833
```

## Amazon Route 53

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:route53::hostedzone/zoneid
arn:aws:route53::change/change-id
arn:aws:route53::account-id:domain/domain-name
arn:aws:route53resolver:region:account-id:resolver-rule/rule-id
arn:aws:route53resolver:region:account-id:resolver-endpoint/endpoint-id
```

Amazon Route 53 does not require an account number or region in ARNs.

Examples:

```
arn:aws:route53::hostedzone/Z148QEXAMPLE8V
arn:aws:route53::change/C2RDJ5EXAMPLE2
arn:aws:route53::change/*
arn:aws:route53::123456789012:domain/example.com
arn:aws:route53resolver:us-west-2:123456789012:resolver-rule/rslvr-rr-5328a0899aexample
arn:aws:route53resolver:us-west-2:123456789012:resolver-endpoint/rslvr-in-60b9fd8fdbexample
```

Amazon Route 53 auto naming has been released as a separate service, AWS Cloud Map. See [AWS Cloud Map \(p. 209\)](#).

## Amazon SageMaker

Syntax:



```
arn:aws:sagemaker:region:account-id:notebook-instance:notebookInstanceName
arn:aws:sagemaker:region:account-id:notebook-instance-lifecycle-
config:notebookInstanceLifecycleConfigName
arn:aws:sagemaker:region:account-id:training-job:trainingJobName
arn:aws:sagemaker:region:account-id:model:modelName
arn:aws:sagemaker:region:account-id:endpoint:endpointName
arn:aws:sagemaker:region:account-id:endpoint-config:endpointConfigName
arn:aws:sagemaker:region:account-id:hyper-parameter-tuning-
job:hyperParameterTuningJobName
arn:aws:sagemaker:region:account-id:transform-job:transformJobName
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:sagemaker:us-east-1:123456789012:notebook-instance:my-notebookInstance-1
arn:aws:sagemaker:us-east-1:123456789012:notebook-instance-lifecycle-config:my-
notebookInstanceLifecycleConfig-1
arn:aws:sagemaker:us-east-1:123456789012:training-job:my-trainingJob-1
arn:aws:sagemaker:us-east-1:123456789012:model:my-mlModel-1
arn:aws:sagemaker:us-east-1:123456789012:endpoint:my-endpoint-1
arn:aws:sagemaker:us-east-1:123456789012:endpoint-config:my-endpointConfig-1
arn:aws:sagemaker:us-east-1:123456789012:hyper-parameter-tuning-job:my-hp-
tuningJob-1
arn:aws:sagemaker:us-east-1:123456789012:transform-job:my-transformJob-1
```

## AWS Secrets Manager

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:secretsmanager:region:account_id:secret:path/friendly_secret_name-uniqueness_code
```

Each secret includes an optional path, the friendly name of the secret as supplied by the user, and finally a dash followed by an AWS generated 6 character random code.

Examples:

```
arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:123456789012:secret:myfolder/MyFirstSecret-ocq1Wq
arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:123456789012:secret:another_secret_name-??????
```

### Note

The second example given above shows a wildcard mechanism that is used to match the six random characters that are assigned by Secrets Manager. For details and cautions, see [Limiting Access to Specific Secrets](#) in the *AWS Secrets Manager User Guide*.

## AWS Serverless Application Repository

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:serverlessrepo:region:account-id:applications/application-name
arn:aws:serverlessrepo:region:account-id:applications/application-name/versions/symanctic-
version
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:serverlessrepo:us-east-1:123456789012:applications/myApp
arn:aws:serverlessrepo:us-east-1:123456789012:applications/myApp/versions/1.0.0
```

## Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)

In Amazon SES, ARNs are most commonly used to set up Sending Authorization. For more information, see [Using Sending Authorization with Amazon SES](#) in the *Amazon Simple Email Service Developer Guide*.

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:ses:region:account-id:identity/identity
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:ses:us-east-1:123456789012:identity/example.com  
arn:aws:ses:us-east-1:123456789012:identity/sender@example.net
```

## Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:sns:region:account-id:topicname  
arn:aws:sns:region:account-id:topicname:subscriptionid
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:sns*:123456789012:my_corporate_topic  
arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:my_corporate_topic:02034b43-fefa-4e07-a5eb-3be56f8c54ce
```

## Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:sqs:region:account-id:queueName
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:123456789012:queue1
```

## Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:s3:::bucket_name  
arn:aws:s3:::bucket_name/key_name
```

### Note

Amazon S3 does not require an account number or region in ARNs. If you specify an ARN for a policy, you can also use a wildcard "\*" character in the relative-ID part of the ARN.

Examples:

```
arn:aws:s3:::my_corporate_bucket  
arn:aws:s3:::my_corporate_bucket/exampleobject.png  
arn:aws:s3:::my_corporate_bucket/*
```

```
arn:aws:s3::my_corporate_bucket/Development/*
```

For more information, see [Specifying Resources in a Policy](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF)

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:swf:region:account-id:/domain/domain_name
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:swf:us-east-1:123456789012:/domain/department1  
arn:aws:swf:*:123456789012:/domain/*
```

## AWS Step Functions

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:states:region:account-id:activity:activityName  
arn:aws:states:region:account-id:stateMachine:stateMachineName  
arn:aws:states:region:account-id:execution:stateMachineName:executionName
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:states:us-east-1:123456789012:activity:HelloActivity  
arn:aws:states:us-east-1:123456789012:stateMachine:HelloStateMachine  
arn:aws:states:us-east-1:123456789012:execution:HelloStateMachine:HelloStateMachineExecution
```

## AWS Storage Gateway

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:storagegateway:region:account-id:gateway/gateway-id  
arn:aws:storagegateway:region:account-id:share/share-id  
arn:aws:storagegateway:region:account-id:gateway/gateway-id/volume/volume-id  
arn:aws:storagegateway:region:account-id:tape/tapebarcode  
arn:aws:storagegateway:region:account-id:gateway/gateway-id/target/iSCSITarget  
arn:aws:storagegateway:region:account-id:gateway/gateway-id/device/vtldevice
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:storagegateway:us-east-1:123456789012:gateway/sgw-12A3456B  
arn:aws:storagegateway:us-east-1:123456789012:share/share-17A34572  
arn:aws:storagegateway:us-east-1:123456789012:gateway/sgw-12A3456B/volume/vol-1122AABB  
arn:aws:storagegateway:us-east-1:123456789012:tape/AMZNC8A26D  
arn:aws:storagegateway:us-east-1:123456789012:gateway/sgw-12A3456B/target/  
ign.1997-05.com.amazon:vol-1122AABB  
arn:aws:storagegateway:us-east-1:123456789012:gateway/sgw-12A3456B/device/AMZN_SGW-  
FF22CCDD_TAPEDRIVE_00010
```

### Note

For each AWS Storage Gateway resource, you can specify a wild card (\*).

## AWS Systems Manager

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:ssm:region:account-id:document/document_name
arn:aws:ssm:region:account-id:parameter/parameter_name
arn:aws:ssm:region:account-id:patchbaseline/baseline_id
arn:aws:ssm:region:account-id:maintenancewindow/window_id
arn:aws:ssm:region:account-id:automation-execution/execution_id
arn:aws:ssm:region:account-id:automation-Activity/activity_name
arn:aws:ssm:region:account-id:automation-definition/definitionName:version
arn:aws:ssm:region:account-id:managed-instance/instance_id
arn:aws:ssm:region:account-id:managed-instance-inventory/instance_id
arn:aws:ssm:region:account-id:opsitem/opsitem_id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:document/highAvailabilityServerSetup
arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:parameter/myParameterName
arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-12345678901234567
arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:maintenancewindow/mw-12345678901234567
arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:automation-execution/123456-6789-1a2b3-c4d5-e1a2b3c4d
arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:automation-activity/myActivityName
arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:automation-definition/myDefinitionName:1
arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:managed-instance/mi-12345678901234567
arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:managed-instance-inventory/i-12345661
arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:opsitem/oi-33e35052cca2
```

## AWS Transfer for SFTP

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:transfer:region:account-id:server/server-id
arn:aws:transfer:region:account-id:user/server-id/username
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:transfer:us-east-1:123456789012:server/s-01234567890abcdef
arn:aws:transfer:us-east-1:123456789012:user/s-01234567890abcdef/user1
```

## AWS Trusted Advisor

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:trustedadvisor:*:account-id:checks/categorycode/checkid
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:trustedadvisor*:123456789012:checks/fault_tolerance/BueAdJ7NrP
```

## AWS WAF

Syntax, WAF Global (Used for CloudFront):

```
arn:aws:waf::account-id:resource-type/resource-id
```

Syntax, WAF Regional (Used for Application Load Balancers):

```
arn:aws:waf-regional:region:account-id:resource-type/resource-id
```

Examples:

```
arn:aws:waf::123456789012:rule/41b5b052-1e4a-426b-8149-3595be6342c2
arn:aws:waf::123456789012:webacl/3bffd3ed-fa2e-445e-869f-a6a7cf153fd3
arn:aws:waf::123456789012:ipset/3f74bd8c-f046-4970-a1a7-41aa52e05480
arn:aws:waf::123456789012:byte-matchset/d131bc0b-57be-4536-af1d-4894fd28acc4
arn:aws:waf-regional:us-east-1:123456789012:rule/41b5b052-1e4a-426b-8149-3595be6342c2
arn:aws:waf-regional:us-east-1:123456789012:webacl/3bffd3ed-fa2e-445e-869f-a6a7cf153fd3
arn:aws:waf-regional:us-east-1:123456789012:ipset/3f74bd8c-f046-4970-a1a7-41aa52e05480
arn:aws:waf-regional:us-east-1:123456789012:byte-matchset/d131bc0b-57be-4536-af1d-4894fd28acc4
```

## Amazon WorkLink

Syntax:

```
arn:aws:worklink::account-id:fleet/fleet-name
```

Example:

```
arn:aws:worklink::123456789012:fleet/FleetName
```

## Paths in ARNs

Some services let you specify a path for the resource name. For example, in Amazon S3, the resource identifier is an object name that can include slashes (/) to form a path. Similarly, IAM user names and group names can include paths.

In some circumstances, paths can include a wildcard character, namely an asterisk (\*). For example, if you are writing an IAM policy and in the `Resource` element you want to specify all IAM users that have the path `product_1234`, you can use a wildcard like this:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Development/product_1234/*
```

Similarly, in the `Resource` element of an IAM policy, at the end of the ARN you can specify `user/*` to mean all users or `group/*` to mean all groups, as in the following examples:

```
"Resource": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/*"
"Resource": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/*"
```

You cannot use a wildcard to specify all users in the `Principal` element in a resource-based policy or a role trust policy. Groups are not supported as principals in any policy.

The following example shows ARNs for an Amazon S3 bucket in which the resource name includes a path:

```
arn:aws:s3::my_corporate_bucket/*  
arn:aws:s3::my_corporate_bucket/Development/*
```

You cannot use a wildcard in the portion of the ARN that specifies the resource type, such as the term `user` in an IAM ARN.

The following is not allowed:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:u*
```

## AWS Service Namespaces

When you create IAM policies or work with Amazon Resource Names (ARNs), you identify an AWS service using a *namespace*. For example, the namespace for Amazon S3 is `s3`, and the namespace for Amazon EC2 is `ec2`. You use namespaces when identifying actions and resources.

The following example shows an IAM policy where the value of the `Action` elements and the values in the `Resource` and `Condition` elements use namespaces to identify the services for the actions and resources.

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Action": "ec2:*",  
      "Resource": [  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:customer-gateway/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:dhcp-options/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:image/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:instance/*",  
        "arn:aws:iam:123456789012:instance-profile/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:internet-gateway/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:key-pair/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:network-acl/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:network-interface/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:placement-group/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:route-table/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:security-group/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:snapshot/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:subnet/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:volume/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:vpc/*",  
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:vpc-peering-connection/*"  
      ]  
    },  
    {  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Action": "s3:*",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3::example_bucket/marketing/*"  
    },  
    {  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Action": "s3:ListBucket*",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3::example_bucket",  
      "Condition": {"StringLike": {"s3:prefix": "marketing/*"}}  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

}

The following table contains the namespace for each AWS service.

Service	Namespace
Alexa for Business	a4b
API Gateway	apigateway
Application Auto Scaling	application-autoscaling
AWS Application Discovery Service	discovery
Amazon AppStream	appstream
AWS AppSync	appsync
AWS Artifact	artifact
Amazon Athena	athena
Auto Scaling Plans	autoscaling-plans
AWS Batch	batch
AWS Billing and Cost Management	aws-portal
AWS Budgets	budgets
AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)	acm
AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority	acm-pca
Amazon Chime	chime
AWS Cloud9	cloud9
Amazon Cloud Directory	clouddirectory
AWS CloudFormation	cloudformation
Amazon CloudFront	cloudfront
AWS CloudHSM	cloudhsm
AWS Cloud Map	servicediscovery
Amazon CloudSearch	cloudsearch
AWS CloudTrail	cloudtrail
Amazon CloudWatch	cloudwatch
Amazon CloudWatch Events	events
Amazon CloudWatch Logs	logs
CodeBuild	codebuild
AWS CodeCommit	codecommit

Service	Namespace
AWS CodeDeploy	codedeploy
AWS CodePipeline	codepipeline
AWS Code Signing for Amazon FreeRTOS	signer
AWS CodeStar	codestar
Amazon Cognito Your User Pools	cognito-idp
Amazon Cognito Federated Identities	cognito-identity
Amazon Cognito Sync	cognito-sync
Amazon Comprehend	comprehend
AWS Config	config
Amazon Connect	connect
AWS Cost and Usage Report	cur
AWS Cost Explorer Service	ce
AWS Data Pipeline	datapipeline
AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)	dms
AWS Device Farm	devicefarm
AWS Direct Connect	directconnect
AWS Directory Service	ds
Amazon DocumentDB	rds
Amazon DynamoDB	dynamodb
Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)	dax
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling	autoscaling
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)	ec2
Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)	ecr
Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)	ecs
Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)	eks
AWS Elastic Beanstalk	elasticbeanstalk
Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)	elasticfilesystem
Elastic Load Balancing	elasticloadbalancing
Amazon EMR	elasticmapreduce
Amazon Elastic Transcoder	elastictranscoder
Amazon ElastiCache	elasticache



Service	Namespace
Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES)	es
AWS Firewall Manager	fms
Amazon FreeRTOS	freertos
Amazon GameLift	gamelift
Amazon S3 Glacier	glacier
AWS Global Accelerator	globalaccelerator
AWS Glue	glue
AWS IoT Greengrass	greengrass
AWS Ground Station	groundstation
Amazon GuardDuty	guardduty
AWS Health / Personal Health Dashboard	health
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)	iam
AWS Import/Export	importexport
Amazon Inspector	inspector
AWS IoT	iot
AWS IoT Analytics	iotanalytics
AWS IoT 1-Click	iot1click
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)	kms
Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics	kinesisanalytics
Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose	firehose
Amazon Kinesis Data Streams	kinesis
Amazon Kinesis Video Streams	kinesisvideo
AWS Lambda	lambda
Amazon Lex	lex
Amazon Lightsail	lightsail
Amazon Macie	macie
Amazon Machine Learning	machinelearning
AWS Marketplace	aws-marketplace
AWS Marketplace Management Portal	aws-marketplace-management
Amazon Mechanical Turk	mechanicalturk
Amazon Mechanical Turk Crowd	crowd

Service	Namespace
AWS Elemental MediaConnect	mediaconnect
AWS Elemental MediaConvert	mediaconvert
AWS Elemental MediaLive	medialive
AWS Elemental MediaPackage	mediapackage
AWS Elemental MediaStore	mediastore
AWS Elemental MediaTailor	mediatailor
Amazon Message Delivery Service	ec2message
AWS Migration Hub	mgh
Amazon Mobile Analytics	mobileanalytics
AWS Mobile Hub	mobilehub
Amazon MQ	mq
AWS OpsWorks	opsworks
AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate or AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise	opsworks-cm
AWS Organizations	organizations
Amazon Personalize	personalize
Amazon Pinpoint	mobiletargeting
Amazon Polly	polly
AWS Price List	pricing
Amazon QuickSight	quicksight
Amazon Redshift	redshift
Amazon Rekognition	rekognition
Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)	rds
AWS Resource Groups	resource-groups
Amazon Resource Group Tagging API	tag
Amazon Route 53	route53
Amazon Route 53 Domains	route53domains
Amazon Route 53 Resolver	route53resolver
Amazon SageMaker	sagemaker
AWS Secrets Manager	secretsmanager
AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)	sts

Service	Namespace
AWS Serverless Application Repository	serverlessrepo
AWS Service Catalog	servicecatalog
AWS Shield	shield
AWS Shield Advanced	shield
AWS SFTP	transfer
Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)	ses
Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)	sns
Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)	sqs
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)	s3
Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF)	swf
Amazon SimpleDB	sdb
AWS Single Sign-On	sso
AWS Snowball	snowball
AWS Step Functions	states
AWS Storage Gateway	storagegateway
Amazon Sumerian	sumerian
AWS Support	support
AWS Systems Manager	ssm
Amazon Textract	textract
Amazon Transcribe	transcribe
Amazon Translate	translate
AWS Trusted Advisor	trustedadvisor
Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)	ec2
AWS WAF	waf
AWS WAF Regional	waf-regional
Amazon WorkDocs	workdocs
Amazon WorkLink	worklink
Amazon WorkMail	workmail
Amazon WorkSpaces	workspaces
Amazon WorkSpaces Application Manager	wam

Service	Namespace
AWS X-Ray	<code>xray</code>

# Signing AWS API Requests

When you send HTTP requests to AWS, you sign the requests so that AWS can identify who sent them. You sign requests with your AWS access key, which consists of an access key ID and secret access key. Some requests do not need to be signed, such as anonymous requests to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and some API operations in AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) such as [AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity](#).

## Note

You need to learn how to sign HTTP requests only when you manually create them. When you use the [AWS Command Line Interface \(AWS CLI\)](#) or one of the [AWS SDKs](#) to make requests to AWS, these tools automatically sign the requests for you with the access key that you specify when you configure the tools. When you use these tools, you don't need to learn how to sign requests yourself.

## When Do You Need to Sign Requests?

When you write custom code to send HTTP requests to AWS, you need to include code to sign the requests. You might do this for the following reasons:

- You are working with a programming language for which there is no AWS SDK.
- You want complete control over how a request is sent to AWS.

You don't need to sign a request when you use the [AWS Command Line Interface \(AWS CLI\)](#) or one of the [AWS SDKs](#). These tools manage the connection details, such as calculating signatures, handling request retries, and error handling. In most cases, they also contain sample code, tutorials, and other resources to help you get started writing applications that interact with AWS.

## Why Requests Are Signed

The signing process helps secure requests in the following ways:

- **Verify the identity of the requester**

Signing makes sure that the request has been sent by someone with a valid access key. For more information, see [Understanding and Getting Your Security Credentials \(p. 188\)](#).

- **Protect data in transit**

To prevent tampering with a request while it's in transit, some of the request elements are used to calculate a hash (digest) of the request, and the resulting hash value is included as part of the request. When an AWS service receives the request, it uses the same information to calculate a hash and matches it against the hash value in your request. If the values don't match, AWS denies the request.

- **Protect against potential replay attacks**

In most cases, a request must reach AWS within five minutes of the time stamp in the request. Otherwise, AWS denies the request.

## Signing Requests

To sign a request, you first calculate a hash (digest) of the request. Then you use the hash value, some other information from the request, and your secret access key to calculate another hash known as the *signature*. Then you add the signature to the request in one of the following ways:

- Using the HTTP `Authorization` header.
- Adding a query string value to the request. Because the signature is part of the URL in this case, this type of URL is called a *presigned URL*.

## Signature Versions

AWS supports two signature versions: Signature Version 4 and Signature Version 2. You should use Signature Version 4. All AWS services support Signature Version 4, except Amazon SimpleDB which requires Signature Version 2. For AWS services that support both versions, we recommend that you use Signature Version 4.

All AWS regions support Signature Version 4.

## Signature Version 4 Signing Process

Signature Version 4 is the process to add authentication information to AWS requests sent by HTTP. For security, most requests to AWS must be signed with an access key, which consists of an access key ID and secret access key. These two keys are commonly referred to as your security credentials. For details on how to obtain credentials for your account, see [Understanding and Getting Your Security Credentials](#) (p. 188).

### Important

When you use the [AWS Command Line Interface \(AWS CLI\)](#) or one of the [AWS SDKs](#) to make requests to AWS, these tools automatically sign the requests for you with the security credentials you specify when you configure the tools. When you use these tools, you don't need to learn how to sign requests yourself. However, when you manually create HTTP requests to access AWS services, you must sign requests that require signing yourself.

### How Signature Version 4 works

1. Create a canonical request.
2. Use the canonical request and additional metadata to create a string for signing.
3. Derive a signing key from your AWS secret access key. Then use the signing key, and the string from the previous step, to create a signature.
4. Add the resulting signature to the HTTP request in a header or as a query string parameter.

When an AWS service receives the request, it performs the same steps that you did to calculate the signature you sent in your request. AWS then compares its calculated signature to the one you sent with the request. If the signatures match, the request is processed. If the signatures don't match, the request is denied.

For more information, see the following resources:

- To get started with the signing process, see [Signing AWS Requests with Signature Version 4](#) (p. 247).
- For sample signed requests, see [Examples of the Complete Version 4 Signing Process \(Python\)](#) (p. 266).
- If you have questions about Signature Version 4, post your question in the [AWS Identity and Access Management forum](#).

## Changes in Signature Version 4

Signature Version 4 is the current AWS signing protocol. It includes several changes from the previous Signature Version 2:

- To sign your message, you use a *signing key* that is derived from your secret access key rather than using the secret access key itself. For more information about deriving keys, see [Task 3: Calculate the Signature for AWS Signature Version 4](#) (p. 258).
- You derive your signing key from the *credential scope*, which means that you don't need to include the key itself in the request. Credential scope is represented by a slash-separated string of dimensions in the following order:
  1. Date information as an eight-digit string representing the year (YYYY), month (MM), and day (DD) of the request (for example, 20150830). For more information about handling dates, see [Handling Dates in Signature Version 4](#) (p. 262).
  2. Region information as a lowercase alphanumeric string. Use the region name that is part of the service's endpoint. For services with a globally unique endpoint such as IAM, use `us-east-1`.
  3. Service name information as a lowercase alphanumeric string (for example, `iam`). Use the service name that is part of the service's endpoint. For example, the IAM endpoint is `https://iam.amazonaws.com`, so you use the string `iam` as part of the `Credential` parameter.
  4. A special termination string: `aws4_request`.
- You use the credential scope in each signing task:
  - If you add signing information to the query string, include the credential scope as part of the `x-Amz-Credential` parameter when you create the canonical request in [Task 1: Create a Canonical Request for Signature Version 4](#) (p. 250).
  - You must include the credential scope as part of your string to sign in [Task 2: Create a String to Sign for Signature Version 4](#) (p. 256).
  - Finally, you use the date, region, and service name components of the credential scope to derive your signing key in [Task 3: Calculate the Signature for AWS Signature Version 4](#) (p. 258).



## Elements of an AWS Signature Version 4 Request

Each HTTP/HTTPS request that uses version 4 signing must contain these elements.

- Endpoint Specification
- Action
- Required and Optional Parameters
- Date
- Authentication Parameters

### Endpoint Specification

This is specified as the `Host` header in HTTP/1.1 requests. This header specifies the DNS name of the computer to which you send the request, like `dynamodb.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`.

You must include the `Host` header with HTTP/1.1 requests. For HTTP/2 requests, you can use the `:authority` header or the `Host` header. Use only the `:authority` header for compliance with the HTTP/2 specification. Not all services support HTTP/2 requests, so check the service documentation for details.

The endpoint usually contains the service name and region, both of which you must use as part of the `Credential` authentication parameter. For example, the Amazon DynamoDB endpoint for the `eu-west-1` region is `dynamodb.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com`. If you don't specify a region, a web service uses the default region, `us-east-1`. If you use a service like IAM that uses a globally unique endpoint, use the default region (`us-east-1`), as part of the `Credential` authentication parameter (described later in this topic).

For a complete list of endpoints supported by AWS, see [Regions and Endpoints](#).

### Action

This element specifies the action that you want a web service to perform, such as the DynamoDB `CreateTable` action or the Amazon EC2 `DescribeInstances` action. The specified action determines the parameters used in the request. For query APIs, the action is an API name. For non-query APIs (such as RESTful APIs), see the service documentation for the appropriate actions.

### Required and Optional Parameters

This element specifies the parameters to the request action. Each action in a web service has a set of required and optional parameters that define an API call. The API version is usually a required parameter. See the service documentation for the details of required and optional parameters.

### Date

This is the date and time at which you make the request. Including the date in the request helps prevent third parties from intercepting your request and resubmitting it later. The date is specified using the ISO8601 Basic format via the `x-amz-date` header in the `YYYYMMDD'T'HHMMSS'Z'` format.

### Authentication Parameters

Each request that you send must include the following set of parameters that AWS uses to ensure the validity and authenticity of the request.

- *Algorithm*. The hash algorithm that you're using as part of the signing process. For example, if you use SHA-256 to create hashes, use the value `AWS4-HMAC-SHA256`.

- *Credential scope*. A string separated by slashes ("/") that is formed by concatenating your access key ID and your credential scope components. Credential scope includes the date in YYYYMMDD format, the AWS region, the service name, and a special termination string (aws4\_request). For example, the following string represents the `Credential` parameter for an IAM request in the us-east-1 region.

AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20111015/us-east-1/iam/aws4\_request

**Important**

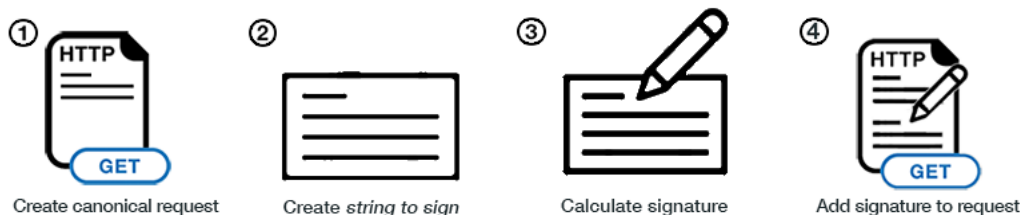
You must use lowercase characters for the region, service name, and special termination string.

- *SignedHeaders* A list delimited by semicolons (";") of HTTP/HTTPS headers to include in the signature.
- *Signature* A hexadecimal-encoded string that represents the output of the signature operation described in [Task 3: Calculate the Signature for AWS Signature Version 4 \(p. 258\)](#). You must calculate the signature using the algorithm that you specified in the `Algorithm` parameter.

To view sample signed requests, see [Examples of the Complete Version 4 Signing Process \(Python\) \(p. 266\)](#).

## Signing AWS Requests with Signature Version 4

This section explains how to create a signature and add it to an HTTP request to AWS.



### Summary of Signing Steps

To create a signed request, complete the following:

- [Task 1: Create a Canonical Request for Signature Version 4 \(p. 250\)](#)

Arrange the contents of your request (host, action, headers, etc.) into a standard (*canonical*) format. The canonical request is one of the inputs used to create a string to sign.

- [Task 2: Create a String to Sign for Signature Version 4 \(p. 256\)](#)

Create a *string to sign* with the canonical request and extra information such as the algorithm, request date, credential scope, and the digest (hash) of the canonical request.

- [Task 3: Calculate the Signature for AWS Signature Version 4 \(p. 258\)](#)

Derive a signing key by performing a succession of keyed hash operations (HMAC operations) on the request date, region, and service, with your AWS secret access key as the key for the initial hashing operation. After you derive the signing key, you then calculate the signature by performing a keyed hash operation on the string to sign. Use the derived signing key as the hash key for this operation.

- [Task 4: Add the Signature to the HTTP Request \(p. 260\)](#)

After you calculate the signature, add it to an HTTP header or to the query string of the request.

#### Note

The AWS SDKs handle the signature calculation process for you, so you do not have to manually complete the signing process. For more information, see [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

### Additional Signing Resources

The following additional resources illustrate aspects of the signing process:

- [Examples of How to Derive a Signing Key for Signature Version 4 \(p. 263\)](#). This page shows how to derive a signing key using Java, C#, Python, Ruby, and JavaScript.
- [Examples of the Complete Version 4 Signing Process \(Python\) \(p. 266\)](#). This set of programs in Python provide complete examples of the signing process. The examples show signing with a `POST` request, with a `GET` request that has signing information in a request header, and with a `GET` request that has signing information in the query string.
- [Signature Version 4 Test Suite \(p. 274\)](#). This downloadable package contains a collection of examples that include signature information for various steps in the signing process. You can use these examples to verify that your signing code is producing the correct results at each step of the process.

## What Signing Looks Like in a Request

The following example shows what an HTTPS request might look like as it is sent from your client to AWS, without any signing information.

```
GET https://iam.amazonaws.com/?Action=ListUsers&Version=2010-05-08 HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=utf-8
Host: iam.amazonaws.com
X-Amz-Date: 20150830T123600Z
```

After you complete the signing tasks, you add the authentication information to the request. You can add the authentication information in two ways:

### Authorization header

You can add the authentication information to the request with an `Authorization` header. Although the HTTP header is named `Authorization`, the signing information is actually used for authentication to establish who the request came from.

The `Authorization` header includes the following information:

- Algorithm you used for signing (AWS4-HMAC-SHA256)
- Credential scope (with your access key ID)
- List of signed headers
- Calculated signature. The signature is based on your request information, and you use your AWS secret access key to produce the signature. The signature confirms your identity to AWS.

The following example shows what the preceding request might look like after you've created the signing information and added it to the request in the `Authorization` header.

Note that in the actual request, the `Authorization` header would appear as a continuous line of text. The version below has been formatted for readability.

```
GET https://iam.amazonaws.com/?Action=ListUsers&Version=2010-05-08 HTTP/1.1
Authorization: AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
  Credential=AKIDEXAMPLE/20150830/us-east-1/iam/aws4_request,
  SignedHeaders=content-type;host;x-amz-date,
  Signature=5d672d79c15b13162d9279b0855cfba6789a8edb4c82c400e06b5924a6f2b5d7
content-type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=utf-8
host: iam.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: 20150830T123600Z
```

### Query string

As an alternative to adding authentication information with an HTTP request header, you can include it in the query string. The query string contains everything that is part of the request, including the name and parameters for the action, the date, and the authentication information.

The following example shows how you might construct a GET request with the action and authentication information in the query string.

(In the actual request, the query string would appear as a continuous line of text. The version below has been formatted with line breaks for readability.)

```
GET https://iam.amazonaws.com?Action=ListUsers&Version=2010-05-08
&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
&X-Amz-Credential=AKIDEXAMPLE%2F20150830%2Fus-east-1%2Fiam%2Faws4_request
```

```
&X-Amz-Date=20150830T123600Z
&X-Amz-Expires=60
&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=content-type%3Bhost
&X-Amz-Signature=37ac2f4fde00b0ac9bd9eadeb459b1bbec224158d66e7ae5fcadb70b2d181d02 HTTP/1.1
content-type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=utf-8
host: iam.amazonaws.com
```

## GET and POST Requests in the Query API

The query API that many AWS services support lets you make requests using either HTTP `GET` or `POST`. (In the query API, you can use `GET` even if you're making requests that change state; that is, the query API is not inherently RESTful.) Because `GET` requests pass parameters on the query string, they are limited to the maximum length of a URL. If a request includes a large payload (for example, you might upload a large IAM policy or send many parameters in JSON format for a DynamoDB request), you generally use a `POST` request.

The signing process is the same for both types of requests.

## Task 1: Create a Canonical Request for Signature Version 4

To begin the signing process, create a string that includes information from your request in a standardized (canonical) format. This ensures that when AWS receives the request, it can calculate the same signature that you calculated.

Follow the steps here to create a canonical version of the request. Otherwise, your version and the version calculated by AWS won't match, and the request will be denied.

The following example shows the pseudocode to create a canonical request.

### Example canonical request pseudocode

```
CanonicalRequest =  
  HTTPRequestMethod + '\n' +  
  CanonicalURI + '\n' +  
  CanonicalQueryString + '\n' +  
  CanonicalHeaders + '\n' +  
  SignedHeaders + '\n' +  
  HexEncode(Hash(RequestPayload))
```

In this pseudocode, `Hash` represents a function that produces a message digest, typically SHA-256. (Later in the process, you specify which hashing algorithm you're using.) `HexEncode` represents a function that returns the base-16 encoding of the digest in lowercase characters. For example, `HexEncode("m")` returns the value `6d` rather than `6D`. Each input byte must be represented as exactly two hexadecimal characters.

Signature Version 4 does not require that you use a particular character encoding to encode the canonical request. However, some AWS services might require a specific encoding. For more information, consult the documentation for that service.

The following examples show how to construct the canonical form of a request to IAM. The original request might look like this as it is sent from the client to AWS, except that this example does not include the signing information yet.

### Example request

```
GET https://iam.amazonaws.com/?Action=ListUsers&Version=2010-05-08 HTTP/1.1  
Host: iam.amazonaws.com  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=utf-8  
X-Amz-Date: 20150830T123600Z
```

The preceding example request is a GET request (method) that makes a `ListUsers` API (action) call to AWS Identity and Access Management (host). This action takes the `Version` parameter.

**To create a canonical request, concatenate the following components from each step into a single string:**

1. Start with the HTTP request method (GET, PUT, POST, etc.), followed by a newline character.

#### Example request method

```
GET
```

2. Add the canonical URI parameter, followed by a newline character. The canonical URI is the URI-encoded version of the absolute path component of the URI, which is everything in the URI from the HTTP host to the question mark character ("?") that begins the query string parameters (if any).

Normalize URI paths according to [RFC 3986](#). Remove redundant and relative path components. Each path segment must be URI-encoded **twice** (except for Amazon S3 which only gets URI-encoded once).

### Example canonical URI with encoding

```
/documents%2520and%2520settings/
```

#### Note

In exception to this, you do not normalize URI paths for requests to Amazon S3. For example, if you have a bucket with an object named `my-object/example/photo.user`, use that path. Normalizing the path to `my-object/example/photo.user` will cause the request to fail. For more information, see [Task 1: Create a Canonical Request](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference*.

If the absolute path is empty, use a forward slash (/). In the example IAM request, nothing follows the host in the URI, so the absolute path is empty.

### Example canonical URI

```
/
```

3. Add the canonical query string, followed by a newline character. If the request does not include a query string, use an empty string (essentially, a blank line). The example request has the following query string.

### Example canonical query string

```
Action=ListUsers&Version=2010-05-08
```

To construct the canonical query string, complete the following steps:

- a. Sort the parameter names by character code point in ascending order. Parameters with duplicate names should be sorted by value. For example, a parameter name that begins with the uppercase letter F precedes a parameter name that begins with a lowercase letter b.
- b. URI-encode each parameter name and value according to the following rules:
  - Do not URI-encode any of the unreserved characters that [RFC 3986](#) defines: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, hyphen ( - ), underscore ( \_ ), period ( . ), and tilde ( ~ ).
  - Percent-encode all other characters with %XY, where X and Y are hexadecimal characters (0-9 and uppercase A-F). For example, the space character must be encoded as %20 (not using '+', as some encoding schemes do) and extended UTF-8 characters must be in the form %XY%ZA%BC.
- c. Build the canonical query string by starting with the first parameter name in the sorted list.
- d. For each parameter, append the URI-encoded parameter name, followed by the equals sign character (=), followed by the URI-encoded parameter value. Use an empty string for parameters that have no value.
- e. Append the ampersand character (&) after each parameter value, except for the last value in the list.

One option for the query API is to put all request parameters in the query string. For example, you can do this for Amazon S3 to create a presigned URL. In that case, the canonical query string must

include not only parameters for the request, but also the parameters used as part of the signing process—the hashing algorithm, credential scope, date, and signed headers parameters.

The following example shows a query string that includes authentication information. The example is formatted with line breaks for readability, but the canonical query string must be one continuous line of text in your code.

### Example authentication parameters in a query string

```
Action=ListUsers&
Version=2010-05-08&
X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&
X-Amz-Credential=AKIDEXAMPLE%2F20150830%2Fus-east-1%2Fiam%2Faws4_request&
X-Amz-Date=20150830T123600Z&
X-Amz-SignedHeaders=content-type%3Bhost%3Bx-amz-date
```

For more information about authentication parameters, see [Task 2: Create a String to Sign for Signature Version 4](#) (p. 256).

#### Note

You can use temporary security credentials provided by the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to sign a request. The process is the same as using long-term credentials, but when you add signing information to the query string you must add an additional query parameter for the security token. The parameter name is `X-Amz-Security-Token`, and the parameter's value is the URI-encoded session token (the string you received from AWS STS when you obtained temporary security credentials).

For some services, you must include the `X-Amz-Security-Token` query parameter in the canonical (signed) query string. For other services, you add the `X-Amz-Security-Token` parameter at the end, after you calculate the signature. For details, see the API reference documentation for that service.

4. Add the canonical headers, followed by a newline character. The canonical headers consist of a list of all the HTTP headers that you are including with the signed request.

For HTTP/1.1 requests, you must include the `host` header at a minimum. Standard headers like `content-type` are optional. For HTTP/2 requests, you must include the `:authority` header instead of the `host` header. Different services might require other headers.

### Example canonical headers

```
content-type:application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=utf-8\n
host:iam.amazonaws.com\n
x-amz-date:20150830T123600Z\n
```

To create the canonical headers list, convert all header names to lowercase and remove leading spaces and trailing spaces. Convert sequential spaces in the header value to a single space.

The following pseudocode describes how to construct the canonical list of headers:

```
CanonicalHeaders =
CanonicalHeadersEntry0 + CanonicalHeadersEntry1 + ... + CanonicalHeadersEntryN
CanonicalHeadersEntry =
Lowercase(HeaderName) + ':' + Trimall(HeaderValue) + '\n'
```

`Lowercase` represents a function that converts all characters to lowercase. The `Trimall` function removes excess white space before and after values, and converts sequential spaces to a single space.



Build the canonical headers list by sorting the (lowercase) headers by character code and then iterating through the header names. Construct each header according to the following rules:

- Append the lowercase header name followed by a colon.
- Append a comma-separated list of values for that header. Do not sort the values in headers that have multiple values.
- Append a new line ('\n').

The following examples compare a more complex set of headers with their canonical form:

### Example original headers

```
Host:iam.amazonaws.com\nContent-Type:application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=utf-8\nMy-header1:  a  b  c  \nX-Amz-Date:20150830T123600Z\nMy-Header2:  "a  b  c"  \n
```

### Example canonical form

```
content-type:application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=utf-8\nhost:iam.amazonaws.com\nmy-header1:a b c\nmy-header2:"a b c"\nx-amz-date:20150830T123600Z\n
```

#### Note

Each header is followed by a newline character, meaning the complete list ends with a newline character.

In the canonical form, the following changes were made:

- The header names were converted to lowercase characters.
- The headers were sorted by character code.
- Leading and trailing spaces were removed from the `my-header1` and `my-header2` values.
- Sequential spaces in `a b c` were converted to a single space for the `my-header1` and `my-header2` values.

#### Note

You can use temporary security credentials provided by the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to sign a request. The process is the same as using long-term credentials, but when you include signing information in the `Authorization` header you must add an additional HTTP header for the security token. The header name is `X-Amz-Security-Token`, and the header's value is the session token (the string you received from AWS STS when you obtained temporary security credentials).

5. Add the signed headers, followed by a newline character. This value is the list of headers that you included in the canonical headers. By adding this list of headers, you tell AWS which headers in the request are part of the signing process and which ones AWS can ignore (for example, any additional headers added by a proxy) for purposes of validating the request.

For HTTP/1.1 requests, the `host` header must be included as a signed header. For HTTP/2 requests that include the `:authority` header instead of the `host` header, you must include the

:authority header as a signed header. If you include a date or x-amz-date header, you must also include that header in the list of signed headers.

To create the signed headers list, convert all header names to lowercase, sort them by character code, and use a semicolon to separate the header names. The following pseudocode describes how to construct a list of signed headers. Lowercase represents a function that converts all characters to lowercase.

```
SignedHeaders =  
Lowercase(HeaderName0) + ';' + Lowercase(HeaderName1) + ';' + ... +  
Lowercase(HeaderNameN)
```

Build the signed headers list by iterating through the collection of header names, sorted by lowercase character code. For each header name except the last, append a semicolon (;) to the header name to separate it from the following header name.

### Example signed headers

```
content-type;host;x-amz-date\n
```

6. Use a hash (digest) function like SHA256 to create a hashed value from the payload in the body of the HTTP or HTTPS request. Signature Version 4 does not require that you use a particular character encoding to encode text in the payload. However, some AWS services might require a specific encoding. For more information, consult the documentation for that service.

### Example structure of payload

```
HashedPayload = Lowercase(HexEncode(Hash(requestPayload)))
```

When you create the string to sign, you specify the signing algorithm that you used to hash the payload. For example, if you used SHA256, you will specify AWS4-HMAC-SHA256 as the signing algorithm. The hashed payload must be represented as a lowercase hexadecimal string.

If the payload is empty, use an empty string as the input to the hash function. In the IAM example, the payload is empty.

### Example hashed payload (empty string)

```
e3b0c44298fc1c149afbf4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

7. To construct the finished canonical request, combine all the components from each step as a single string. As noted, each component ends with a newline character. If you follow the canonical request pseudocode explained earlier, the resulting canonical request is shown in the following example.

### Example canonical request

```
GET  
/  
Action=ListUsers&Version=2010-05-08  
content-type:application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=utf-8  
host:iam.amazonaws.com  
x-amz-date:20150830T123600Z  
  
content-type;host;x-amz-date  
e3b0c44298fc1c149afbf4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

8. Create a digest (hash) of the canonical request with the same algorithm that you used to hash the payload.

**Note**

Signature Version 4 does not require that you use a particular character encoding to encode the canonical request before calculating the digest. However, some AWS services might require a specific encoding. For more information, consult the documentation for that service.

The hashed canonical request must be represented as a string of lowercase hexadecimal characters. The following example shows the result of using SHA-256 to hash the example canonical request.

**Example hashed canonical request**

```
f536975d06c0309214f805bb90ccff089219ecd68b2577efef23edd43b7e1a59
```

You include the hashed canonical request as part of the string to sign in [Task 2: Create a String to Sign for Signature Version 4 \(p. 256\)](#).

## Task 2: Create a String to Sign for Signature Version 4

The *string to sign* includes meta information about your request and about the canonical request that you created in [Task 1: Create a Canonical Request for Signature Version 4 \(p. 250\)](#). You will use the string to sign and a derived signing key that you create later as inputs to calculate the request signature in [Task 3: Calculate the Signature for AWS Signature Version 4 \(p. 258\)](#).

To create the string to sign, concatenate the algorithm, date and time, credential scope, and digest of the canonical request, as shown in the following pseudocode:

### Structure of string to sign

```
StringToSign =  
  Algorithm + \n +  
  RequestDateTime + \n +  
  CredentialScope + \n +  
  HashedCanonicalRequest
```

The following example shows how to construct the string to sign with the same request from [Task 1: Create A Canonical Request \(p. 250\)](#).

### Example HTTPS request

```
GET https://iam.amazonaws.com/?Action=ListUsers&Version=2010-05-08 HTTP/1.1  
Host: iam.amazonaws.com  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=utf-8  
X-Amz-Date: 20150830T123600Z
```

### To create the string to sign

1. Start with the algorithm designation, followed by a newline character. This value is the hashing algorithm that you use to calculate the digests in the canonical request. For SHA256, AWS4-HMAC-SHA256 is the algorithm.

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256\n
```

2. Append the request date value, followed by a newline character. The date is specified with ISO8601 basic format in the `x-amz-date` header in the format `YYYYMMDD'T'HHMMSS'Z'`. This value must match the value you used in any previous steps.

```
20150830T123600Z\n
```

3. Append the credential scope value, followed by a newline character. This value is a string that includes the date, the region you are targeting, the service you are requesting, and a termination string (`"aws4_request"`) in lowercase characters. The region and service name strings must be UTF-8 encoded.

```
20150830/us-east-1/iam/aws4_request\n
```

- The date must be in the `YYYYMMDD` format. Note that the date does not include a time value.
  - Verify that the region you specify is the region that you are sending the request to. See [AWS Regions and Endpoints \(p. 2\)](#).
4. Append the hash of the canonical request that you created in [Task 1: Create a Canonical Request for Signature Version 4 \(p. 250\)](#). This value is not followed by a newline character. The hashed canonical request must be lowercase base-16 encoded, as defined by [Section 8 of RFC 4648](#).

```
f536975d06c0309214f805bb90ccff089219ecd68b2577efef23edd43b7e1a59
```

The following string to sign is a request to IAM on August 30, 2015.

**Example string to sign**

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256  
20150830T123600Z  
20150830/us-east-1/iam/aws4_request  
f536975d06c0309214f805bb90ccff089219ecd68b2577efef23edd43b7e1a59
```

## Task 3: Calculate the Signature for AWS Signature Version 4

Before you calculate a signature, you derive a signing key from your AWS secret access key. Because the derived signing key is specific to the date, service, and region, it offers a greater degree of protection. You don't just use your secret access key to sign the request. You then use the signing key and the string to sign that you created in [Task 2: Create a String to Sign for Signature Version 4 \(p. 256\)](#) as the inputs to a keyed hash function. The hex-encoded result from the keyed hash function is the signature.

Signature Version 4 does not require that you use a particular character encoding to encode the string to sign. However, some AWS services might require a specific encoding. For more information, consult the documentation for that service.

### To calculate a signature

1. Derive your signing key. To do this, use your secret access key to create a series of hash-based message authentication codes (HMACs). This is shown in the following pseudocode, where `HMAC(key, data)` represents an HMAC-SHA256 function that returns output in binary format. The result of each hash function becomes input for the next one.

#### Pseudocode for deriving a signing key

```
kSecret = your secret access key
kDate = HMAC("AWS4" + kSecret, Date)
kRegion = HMAC(kDate, Region)
kService = HMAC(kRegion, Service)
kSigning = HMAC(kService, "aws4_request")
```

Note that the date used in the hashing process is in the format `YYYYMMDD` (for example, `20150830`), and does not include the time.

Make sure you specify the HMAC parameters in the correct order for the programming language you are using. This example shows the key as the first parameter and the data (message) as the second parameter, but the function that you use might specify the key and data in a different order.

Use the digest (binary format) for the key derivation. Most languages have functions to compute either a binary format hash, commonly called a digest, or a hex-encoded hash, called a hexdigest. The key derivation requires that you use a binary-formatted digest.

The following example show the inputs to derive a signing key and the resulting output, where `kSecret = wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG+bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY`.

The example uses the same parameters from the request in Task 1 and Task 2 (a request to IAM in the `us-east-1` region on August 30, 2015).

#### Example inputs

```
HMAC(HMAC(HMAC(HMAC("AWS4" + kSecret, "20150830"), "us-east-1"), "iam"), "aws4_request")
```

The following example shows the derived signing key that results from this sequence of HMAC hash operations. This shows the hexadecimal representation of each byte in the binary signing key.

#### Example signing key

```
c4afb1cc5771d871763a393e44b703571b55cc28424d1a5e86da6ed3c154a4b9
```

For more information about how to derive a signing key in different programming languages, see [Examples of How to Derive a Signing Key for Signature Version 4 \(p. 263\)](#).

2. Calculate the signature. To do this, use the signing key that you derived and the string to sign as inputs to the keyed hash function. After you calculate the signature, convert the binary value to a hexadecimal representation.

The following pseudocode shows how to calculate the signature.

```
signature = HexEncode(HMAC(derived signing key, string to sign))
```

**Note**

Make sure you specify the HMAC parameters in the correct order for the programming language you are using. This example shows the key as the first parameter and the data (message) as the second parameter, but the function that you use might specify the key and data in a different order.

The following example shows the resulting signature if you use the same signing key and the string to sign from Task 2:

**Example signature**

```
5d672d79c15b13162d9279b0855cfba6789a8edb4c82c400e06b5924a6f2b5d7
```

## Task 4: Add the Signature to the HTTP Request

After you calculate the signature, add it to the request. You can add the signature to a request in one of two ways:

- An HTTP header named `Authorization`
- The query string

You cannot pass signing information in both the `Authorization` header and the query string.

### Note

You can use temporary security credentials provided by the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to sign a request. The process is the same as using long-term credentials, but requires an additional HTTP header or query string parameter for the security token. The name of the header or query string parameter is `X-Amz-Security-Token`, and the value is the session token (the string you received from AWS STS when you obtained temporary security credentials).

When you add the `X-Amz-Security-Token` parameter to the query string, some services require that you include this parameter in the canonical (signed) request. For other services, you add this parameter at the end, after you calculate the signature. For details, see the API reference documentation for that service.

## Adding Signing Information to the Authorization Header

You can include signing information by adding it to an HTTP header named `Authorization`. The contents of the header are created after you calculate the signature as described in the preceding steps, so the `Authorization` header is not included in the list of signed headers. Although the header is named `Authorization`, the signing information is actually used for authentication.

The following pseudocode shows the construction of the `Authorization` header.

```
Authorization: algorithm Credential=access key ID/credential scope,  
SignedHeaders=SignedHeaders, Signature=signature
```

The following example shows a finished `Authorization` header.

Note that in the actual request, the authorization header would appear as a continuous line of text. The version below has been formatted for readability.

```
Authorization: AWS4-HMAC-SHA256  
Credential=AKIDEXAMPLE/20150830/us-east-1/iam/aws4_request,  
SignedHeaders=content-type;host;x-amz-date,  
Signature=5d672d79c15b13162d9279b0855cfba6789a8edb4c82c400e06b5924a6f2b5d7
```

Note the following:

- There is no comma between the algorithm and `Credential`. However, the `SignedHeaders` and `Signature` are separated from the preceding values with a comma.
- The `Credential` value starts with the access key ID, which is followed by a forward slash (/), which is followed by the credential scope that you calculated in [Task 2: Create a String to Sign for Signature Version 4 \(p. 256\)](#). The secret access key is used to derive the signing key for the signature, but is not included in the signing information sent in the request.

## Adding Signing Information to the Query String

You can make requests and pass all request values in the query string, including signing information. This is sometimes referred to as a *presigned URL*, because it produces a single URL with everything required



in order to make a successful call to AWS. It's commonly used in Amazon S3. For more information, see [Authenticating Requests by Using Query Parameters \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference*.

### Important

If you make a request in which all parameters are included in the query string, the resulting URL represents an AWS action that is already authenticated. Therefore, treat the resulting URL with as much caution as you would treat your actual credentials. We recommend you specify a short expiration time for the request with the `X-Amz-Expires` parameter.

When you use this approach, all the query string values (except the signature) are included in the canonical query string that is part of the canonical query that you construct in [the first part of the signing process \(p. 250\)](#).

The following pseudocode shows the construction of a query string that contains all request parameters.

```
querystring = Action=action
querystring += &X-Amz-Algorithm=algorithm
querystring += &X-Amz-Credential= urlencode(access_key_ID + '/' + credential_scope)
querystring += &X-Amz-Date=date
querystring += &X-Amz-Expires=timeout interval
querystring += &X-Amz-SignedHeaders=signed_headers
```

After the signature is calculated (which uses the other query string values as part of the calculation), you add the signature to the query string as the `X-Amz-Signature` parameter:

```
querystring += &X-Amz-Signature=signature
```

The following example shows what a request might look like when all the request parameters and the signing information are included in query string parameters.

Note that in the actual request, the authorization header would appear as a continuous line of text. The version below has been formatted for readability.

```
https://iam.amazonaws.com?Action=ListUsers&Version=2010-05-08
&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
&X-Amz-Credential=AKIDEXAMPLE%2F20150830%2Fus-east-1%2Fiam%2Faws4_request
&X-Amz-Date=20150830T123600Z
&X-Amz-Expires=60
&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=content-type%3Bhost
&X-Amz-Signature=37ac2f4fde00b0ac9bd9eadeb459b1bbe224158d66e7ae5fcadb70b2d181d02
```

Note the following:

- For the signature calculation, query string parameters must be sorted in code point order from low to high, and their values must be URI-encoded. See the step about creating a canonical query string in [Task 1: Create a Canonical Request for Signature Version 4 \(p. 250\)](#).
- Set the timeout interval (`X-Amz-Expires`) to the minimal viable time for the operation you're requesting.

## Handling Dates in Signature Version 4

The date that you use as part of your credential scope must match the date of your request. You can include the date as part of your request in several ways. You can use a `date` header, an `x-amz-date` header or include `x-amz-date` as a query parameter. For example requests, see [Examples of the Complete Version 4 Signing Process \(Python\)](#) (p. 266).

The time stamp must be in UTC and in the following ISO 8601 format: `YYYYMMDD'T'HHMMSS'Z'`. For example, `20150830T123600Z` is a valid time stamp. Do not include milliseconds in the time stamp.

AWS first checks the `x-amz-date` header or parameter for a time stamp. If AWS can't find a value for `x-amz-date`, it looks for the `date` header. AWS then checks the credential scope for an eight-digit string representing the year (YYYY), month (MM), and day (DD) of the request. For example, if the `x-amz-date` header value is `20111015T080000Z` and the date component of the credential scope is `20111015`, AWS allows the authentication process to proceed.

If the dates don't match, AWS rejects the request, even if the time stamp is only seconds away from the date in the credential scope. For example, AWS will reject a request that has an `x-amz-date` header value of `20151014T235959Z` and a credential scope that has the date `20151015`.

## Examples of How to Derive a Signing Key for Signature Version 4

This page shows examples in several programming languages for how to derive a signing key for Signature Version 4. The examples on this page show only how to derive a signing key, which is just one part of signing AWS requests. For examples that show the complete process, see [Examples of the Complete Version 4 Signing Process \(Python\)](#) (p. 266).

### Note

If you are using one of the [AWS SDKs](#) (including the SDK for Java, .NET, Python, Ruby, or JavaScript), you do not have to manually perform the steps of deriving a signing key and adding authentication information to a request. The SDKs perform this work for you. You need to manually sign requests only if you are directly making HTTP or HTTPS requests.

### Topics

- [Deriving the Signing Key with Java](#) (p. 263)
- [Deriving the Signing Key with .NET \(C#\)](#) (p. 263)
- [Deriving the Signing Key with Python](#) (p. 264)
- [Deriving the Signing Key with Ruby](#) (p. 264)
- [Deriving the Signing Key with JavaScript \(Node.js\)](#) (p. 264)
- [Deriving the Signing Key with Other Languages](#) (p. 264)
- [Common Coding Mistakes](#) (p. 265)

## Deriving the Signing Key with Java

```
static byte[] HmacSHA256(String data, byte[] key) throws Exception {
    String algorithm="HmacSHA256";
    Mac mac = Mac.getInstance(algorithm);
    mac.init(new SecretKeySpec(key, algorithm));
    return mac.doFinal(data.getBytes("UTF-8"));
}

static byte[] getSignatureKey(String key, String dateStamp, String regionName, String
    serviceName) throws Exception {
    byte[] kSecret = ("AWS4" + key).getBytes("UTF-8");
    byte[] kDate = HmacSHA256(dateStamp, kSecret);
    byte[] kRegion = HmacSHA256(regionName, kDate);
    byte[] kService = HmacSHA256(serviceName, kRegion);
    byte[] kSigning = HmacSHA256("aws4_request", kService);
    return kSigning;
}
```

## Deriving the Signing Key with .NET (C#)

```
static byte[] HmacSHA256(String data, byte[] key)
{
    String algorithm = "HmacSHA256";
    KeyedHashAlgorithm kha = KeyedHashAlgorithm.Create(algorithm);
    kha.Key = key;

    return kha.ComputeHash(Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(data));
}

static byte[] getSignatureKey(String key, String dateStamp, String regionName, String
    serviceName)
```

```
{
    byte[] kSecret = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(("AWS4" + key).ToCharArray());
    byte[] kDate = HmacSHA256(dateStamp, kSecret);
    byte[] kRegion = HmacSHA256(regionName, kDate);
    byte[] kService = HmacSHA256(serviceName, kRegion);
    byte[] kSigning = HmacSHA256("aws4_request", kService);

    return kSigning;
}
```

## Deriving the Signing Key with Python

```
def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode("utf-8"), hashlib.sha256).digest()

def getSignatureKey(key, dateStamp, regionName, serviceName):
    kDate = sign(("AWS4" + key).encode("utf-8"), dateStamp)
    kRegion = sign(kDate, regionName)
    kService = sign(kRegion, serviceName)
    kSigning = sign(kService, "aws4_request")
    return kSigning
```

## Deriving the Signing Key with Ruby

```
def getSignatureKey key, dateStamp, regionName, serviceName
    kDate = OpenSSL::HMAC.digest('sha256', "AWS4" + key, dateStamp)
    kRegion = OpenSSL::HMAC.digest('sha256', kDate, regionName)
    kService = OpenSSL::HMAC.digest('sha256', kRegion, serviceName)
    kSigning = OpenSSL::HMAC.digest('sha256', kService, "aws4_request")

    kSigning
end
```

## Deriving the Signing Key with JavaScript (Node.js)

The following example uses the `crypto-js` library. For more information, see <https://www.npmjs.com/package/crypto-js> and <https://code.google.com/archive/p/crypto-js/>.

```
var crypto = require("crypto-js");

function getSignatureKey(key, dateStamp, regionName, serviceName) {
    var kDate = crypto.HmacSHA256(dateStamp, "AWS4" + key);
    var kRegion = crypto.HmacSHA256(regionName, kDate);
    var kService = crypto.HmacSHA256(serviceName, kRegion);
    var kSigning = crypto.HmacSHA256("aws4_request", kService);
    return kSigning;
}
```

## Deriving the Signing Key with Other Languages

If you need to implement this logic in a different programming language, we recommend testing the intermediary steps of the key derivation algorithm against the values in this section. The following example in Ruby prints the results using the `hexEncode` function after each step in the algorithm.

```
def hexEncode bindata
    result=""
    data=bindata.unpack("C*")
```

```
data.each {|b| result+= "%02x" % b}
result
end
```

Given the following test input:

```
key = 'wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG+bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY'
dateStamp = '20120215'
regionName = 'us-east-1'
serviceName = 'iam'
```

Your program should generate the following values for the values in `getSignatureKey`. Note that these are hex-encoded representations of the binary data; the key itself and the intermediate values should be in binary format.

```
kSecret =
'41575334774a616c725855746e46454d492f4b374d44454e472b62507852666943594558414d504c454b4559'
kDate = '969fbb94feb542b71ede6f87fe4d5fa29c789342b0f407474670f0c2489e0a0d'
kRegion = '69daa0209cd9c5ff5c8ced464a696fd4252e981430b10e3d3fd8e2f197d7a70c'
kService = 'f72cfd46f26bc4643f06a11eabb6c0ba18780c19a8da0c31ace671265e3c87fa'
kSigning = 'f4780e2d9f65fa895f9c67b32ce1baf0b0d8a43505a000a1a9e090d414db404d'
```

## Common Coding Mistakes

To simplify your task, avoid the following common coding errors.

### Tip

Examine the HTTP request that you're sending to AWS with a tool that shows you what your raw HTTP requests look like. This can help you spot issues that aren't evident from your code.

- Don't include an extra newline character, or forget one where it's required.
- Don't format the date incorrectly in the credential scope, such as using a time stamp instead of YYYYMMDD format.
- Make sure the headers in the canonical headers and the signed headers are the same.
- Don't inadvertently swap the key and the data (message) when calculating intermediary keys. The result of the previous step's computation is the key, not the data. Check the documentation for your cryptographic primitives carefully to ensure that you place the parameters in the proper order.
- Don't forget to add the string "AWS4" in front of the key for the first step. If you implement the key derivation using a `for` loop or iterator, don't forget to special-case the first iteration so that it includes the "AWS4" string.

For more information about possible errors, see [Troubleshooting AWS Signature Version 4 Errors](#) (p. 277).

## Examples of the Complete Version 4 Signing Process (Python)

This section shows example programs written in Python that illustrate how to work with Signature Version 4 in AWS. We deliberately wrote these example programs to be simple (to use few Python-specific features) to make it easier to understand the overall process of signing AWS requests.

### Note

If you are using one of the [AWS SDKs](#) (including the SDK for C++, SDK for Go, SDK for Java, AWS SDK for JavaScript, AWS SDK for .NET, SDK for PHP, SDK for Python (Boto 3), or SDK for Ruby), you do not have to manually perform the steps of deriving a signing key and adding authentication information to a request. The SDKs perform this work for you. You need to manually sign requests only if you are directly making HTTP or HTTPS requests.

In order to work with these example programs, you need the following:

- Python 2.x installed on your computer, which you can get from the [Python site](#). These programs were tested using Python 2.7 and 3.6.
- The [Python requests library](#), which is used in the example script to make web requests. A convenient way to install Python packages is to use `pip`, which gets packages from the Python package index site. You can then install `requests` by running `pip install requests` at the command line.
- An access key (access key ID and secret access key) in environment variables named `AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID` and `AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY`. Alternatively, you can keep these values in a credentials file and read them from that file. As a best practice, we recommend that you do *not* embed credentials in code. For more information, see [Best Practices for Managing AWS Access Keys](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

### Note

The following examples use UTF-8 to encode the canonical request and string to sign, but Signature Version 4 does not require that you use a particular character encoding. However, some AWS services might require a specific encoding. For more information, consult the documentation for that service.

### Topics

- [Using GET with an Authorization Header \(Python\) \(p. 266\)](#)
- [Using POST \(Python\) \(p. 269\)](#)
- [Using GET with Authentication Information in the Query String \(Python\) \(p. 271\)](#)

## Using GET with an Authorization Header (Python)

The following example shows how to make a request using the Amazon EC2 query API without [SDK for Python \(Boto 3\)](#). The request makes a GET request and passes authentication information to AWS using the `Authorization` header.

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
```

```
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.
#
# ABOUT THIS PYTHON SAMPLE: This sample is part of the AWS General Reference
# Signing AWS API Requests top available at
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4-signed-request-examples.html
#

# AWS Version 4 signing example

# EC2 API (DescribeRegions)

# See: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4_signing.html
# This version makes a GET request and passes the signature
# in the Authorization header.
import sys, os, base64, datetime, hashlib, hmac
import requests # pip install requests

# ***** REQUEST VALUES *****
method = 'GET'
service = 'ec2'
host = 'ec2.amazonaws.com'
region = 'us-east-1'
endpoint = 'https://ec2.amazonaws.com'
request_parameters = 'Action=DescribeRegions&Version=2013-10-15'

# Key derivation functions. See:
# http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/signature-v4-examples.html#signature-v4-examples-python
def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode('utf-8'), hashlib.sha256).digest()

def getSignatureKey(key, dateStamp, regionName, serviceName):
    kDate = sign(('AWS4' + key).encode('utf-8'), dateStamp)
    kRegion = sign(kDate, regionName)
    kService = sign(kRegion, serviceName)
    kSigning = sign(kService, 'aws4_request')
    return kSigning

# Read AWS access key from env. variables or configuration file. Best practice is NOT
# to embed credentials in code.
access_key = os.environ.get('AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID')
secret_key = os.environ.get('AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY')
if access_key is None or secret_key is None:
    print('No access key is available.')
    sys.exit()

# Create a date for headers and the credential string
t = datetime.datetime.utcnow()
amzdate = t.strftime('%Y%m%dT%H%M%S')
datestamp = t.strftime('%Y%m%d') # Date w/o time, used in credential scope

# ***** TASK 1: CREATE A CANONICAL REQUEST *****
# http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4-create-canonical-request.html

# Step 1 is to define the verb (GET, POST, etc.)--already done.

# Step 2: Create canonical URI--the part of the URI from domain to query
# string (use '/' if no path)
canonical_uri = '/'

# Step 3: Create the canonical query string. In this example (a GET request),
# request parameters are in the query string. Query string values must
# be URL-encoded (space=%20). The parameters must be sorted by name.
# For this example, the query string is pre-formatted in the request_parameters variable.
canonical_querystring = request_parameters
```

```
# Step 4: Create the canonical headers and signed headers. Header names
# must be trimmed and lowercase, and sorted in code point order from
# low to high. Note that there is a trailing \n.
canonical_headers = 'host:' + host + '\n' + 'x-amz-date:' + amzdate + '\n'

# Step 5: Create the list of signed headers. This lists the headers
# in the canonical_headers list, delimited with ";" and in alpha order.
# Note: The request can include any headers; canonical_headers and
# signed_headers lists those that you want to be included in the
# hash of the request. "Host" and "x-amz-date" are always required.
signed_headers = 'host;x-amz-date'

# Step 6: Create payload hash (hash of the request body content). For GET
# requests, the payload is an empty string ("").
payload_hash = hashlib.sha256('').encode('utf-8').hexdigest()

# Step 7: Combine elements to create canonical request
canonical_request = method + '\n' + canonical_uri + '\n' + canonical_querystring + '\n' +
    canonical_headers + '\n' + signed_headers + '\n' + payload_hash

# ***** TASK 2: CREATE THE STRING TO SIGN*****
# Match the algorithm to the hashing algorithm you use, either SHA-1 or
# SHA-256 (recommended)
algorithm = 'AWS4-HMAC-SHA256'
credential_scope = datestamp + '/' + region + '/' + service + '/' + 'aws4_request'
string_to_sign = algorithm + '\n' + amzdate + '\n' + credential_scope + '\n' +
    hashlib.sha256(canonical_request.encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()

# ***** TASK 3: CALCULATE THE SIGNATURE *****
# Create the signing key using the function defined above.
signing_key = getSignatureKey(secret_key, datestamp, region, service)

# Sign the string_to_sign using the signing_key
signature = hmac.new(signing_key, (string_to_sign).encode('utf-8'),
    hashlib.sha256).hexdigest()

# ***** TASK 4: ADD SIGNING INFORMATION TO THE REQUEST *****
# The signing information can be either in a query string value or in
# a header named Authorization. This code shows how to use a header.
# Create authorization header and add to request headers
authorization_header = algorithm + ' ' + 'Credential=' + access_key + '/' +
    credential_scope + ', ' + 'SignedHeaders=' + signed_headers + ', ' + 'Signature=' +
    signature

# The request can include any headers, but MUST include "host", "x-amz-date",
# and (for this scenario) "Authorization". "host" and "x-amz-date" must
# be included in the canonical_headers and signed_headers, as noted
# earlier. Order here is not significant.
# Python note: The 'host' header is added automatically by the Python 'requests' library.
headers = {'x-amz-date':amzdate, 'Authorization':authorization_header}

# ***** SEND THE REQUEST *****
request_url = endpoint + '?' + canonical_querystring

print('\nBEGIN REQUEST++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++')
print('Request URL = ' + request_url)
r = requests.get(request_url, headers=headers)

print('\nRESPONSE++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++')
print('Response code: %d\n' % r.status_code)
print(r.text)
```



## Using POST (Python)

The following example shows how to make a request using the Amazon DynamoDB query API without [SDK for Python \(Boto 3\)](#). The request makes a POST request and passes values to AWS in the body of the request. Authentication information is passed using the Authorization request header.

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

# AWS Version 4 signing example

# DynamoDB API (CreateTable)

# See: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4_signing.html
# This version makes a POST request and passes request parameters
# in the body (payload) of the request. Auth information is passed in
# an Authorization header.
import sys, os, base64, datetime, hashlib, hmac
import requests # pip install requests

# ***** REQUEST VALUES *****
method = 'POST'
service = 'dynamodb'
host = 'dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com'
region = 'us-west-2'
endpoint = 'https://dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/'
# POST requests use a content type header. For DynamoDB,
# the content is JSON.
content_type = 'application/x-amz-json-1.0'
# DynamoDB requires an x-amz-target header that has this format:
#   DynamoDB_<API version>.<operationName>
amz_target = 'DynamoDB_20120810.CreateTable'

# Request parameters for CreateTable--passed in a JSON block.
request_parameters = '{'
request_parameters += '"KeySchema": [{"KeyType": "HASH", "AttributeName": "Id"}],'
request_parameters += '"TableName": "TestTable", "AttributeDefinitions": [{"AttributeName":
  "Id", "AttributeType": "S"}],'
request_parameters += '"ProvisionedThroughput": {"WriteCapacityUnits":
  5, "ReadCapacityUnits": 5}'
request_parameters += '}'

# Key derivation functions. See:
# http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/signature-v4-examples.html#signature-v4-
# examples-python
def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode("utf-8"), hashlib.sha256).digest()

def getSignatureKey(key, date_stamp, regionName, serviceName):
    kDate = sign(('AWS4' + key).encode('utf-8'), date_stamp)
    kRegion = sign(kDate, regionName)
    kService = sign(kRegion, serviceName)
```

```

    kSigning = sign(kService, 'aws4_request')
    return kSigning

# Read AWS access key from env. variables or configuration file. Best practice is NOT
# to embed credentials in code.
access_key = os.environ.get('AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID')
secret_key = os.environ.get('AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY')
if access_key is None or secret_key is None:
    print('No access key is available.')
    sys.exit()

# Create a date for headers and the credential string
t = datetime.datetime.utcnow()
amz_date = t.strftime('%Y%m%dT%H%M%SZ')
date_stamp = t.strftime('%Y%m%d') # Date w/o time, used in credential scope


# ***** TASK 1: CREATE A CANONICAL REQUEST *****
# http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4-create-canonical-request.html

# Step 1 is to define the verb (GET, POST, etc.)--already done.

# Step 2: Create canonical URI--the part of the URI from domain to query
# string (use '/' if no path)
canonical_uri = '/'

## Step 3: Create the canonical query string. In this example, request
# parameters are passed in the body of the request and the query string
# is blank.
canonical_querystring = ''

# Step 4: Create the canonical headers. Header names must be trimmed
# and lowercase, and sorted in code point order from low to high.
# Note that there is a trailing \n.
canonical_headers = 'content-type:' + content_type + '\n' + 'host:' + host + '\n' + 'x-amz-
date:' + amz_date + '\n' + 'x-amz-target:' + amz_target + '\n'

# Step 5: Create the list of signed headers. This lists the headers
# in the canonical_headers list, delimited with ";" and in alpha order.
# Note: The request can include any headers; canonical_headers and
# signed_headers include those that you want to be included in the
# hash of the request. "Host" and "x-amz-date" are always required.
# For DynamoDB, content-type and x-amz-target are also required.
signed_headers = 'content-type;host;x-amz-date;x-amz-target'

# Step 6: Create payload hash. In this example, the payload (body of
# the request) contains the request parameters.
payload_hash = hashlib.sha256(request_parameters.encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()

# Step 7: Combine elements to create canonical request
canonical_request = method + '\n' + canonical_uri + '\n' + canonical_querystring + '\n' +
    canonical_headers + '\n' + signed_headers + '\n' + payload_hash


# ***** TASK 2: CREATE THE STRING TO SIGN*****
# Match the algorithm to the hashing algorithm you use, either SHA-1 or
# SHA-256 (recommended)
algorithm = 'AWS4-HMAC-SHA256'
credential_scope = date_stamp + '/' + region + '/' + service + '/' + 'aws4_request'
string_to_sign = algorithm + '\n' + amz_date + '\n' + credential_scope + '\n' +
    hashlib.sha256(canonical_request.encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()

# ***** TASK 3: CALCULATE THE SIGNATURE *****
# Create the signing key using the function defined above.
signing_key = getSignatureKey(secret_key, date_stamp, region, service)

```

```
# Sign the string_to_sign using the signing_key
signature = hmac.new(signing_key, (string_to_sign).encode('utf-8'),
    hashlib.sha256).hexdigest()

# ***** TASK 4: ADD SIGNING INFORMATION TO THE REQUEST *****
# Put the signature information in a header named Authorization.
authorization_header = algorithm + ' ' + 'Credential=' + access_key + '/' +
    credential_scope + ', ' + 'SignedHeaders=' + signed_headers + ', ' + 'Signature=' +
    signature

# For DynamoDB, the request can include any headers, but MUST include "host", "x-amz-date",
# "x-amz-target", "content-type", and "Authorization". Except for the authorization
# header, the headers must be included in the canonical_headers and signed_headers values,
# as
# noted earlier. Order here is not significant.
# # Python note: The 'host' header is added automatically by the Python 'requests' library.
headers = {'Content-Type':content_type,
    'X-Amz-Date':amz_date,
    'X-Amz-Target':amz_target,
    'Authorization':authorization_header}

# ***** SEND THE REQUEST *****
print('\nBEGIN REQUEST+*****')
print('Request URL = ' + endpoint)

r = requests.post(endpoint, data=request_parameters, headers=headers)

print('\nRESPONSE+*****')
print('Response code: %d\n' % r.status_code)
print(r.text)
```

## Using GET with Authentication Information in the Query String (Python)

The following example shows how to make a request using the IAM query API without [SDK for Python \(Boto 3\)](#). The request makes a GET request and passes parameters and signing information using the query string.

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.
#
# ABOUT THIS PYTHON SAMPLE: This sample is part of the AWS General Reference
# Signing AWS API Requests top available at
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4-signed-request-examples.html
#
# AWS Version 4 signing example
# IAM API (CreateUser)
```

```
# See: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4_signing.html
# This version makes a GET request and passes request parameters
# and authorization information in the query string
import sys, os, base64, datetime, hashlib, hmac, urllib
import requests # pip install requests

# ***** REQUEST VALUES *****
method = 'GET'
service = 'iam'
host = 'iam.amazonaws.com'
region = 'us-east-1'
endpoint = 'https://iam.amazonaws.com'

# Key derivation functions. See:
# http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/signature-v4-examples.html#signature-v4-examples-python
def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode('utf-8'), hashlib.sha256).digest()

def getSignatureKey(key, dateStamp, regionName, serviceName):
    kDate = sign(('AWS4' + key).encode('utf-8'), dateStamp)
    kRegion = sign(kDate, regionName)
    kService = sign(kRegion, serviceName)
    kSigning = sign(kService, 'aws4_request')
    return kSigning

# Read AWS access key from env. variables or configuration file. Best practice is NOT
# to embed credentials in code.
access_key = os.environ.get('AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID')
secret_key = os.environ.get('AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY')
if access_key is None or secret_key is None:
    print('No access key is available.')
    sys.exit()

# Create a date for headers and the credential string
t = datetime.datetime.utcnow()
amz_date = t.strftime('%Y%m%dT%H%M%S') # Format date as YYYYMMDD'T'HHMMSS'Z'
datestamp = t.strftime('%Y%m%d') # Date w/o time, used in credential scope

# ***** TASK 1: CREATE A CANONICAL REQUEST *****
# http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4-create-canonical-request.html

# Because almost all information is being passed in the query string,
# the order of these steps is slightly different than examples that
# use an authorization header.

# Step 1: Define the verb (GET, POST, etc.)--already done.

# Step 2: Create canonical URI--the part of the URI from domain to query
# string (use '/' if no path)
canonical_uri = '/'

# Step 3: Create the canonical headers and signed headers. Header names
# must be trimmed and lowercase, and sorted in code point order from
# low to high. Note trailing \n in canonical_headers.
# signed_headers is the list of headers that are being included
# as part of the signing process. For requests that use query strings,
# only "host" is included in the signed headers.
canonical_headers = 'host:' + host + '\n'
signed_headers = 'host'

# Match the algorithm to the hashing algorithm you use, either SHA-1 or
# SHA-256 (recommended)
algorithm = 'AWS4-HMAC-SHA256'
```

```
credential_scope = datestamp + '/' + region + '/' + service + '/' + 'aws4_request'

# Step 4: Create the canonical query string. In this example, request
# parameters are in the query string. Query string values must
# be URL-encoded (space=%20). The parameters must be sorted by name.
# use urllib.parse.quote_plus() if using Python 3
canonical_querystring = 'Action=CreateUser&UserName=NewUser&Version=2010-05-08'
canonical_querystring += '&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256'
canonical_querystring += '&X-Amz-Credential=' + urllib.quote_plus(access_key + '/' +
    credential_scope)
canonical_querystring += '&X-Amz-Date=' + amz_date
canonical_querystring += '&X-Amz-Expires=30'
canonical_querystring += '&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=' + signed_headers

# Step 5: Create payload hash. For GET requests, the payload is an
# empty string ("").
payload_hash = hashlib.sha256('').encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()

# Step 6: Combine elements to create canonical request
canonical_request = method + '\n' + canonical_uri + '\n' + canonical_querystring + '\n' +
    canonical_headers + '\n' + signed_headers + '\n' + payload_hash

# ***** TASK 2: CREATE THE STRING TO SIGN*****
string_to_sign = algorithm + '\n' + amz_date + '\n' + credential_scope + '\n' +
    hashlib.sha256(canonical_request.encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()

# ***** TASK 3: CALCULATE THE SIGNATURE *****
# Create the signing key
signing_key = getSignatureKey(secret_key, datestamp, region, service)

# Sign the string_to_sign using the signing_key
signature = hmac.new(signing_key, (string_to_sign).encode("utf-8"),
    hashlib.sha256).hexdigest()

# ***** TASK 4: ADD SIGNING INFORMATION TO THE REQUEST *****
# The auth information can be either in a query string
# value or in a header named Authorization. This code shows how to put
# everything into a query string.
canonical_querystring += '&X-Amz-Signature=' + signature

# ***** SEND THE REQUEST *****
# The 'host' header is added automatically by the Python 'request' lib. But it
# must exist as a header in the request.
request_url = endpoint + "?" + canonical_querystring

print('\nBEGIN REQUEST++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++')
print('Request URL = ' + request_url)
r = requests.get(request_url)

print('\nRESPONSE++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++')
print('Response code: %d\n' % r.status_code)
print(r.text)
```

## Signature Version 4 Test Suite

To assist you in the development of an AWS client that supports Signature Version 4, you can use the files in the test suite to ensure your code is performing each step of the signing process correctly.

To get the test suite, download [aws-sig-v4-test-suite.zip](#).

### Topics

- [Credential Scope and Secret Key \(p. 274\)](#)
- [Example—A Simple GET Request with Parameters \(p. 274\)](#)

Each test group contains five files that you can use to validate each of the tasks described in [Signature Version 4 Signing Process \(p. 243\)](#). The following list describes the contents of each file.

- *file-name*.req—the web request to be signed.
- *file-name*.creq—the resulting canonical request.
- *file-name*.sts—the resulting string to sign.
- *file-name*.authz—the Authorization header.
- *file-name*.sreq—the signed request.

## Credential Scope and Secret Key

The examples in the test suite use the following credential scope:

```
AKIDEXAMPLE/20150830/us-east-1/service/aws4_request
```

The example secret key used for signing is:

```
wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG+bPxrFiCYEXAMPLEKEY
```

## Example—A Simple GET Request with Parameters

The following example shows the web request to be signed from the `get-vanilla-query-order-key-case.req` file. This is the original request.

```
GET /?Param2=value2&Param1=value1 HTTP/1.1
Host:example.amazonaws.com
X-Amz-Date:20150830T123600Z
```

### Task 1: Create a Canonical Request

In the steps outlined in [Task 1: Create a Canonical Request for Signature Version 4 \(p. 250\)](#), change the request in the `get-vanilla-query-order-key-case.req` file.

```
GET /?Param2=value2&Param1=value1 HTTP/1.1
Host:example.amazonaws.com
X-Amz-Date:20150830T123600Z
```

This creates the canonical request in the `get-vanilla-query-order-key-case.creq` file.

```
GET
```

```
/
Param1=value1&Param2=value2
host:example.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20150830T123600Z

host;x-amz-date
e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

#### Notes

- The parameters are sorted alphabetically (by character code).
- The header names are lowercase.
- There is a line break between the x-amz-date header and the signed headers.
- The hash of the payload is the hash of the empty string.

## Task 2: Create a String to Sign

The hash of the canonical request returns the following value:

```
816cd5b414d056048ba4f7c5386d6e0533120fb1fcfa93762cf0fc39e2cf19e0
```

In the steps outlined in [Task 2: Create a String to Sign for Signature Version 4 \(p. 256\)](#), add the algorithm, request date, credential scope, and the canonical request hash to create the string to sign.

The result is the `get-vanilla-query-order-key-case.sts` file.

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
20150830T123600Z
20150830/us-east-1/service/aws4_request
816cd5b414d056048ba4f7c5386d6e0533120fb1fcfa93762cf0fc39e2cf19e0
```

#### Notes

- The date on the second line matches the x-amz-date header, as well as the first element in the credential scope.
- The last line is the hex-encoded value for the hash of the canonical request.

## Task 3: Calculate the Signature

In the steps outlined in [Task 3: Calculate the Signature for AWS Signature Version 4 \(p. 258\)](#), create a signature with your signing key and the string to sign from the `get-vanilla-query-order-key-case.sts` file.

The result generates the contents in the `get-vanilla-query-order-key-case.authz` file.

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKIDEXAMPLE/20150830/us-east-1/
service/aws4_request, SignedHeaders=host;x-amz-date,
Signature=b97d918cfa904a5beff61c982a1b6f458b799221646efd99d3219ec94cdf2500
```

## Task 4: Add the Signing Information to the Request

In the steps outlined in [Task 4: Add the Signature to the HTTP Request \(p. 260\)](#), add the signing information generated in task 3 to the original request. For example, take the contents in the `get-vanilla-query-order-key-case.authz`, add it to the Authorization header, and then add the result to the `get-vanilla-query-order-key-case.req`.

This creates the signed request in the `get-vanilla-query-order-key-case.sreq` file.

```
GET /?Param2=value2&Param1=value1 HTTP/1.1
Host:example.amazonaws.com
X-Amz-Date:20150830T123600Z
Authorization: AWS4-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKIDEXAMPLE/20150830/
us-east-1/service/aws4_request, SignedHeaders=host;x-amz-date,
Signature=b97d918cfa904a5beff61c982a1b6f458b799221646efd99d3219ec94cdf2500
```



## Troubleshooting AWS Signature Version 4 Errors

### Topics

- [Troubleshooting AWS Signature Version 4 Canonicalization Errors \(p. 277\)](#)
- [Troubleshooting AWS Signature Version 4 Credential Scope Errors \(p. 278\)](#)
- [Troubleshooting AWS Signature Version 4 Key Signing Errors \(p. 279\)](#)

When you develop code that implements Signature Version 4, you might receive errors from AWS products that you test against. The errors typically come from an error in the canonicalization of the request, the incorrect derivation or use of the signing key, or a validation failure of signature-specific parameters sent along with the request.

## Troubleshooting AWS Signature Version 4 Canonicalization Errors

Consider the following request:

```
https://iam.amazonaws.com/?MaxItems=100
&Action=ListGroupsWithUser
&UserName=Test
&Version=2010-05-08
&X-Amz-Date=20120223T063000Z
&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20120223/us-east-1/iam/aws4_request
&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host
&X-Amz-Signature=<calculated value>
```

If you incorrectly calculate the canonical request or the string to sign, the signature verification step performed by the service fails. The following example is a typical error response, which includes the canonical string and the string to sign as computed by the service. You can troubleshoot your calculation error by comparing the returned strings with the canonical string and your calculated string to sign.

```
<ErrorResponse xmlns="https://iam.amazonaws.com/doc/2010-05-08/">
  <Error>
    <Type>Sender</Type>
    <Code>SignatureDoesNotMatch</Code>
    <Message>The request signature we calculated does not match the signature you provided.
    Check your AWS Secret Access Key and signing method. Consult the service documentation for
    details.

    The canonical string for this request should have been 'GET /
    Action=ListGroupsWithUser&MaxItems=100&UserName=Test&Version=2010-05-08&X-Amz-
    Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential
    =AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE%2F20120223%2Fus-east-1%2Fiam%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-
    Date=20120223T063000Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host
    host:iam.amazonaws.com

    host
    <hashed-value>'

    The String-to-Sign should have been
    'AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    20120223T063000Z
    20120223/us-east-1/iam/aws4_request
    <hashed-value>'
  </Message>
</Error>
  <RequestId>4ced6e96-5de8-11e1-aa78-a56908bdf8eb</RequestId>
```

```
</ErrorResponse>
```

For testing with an SDK, we recommend troubleshooting by verifying each derivation step against known values. For more information, see [Signature Version 4 Test Suite \(p. 274\)](#).

## Troubleshooting AWS Signature Version 4 Credential Scope Errors

AWS products validate credentials for proper scope; the credential parameter must specify the correct service, region, and date. For example, the following credential references the Amazon RDS service:

```
Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20120224/us-east-1/rds/aws4_request
```

If you use the same credentials to submit a request to IAM, you'll receive the following error response:

```
<ErrorResponse xmlns="https://iam.amazonaws.com/doc/2010-05-08/">
  <Error>
    <Type>Sender</Type>
    <Code>SignatureDoesNotMatch</Code>
    <Message>Credential should be scoped to correct service: 'iam'. </Message>
  </Error>
  <RequestId>aa0da9de-5f2b-11e1-a2c0-c1dc98b6c575</RequestId>
```

The credential must also specify the correct region. For example, the following credential for an IAM request incorrectly specifies the US West (N. California) region.

```
Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20120224/us-west-1/iam/aws4_request
```

If you use the credential to submit a request to IAM, which accepts only the `us-east-1` region specification, you'll receive the following response:

```
comma-separated<ErrorResponse xmlns="https://iam.amazonaws.com/doc/2010-05-08/">
  <Error>
    <Type>Sender</Type>
    <Code>SignatureDoesNotMatch</Code>
    <Message>Credential should be scoped to a valid region, not 'us-west-1'. </Message>
  </Error>
  <RequestId>8e229682-5f27-11e1-88f2-4b1b00f424ae</RequestId>
</ErrorResponse>
```

You'll receive the same type of invalid region response from AWS products that are available in multiple regions if you submit requests to a region that differs from the region specified in your credential scope.

The credential must also specify the correct region for the service and action in your request.

The date that you use as part of the credential must match the date value in the `x-amz-date` header. For example, the following `x-amz-date` header value does not match the date value used in the `Credential` parameter that follows it.

```
x-amz-date:"20120224T213559Z"
Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20120225/us-east-1/iam/aws4_request
```

If you use this pairing of `x-amz-date` header and credential, you'll receive the following error response:

```
<ErrorResponse xmlns="https://iam.amazonaws.com/doc/2010-05-08/">
```

```
<Error>
  <Type>Sender</Type>
  <Code>SignatureDoesNotMatch</Code>
  <Message>Date in Credential scope does not match YYYYMMDD from ISO-8601 version of date
from HTTP: '20120225' != '20120224', from '20120 224T213559Z'.</Message>
</Error>
  <RequestId>9d6ddd2b-5f2f-11e1-b901-a702cd369eb8</RequestId>
</ErrorResponse>
```

An expired signature can also generate an error response. For example, the following error response was generated due to an expired signature.

```
<ErrorResponse xmlns="https://iam.amazonaws.com/doc/2010-05-08/">
  <Error>
    <Type>Sender</Type>
    <Code>SignatureDoesNotMatch</Code>
    <Message>Signature expired: 20120306T074514Z is now earlier than 20120306T074556Z
(20120306T080056Z - 15 min.)</Message>
  </Error>
  <RequestId>fcc88440-5dec-11e1-b901-a702cd369eb8</RequestId>
</ErrorResponse>
```

## Troubleshooting AWS Signature Version 4 Key Signing Errors

Errors that are caused by an incorrect derivation of the signing key or improper use of cryptography are more difficult to troubleshoot. The error response will tell you that the signature does not match. If you verified that the canonical string and the string to sign are correct, the cause of the signature mismatch is most likely one of the two following issues:

- The secret access key does not match the access key ID that you specified in the `Credential` parameter.
- There is a problem with your key derivation code.

To check whether the secret key matches the access key ID, you can use your secret key and access key ID with a known working implementation. One way is to use one of the AWS SDKs to write a program that makes a simple request to AWS using the access key ID and secret access key that you want to use.

To check whether your key derivation code is correct, you can compare it to our example derivation code. For more information, see [Examples of How to Derive a Signing Key for Signature Version 4](#) (p. 263).

## Service-Specific Reference for Signature Version 4

To learn more about making and signing HTTP requests in the context of specific AWS services, see the documentation for the following services:

- [Amazon API Gateway](#)
- [Amazon CloudSearch](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch](#)
- [AWS Data Pipeline](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud](#) (Amazon EC2)
- [Amazon Elastic Transcoder](#)
- [Amazon S3 Glacier](#)
- [Amazon Mobile Analytics](#)
- [Amazon Relational Database Service](#) (Amazon RDS)
- [Amazon Simple Email Service](#) (Amazon SES)
- [Amazon Simple Queue Service](#) (Amazon SQS)
- [Amazon Simple Storage Service](#) (Amazon S3)
- [Amazon Simple Workflow Service](#) (Amazon SWF)
- [AWS WAF](#)

## Signature Version 2 Signing Process

You can use Signature Version 2 to sign API requests. However, we recommend that you sign your request with Signature Version 4. For more information, see [Signature Version 4 Signing Process \(p. 243\)](#).

## Supported Regions and Services

You can use Signature Version 2 to sign API requests for some AWS services in some AWS Regions. Otherwise, you must use Signature Version 4 to sign API requests.

### Regions that Support Signature Version 2

- US East (N. Virginia) Region
- US West (N. California) Region
- US West (Oregon) Region
- EU (Ireland) Region
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region
- Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region
- Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region
- South America (São Paulo) Region

### Services that Support Signature Version 2

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
- AWS CloudFormation
- Amazon CloudWatch
- AWS Elastic Beanstalk

- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- Elastic Load Balancing
- Amazon EMR
- Amazon ElastiCache
- AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- AWS Import/Export
- Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
- Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
- Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- Amazon SimpleDB

## Components of a Query Request for Signature Version 2

AWS requires that each HTTP or HTTPS Query request formatted for Signature Version 2 contains the following:

### Endpoint

Also known as the host part of an HTTP request. This is the DNS name of the computer where you send the Query request. This is different for each AWS region. For the list of endpoints for each service, see [AWS Regions and Endpoints \(p. 2\)](#).

### Action

The action you want a web service to perform. This value determines the parameters used in the request.

### AWSAccessKeyId

A value distributed by AWS when you sign up for an AWS account.

### SignatureMethod

The hash-based protocol used to calculate the signature. This can be either HMAC-SHA1 or HMAC-SHA256 for Signature Version 2.

### SignatureVersion

The version of the AWS signature protocol.

### Timestamp

The time at which you make the request. Include this in the Query request to help prevent third parties from intercepting your request.

### Required and optional parameters

Each action has a set of required and optional parameters that define the API call.

### Signature

The calculated value that ensures the signature is valid and has not been tampered.

The following is an example Amazon EMR Query request formatted as an HTTPS GET request.

- The endpoint, `elasticmapreduce.amazonaws.com`, is the default endpoint and maps to the region `us-east-1`.
- The action is `DescribeJobFlows`, which requests information about one or more job flows.

**Note**

In the actual Query request, there are no spaces or newline characters. The request is a continuous line of text. The version below is formatted for human readability.

```
https://elasticmapreduce.amazonaws.com?
&AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
&Action=DescribeJobFlows
&SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256
&SignatureVersion=2
&Timestamp=2011-10-03T15%3A19%3A30
&Version=2009-03-31
&Signature=calculated value
```

## How to Generate a Signature Version 2 for a Query Request

Web service requests are sent across the Internet and are vulnerable to tampering. To check that the request has not been altered, AWS calculates the signature to determine if any of the parameters or parameter values were changed en route. AWS requires a signature as part of every request.

**Note**

Be sure to URI encode the request. For example, blank spaces in your request should be encoded as %20. Although an unencoded space is normally allowed by the HTTP protocol specification, unencoded characters create an invalid signature in your Query request. Do *not* encode spaces as a plus sign (+) as this will cause errors.

The following topics describe the steps needed to calculate a signature using AWS Signature Version 2.

### Task 1: Format the Query Request

Before you can sign the Query request, format the request in a standardized (canonical) format. This is needed because the different ways to format a Query request will result in different HMAC signatures. Format the request in a canonical format before signing. This ensures your application and AWS will calculate the same signature for a request.

To create the string to sign, you concatenate the Query request components. The following example generates the string to sign for the following call to the Amazon EMR API.

```
https://elasticmapreduce.amazonaws.com?
Action=DescribeJobFlows
&Version=2009-03-31
&AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
&SignatureVersion=2
&SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256
&Timestamp=2011-10-03T15:19:30
```

**Note**

In the preceding request, the last four parameters (AWSAccessKeyId through Timestamp) are called authentication parameters. They're required in every Signature Version 2 request. AWS uses them to identify who is sending the request and whether to grant the requested access.

#### To create the string to sign (Signature Version 2)

1. Start with the request method (either GET or POST), followed by a newline character. For human readability, the newline character is represented as \n.

```
GET\n
```

2. Add the HTTP host header (endpoint) in lowercase, followed by a newline character. The port information is omitted if it is the standard port for the protocol (port 80 for HTTP and port 443 for HTTPS), but included if it is a nonstandard port.

```
elasticmapreduce.amazonaws.com\n
```

3. Add the URL-encoded version of each path segment of the URI, which is everything between the HTTP host header to the question mark character (?) that begins the query string parameters, followed by a newline character. Don't encode the forward slash (/) that delimits each path segment.

In this example, if the absolute path is empty, use a forward slash (/).

```
/\n
```

4.
  - a. Add the query string components, as UTF-8 characters which are URL encoded (hexadecimal characters must be uppercase). You do not encode the initial question mark character (?) in the request. For more information, see [RFC 3986](#).
  - b. Sort the query string components by byte order. Byte ordering is case sensitive. AWS sorts these components based on the raw bytes.

For example, this is the original order for the query string components.

```
Action=DescribeJobFlows
Version=2009-03-31
AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
SignatureVersion=2
SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256
Timestamp=2011-10-03T15%3A19%3A30
```

The query string components would be reorganized as the following:

```
AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
Action=DescribeJobFlows
SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256
SignatureVersion=2
Timestamp=2011-10-03T15%3A19%3A30
Version=2009-03-31
```

- c. Separate parameter names from their values with the equal sign character (=), even if the value is empty. Separate parameter and value pairs with the ampersand character (&). Concatenate the parameters and their values to make one long string with no spaces. Spaces within a parameter value are allowed, but must be URL encoded as %20. In the concatenated string, period characters (.) are not escaped. RFC 3986 considers the period character an unreserved character, so it is not URL encoded.

**Note**

[RFC 3986](#) does not specify what happens with ASCII control characters, extended UTF-8 characters, and other characters reserved by [RFC 1738](#). Since any values may be passed into a string value, these other characters should be percent encoded as %XY where X and Y are uppercase hex characters. Extended UTF-8 characters take the form %XY%ZA... (this handles multibytes).

The following example shows the query string components, with the parameters concatenated with the ampersand character (&), and sorted by byte order.

```
AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE&Action=DescribeJobFlows&SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256&SignatureVersion=2
```

5. To construct the finished canonical request, combine all the components from each step. As shown, each component ends with a newline character.

```
GET\nelasticmapreduce.amazonaws.com\n/>\nAWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE&Action=DescribeJobFlows&SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256&SignatureVersion=2
```

## Task 2: Calculate the Signature

After you've created the canonical string as described in [Task 1: Format the Query Request \(p. 282\)](#), calculate the signature by creating a hash-based message authentication code (HMAC) that uses either the HMAC-SHA1 or HMAC-SHA256 protocols. The HMAC-SHA256 is preferred.

In this example, the signature is calculated with the following canonical string and secret key as inputs to a keyed hash function:

- Canonical query string:

```
GET\nelasticmapreduce.amazonaws.com\n/>\nAWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE&Action=DescribeJobFlows&SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256&SignatureVersion=2
```

- Sample secret key:

```
wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
```

The resulting signature must be base-64 encoded.

```
i91nKc4PWA0JJIdXwz9HxZCJDdiy6cf%2FMj6vPxyYIs%3D
```

Add the resulting value to the query request as a `Signature` parameter. When you add this parameter to the request, you must URI encode it just like any other parameter. You can use the signed request in an HTTP or HTTPS call.

```
https://elasticmapreduce.amazonaws.com?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE&Action=DescribeJobFlows&SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256&SignatureVersion=2&Signature=i91nKc4PWA0JJIdXwz9HxZCJDdiy6cf%2FMj6vPxyYIs%3D
```

### Note

You can use temporary security credentials provided by AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to sign a request. The process is the same as using long-term credentials, but requests require an additional parameter for the security token.



The following request uses a temporary access key ID and the `SecurityToken` parameter.

### Example Example request with temporary security credentials

```
https://sdb.amazonaws.com/  
?Action=GetAttributes  
&AWSAccessKeyId=access-key-from-AWS Security Token Service  
&DomainName=MyDomain  
&ItemName=MyItem  
&SignatureVersion=2  
&SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256  
&Timestamp=2010-01-25T15%3A03%3A07-07%3A00  
&Version=2009-04-15  
&Signature=signature-calculated-using-the-temporary-access-key  
&SecurityToken=session-token
```

For more information, see the following resources:

- The [Amazon EMR Developer Guide](#) has information about Amazon EMR API calls.
- The API documentation for each service has information about requirements and specific parameters for an action.
- The AWS SDKs offer functions to generate Query request signatures. To see an example using the AWS SDK for Java, see [Using the Java SDK to Sign a Query Request \(p. 286\)](#).

## Troubleshooting Request Signatures Version 2

This section describes some error codes you might see when you are initially developing code to generate the signature to sign Query requests.

### SignatureDoesNotMatch Signing Error in a web service

The following error response is returned when a web service attempts to validate the request signature by recalculating the signature value and generates a value that does not match the signature you appended to the request. This can occur because the request was altered between the time you sent it and the time it reached a web service endpoint (which is what the signature is designed to detect) or because the signature was calculated improperly. A common cause of the following error message is not properly creating the string to sign, such as forgetting to URL-encode characters such as the colon (:) and the forward slash (/) in Amazon S3 bucket names.

```
<ErrorResponse xmlns="http://elasticmapreduce.amazonaws.com/doc/2009-03-31">  
  <Error>  
    <Type>Sender</Type>  
    <Code>SignatureDoesNotMatch</Code>  
    <Message>The request signature we calculated does not match the signature you  
    provided.  
    Check your AWS Secret Access Key and signing method.  
    Consult the service documentation for details.</Message>  
  </Error>  
  <RequestId>7589637b-e4b0-11e0-95d9-639f87241c66</RequestId>  
</ErrorResponse>
```

### IncompleteSignature Signing Error in a web service

The following error indicates that signature is missing information or has been improperly formed.

```
<ErrorResponse xmlns="http://elasticmapreduce.amazonaws.com/doc/2009-03-31">
  <Error>
    <Type>Sender</Type>
    <Code>IncompleteSignature</Code>
    <Message>Request must contain a signature that conforms to AWS standards</Message>
  </Error>
  <RequestId>7146d0dd-e48e-11e0-a276-bd10ea0cbb74</RequestId>
</ErrorResponse>
```

## Using the Java SDK to Sign a Query Request

The following example uses the `amazon.webservices.common` package of the AWS SDK for Java to generate an AWS Signature Version 2 Query request signature. To do so, it creates an RFC 2104-compliant HMAC signature. For more information about HMAC, see [HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication](#).

### Note

Java is used as an example implementation. You can use the programming language of your choice to implement the HMAC algorithm to sign Query requests.

```
import java.security.SignatureException;
import javax.crypto.Mac;
import javax.crypto.spec.SecretKeySpec;
import com.amazonaws.util.*;

/**
 * This class defines common routines for generating
 * authentication signatures for AWS Platform requests.
 */
public class Signature {
    private static final String HMAC_SHA256_ALGORITHM = "HmacSHA256";

    /**
     * Computes RFC 2104-compliant HMAC signature.
     * @param data
     * The signed data.
     * @param key
     * The signing key.
     * @return
     * The Base64-encoded RFC 2104-compliant HMAC signature.
     * @throws
     * java.security.SignatureException when signature generation fails
     */
    public static String calculateRFC2104HMAC(String data, String key)
        throws java.security.SignatureException
    {
        String result;
        try {
            // Get an hmac_sha256 key from the raw key bytes.
            SecretKeySpec signingKey = new SecretKeySpec(key.getBytes("UTF-8"),
                HMAC_SHA256_ALGORITHM);

            // Get an hmac_sha256 Mac instance and initialize with the signing key.
            Mac mac = Mac.getInstance(HMAC_SHA256_ALGORITHM);
            mac.init(signingKey);

            // Compute the hmac on input data bytes.
            byte[] rawHmac = mac.doFinal(data.getBytes("UTF-8"));

            // Base64-encode the hmac by using the utility in the SDK
            result = BinaryUtils.toBase64(rawHmac);
        }
    }
}
```

```
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            throw new SignatureException("Failed to generate HMAC : " + e.getMessage());  
        }  
        return result;  
    }  
}
```

# AWS Service Limits

The following tables provide the default limits, also referred to as quotas, for AWS services for an AWS account. Unless otherwise noted, each limit is Region-specific. Many services contain limits that cannot be changed. For more information about the limits for a specific service, see the documentation for that service, or check out the [Service Quotas console](#).

Service Quotas is an AWS service that helps you manage your quotas, or limits, for over 90 AWS services from one location. Along with looking up the quota values, you can request quota increase from the Service Quotas console.

[AWS Trusted Advisor](#) offers a Service Limits check (in the Performance category) that displays your usage and limits for some aspects of some services. For more information, see [Service Limits Check Questions](#) in the Trusted Advisor FAQs.

We recommend you use the [Service Quotas console](#) to request limit, or quota, increases. If your service is not yet available in Service Quotas, use the following steps to request an increase. These increases are not granted immediately, so it may take a couple of days for your increase to become effective.

## To request a limit increase

1. Open the [AWS Support Center](#) page, sign in if necessary, and choose **Create case**.
2. Choose **Service limit increase**.
3. Complete the form. If this request is urgent, choose **Phone** as the method of contact instead of **Web**.
4. Choose **Submit**.

## Alexa for Business Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of conference appliances	10,000
Maximum number of gateways	100
Maximum number of rooms	10,000
Maximum number of devices	100,000 (10 per room)
Maximum number of users	10,000
Maximum number of skills	100 (25 per skill group)
Maximum number of skill groups	1,000
Maximum number of profiles	100

## Amazon API Gateway Limits

The following limits apply to configuring and running an API in Amazon API Gateway and can be increased upon request to optimize performances of a deployed API in Amazon API Gateway.

Resource or Operation	Default Limit
Throttle rate per account per Region	10000 request per second (rps) with an additional burst capacity provided by the <a href="#">token bucket algorithm</a> , using a maximum bucket capacity of 5000 requests.  <b>Note</b> The burst limit is determined by the API Gateway service team based on the overall RPS limits for the account. It is not a limit that a customer can control or request changes to.
API keys per account per Region	500
Lambda authorizers per API	10
Client certificates per account per Region	60
Documentation parts per API	2000
Resources per API	300
Stages per API	10
Usage plans per account per Region	300
Usage plans per API key	10
VPC links per account per Region	20

All of the per API limits can only be increased on specific APIs.

For more information about these and other limits, see [Limits in Amazon API Gateway](#) in the *API Gateway Developer Guide*.

## Application Auto Scaling Limits

Item	Default Limit	Notes
Maximum number of scalable targets per resource type	Amazon DynamoDB: 2000  All other resource types: 500	Make sure that you specify the type of resource with your request for a limit increase, for example, Amazon ECS or DynamoDB.*
Maximum number of scaling policies per scalable target	50	
Maximum number of scheduled actions per scalable target	200	
Maximum number of step adjustments per scaling policy	20	

\* For a complete list of resource types, see the [Application Auto Scaling User Guide](#).

## AWS Application Discovery Service Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Inactive agents heartbeating but not collecting data	10,000
Active agents sending data to the service	250
Total collected data for all agents, per day	10 GB
Data storage duration before being purged	90 days

## AWS App Mesh Service Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of meshes per account	15
Maximum number of virtual services per mesh	200
Maximum number of virtual nodes per mesh	20
Maximum number of virtual routers per mesh	20
Maximum number of routes per virtual router	20
Maximum number of weighted targets per route	10

## Amazon AppStream 2.0 Limits

### Default Limits Per Region Per Account

Resource	Default Limit
Stacks	5
Fleets	5
Streaming instances	5 *
Images	5
Image builders	5 †
Users	5

\* This is the total limit across all instance families. Certain instance families have additional limits. For the Graphics Desktop and Graphics Pro instance families, the default limit is 0. For the Graphics Design instance family, the default limit is 2.

† This is the total limit across all instance families. Certain instance families have additional limits. For the Graphics Desktop and Graphics Pro instance families, the default limit is 0. For the Graphics Design instance family, the default limit is 1.

## AWS AppSync Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of APIs per Region	25 per account You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
Maximum number of API keys	50 per API
Maximum schema document size	1 MB
Functions per pipeline resolver	10
Throttle rate per GraphQL API	1,000 queries per second You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
Maximum GraphQL query execution timeout	30 seconds
Maximum evaluated resolver template size	5 MB
Maximum request/response mapping template size	64 KB
Maximum subscription payload size	128 KB
Maximum number of iterations in <code>#foreach . . . #end</code> loop in mapping templates	1000

## Amazon Athena Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Number of DDL queries you can submit at the same time. DDL queries include <code>CREATE TABLE</code> and <code>CREATE TABLE ADD PARTITION</code> queries.	20
Number of DML queries you can submit at the same time. DML queries include <code>SELECT</code> and <code>CREATE TABLE AS (CTAS)</code> queries.	20
Query timeout	30 minutes
Maximum allowed query string length	262144 bytes

Athena APIs have the following default limits for the number of calls to the API per account (not per query):

API Name	Default Number of Calls per Second	Burst Capacity
BatchGetNamedQuery, ListNamedQueries, ListQueryExecutions	5	up to 10
CreateNamedQuery, DeleteNamedQuery, GetNamedQuery	5	up to 20
BatchGetQueryExecution	20	up to 40
StartQueryExecution, StopQueryExecution	20	up to 80
GetQueryExecution, GetQueryResults	100	up to 200

For example, for `StartQueryExecution`, you can make up to 20 calls per second. In addition, if this API is not called for 4 seconds, your account accumulates a *burst capacity* of up to 80 calls. In this case, your application can make up to 80 calls to this API in burst mode.

If you use any of these APIs and exceed the default limit for the number of calls per second, or the burst capacity in your account, the Athena API issues an error similar to the following: `""ClientError: An error occurred (ThrottlingException) when calling the <API_name> operation: Rate exceeded."` Reduce the number of calls per second, or the burst capacity for the API for this account. You can contact AWS Support to [request a limit increase](#).

For information about limits for databases, tables, and partitions, see [AWS Glue Limits \(p. 319\)](#). If you have not migrated to AWS Glue Data Catalog, the number of partitions per table is 20,000.

## AWS Auto Scaling Limits

Following are the limits for AWS Auto Scaling. To request a limit increase, use the [Auto Scaling Limits form](#).

Item	Default Limit	Notes
Maximum number of scalable resources per resource type	Amazon DynamoDB: 2000 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups: 200 All other resource types: 500	Make sure that you specify the type of resource with your request for a limit increase, for example, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon ECS, or DynamoDB.*
Maximum number of scaling plans	100	
Maximum number of scaling instructions per scaling plan	500	
Maximum number of target tracking configurations per scaling instruction	10	

\* For a complete list of resource types, see the [AWS Auto Scaling User Guide](#).



## Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Limits

Following are the limits for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. To request a limit increase, use the [Auto Scaling Limits form](#).

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of launch configurations per Region	200
Maximum number of Auto Scaling groups per Region	200
Maximum number of scaling policies per Auto Scaling group	50
Maximum number of scheduled actions per Auto Scaling group	125
Maximum number of lifecycle hooks per Auto Scaling group	50
Maximum number of SNS topics per Auto Scaling group	10
Maximum number of classic load balancers per Auto Scaling group	50
Maximum number of target groups per Auto Scaling group	50
Maximum number of step adjustments per scaling policy	20

For additional limits and information about viewing your current limits, see [Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Limits](#) in the *Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide*.

## AWS Backup Limits

API Name	Default Number of Calls Per Second
CreateBackupPlan	5
CreateBackupSelection	
DeleteBackupPlan	
DeleteBackupSelection	
DeleteBackupVault	
DeleteBackupVaultAccessPolicy	
DeleteBackupVaultNotifications	
DescribeBackupVault	
ExportBackupPlanTemplate	
GetBackupPlanFromJSON	
GetBackupPlanFromTemplate	
PutBackupVaultNotifications	

API Name	Default Number of Calls Per Second
StartBackupJob	
StartRestoreJob	
StopBackupJob	
TagResource	
UntagResource	
UpdateBackupPlan	
UpdateRecoveryPointLifecycle	
DeleteRecoveryPoint	10
DescribeProtectedResource	
DescribeBackupJob	15
DescribeRecoveryPoint	
DescribeRestoreJob	
GetBackupPlan	
GetBackupSelection	
GetBackupVaultAccessPolicy	
GetBackupVaultNotifications	
GetRecoveryPointRestoreMetadata	
GetSupportedResourceTypes	
ListBackupJobs	20
ListBackupPlans	
ListBackupPlanTemplates	
ListBackupPlanVersions	
ListBackupSelections	
ListBackupVaults	
ListProtectedResources	
ListRecoveryPointByResource	
ListRecoveryPointsByBackupVault	
ListRecoveryPointsByResource	
ListRestoreJobs	
ListTags	

API Name	Default Number of Calls Per Second
Sum of All API Calls	50

If you regularly receive throttling exceptions, consider using a rate limiter.

To request an increase in these limits, create a case with the [AWS Support Center](#).

For additional information about limits for AWS Backup, see [Limits](#) in the *AWS Backup Developer Guide*.

## AWS Batch Limits

AWS Batch does not have any default service limits that you can increase. For more information about service limits for AWS Batch, see [Service Limits](#) in the *AWS Batch User Guide*.

## Billing and Cost Management Limits

Billing and Cost Management has no increaseable limits. For more information, see [Limits in AWS Billing and Cost Management](#).

## AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) Limits

Item	Default Limit
Number of ACM certificates	1000
Number of ACM certificates per year (last 365 days)	Twice your account limit
Number of imported certificates	1000
Number of imported certificates per year (last 365 days)	Twice your account limit
Number of domain names per ACM certificate	10
Number of private CAs	10
Number of private certificates per CA (lifetime)	1,000,000

For more information about these limits, see [Limits](#) in the *AWS Certificate Manager User Guide*.

## AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority (ACM PCA) Limits

Item	Default Limit
Number of private CAs	10

Item	Default Limit
Number of private certificates per CA (lifetime)	1,000,000
Number of revoked private certificates per private CA (lifetime)	1,000,000

For more information about these limits, see [Limits](#) in the *AWS Certificate Manager User Guide*.

## Amazon Chime Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Amazon Chime Voice Connectors per account	3
Amazon Chime provisioned phone numbers per account	25
Calls per second for each Amazon Chime Voice Connector	1

## AWS Cloud9 Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Adjustable
Maximum number of AWS Cloud9 EC2 development environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 100 per user</li><li>• 200 per account</li></ul>	Yes
Maximum number of SSH environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 100 per user</li><li>• 200 per account</li></ul>	Yes
Maximum number of members in an environment	<p>The maximum number of members is equal to the memory of the instance for that environment divided by 60 MB, with results rounded down. For example, an instance with 1 GiB of memory can have a maximum of 17 members (which is 1 GiB divided by 60 MB, rounded down).</p> <p>If AWS Cloud9 cannot determine the memory of an instance, it defaults to a maximum of 8 users for each environment associated with that instance.</p> <p>The absolute maximum number of members for an environment is 25.</p>	No <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> You can move an environment to attempt to increase the maximum number of members. However, the absolute maximum number of members for an environment is still 25. For more information, see [Moving an Environment](#) in the *AWS Cloud9 User Guide*.

For more information about these limits, see [Limits](#) in the *AWS Cloud9 User Guide*.

## AWS CloudFormation Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Stacks	200
Stack sets	20
Stack instances per stack set	500

For more information about these limits, see [AWS CloudFormation Limits](#) in the *AWS CloudFormation User Guide*.

## Amazon CloudFront Limits

### General Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Data transfer rate per distribution	40 Gbps
Requests per second per distribution	100,000
Web distributions per account	200
RTMP distributions per account	100
Alternate domain names (CNAMEs) per distribution	100
Origins per distribution	25
Origin access identities per account	100
Cache behaviors per distribution	25
Whitelisted headers per cache behavior	10
Whitelisted cookies per cache behavior	10
SSL certificates per account when serving HTTPS requests using dedicated IP addresses (no limit when serving HTTPS requests using SNI)	2
Custom headers that you can have Amazon CloudFront forward to the origin	10 name–value
Whitelisted query strings per cache behavior	For more information, see <a href="#">Moving an Environment</a> in the <i>AWS Cloud9 User Guide</i> .

Resource	Default Limit
Response timeout per origin	For more information, see <a href="#">Response Timeout</a> in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> .

#### Lambda@Edge Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Distributions per AWS account that you can create triggers for	25
Triggers per distribution	25
Requests per second	10,000
Concurrent executions	1,000

For more information about these limits, see [Limits](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

## AWS CloudHSM Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Clusters	4
HSMs	6

For more information about these limits, see [Limits](#) in the *AWS CloudHSM User Guide*.

## AWS CloudHSM Classic Limits

Resource	Default Limit
HSM appliances	3
High-availability partition groups	20

For more information about these limits, see [Limits](#) in the *AWS CloudHSM Classic User Guide*.

## AWS Cloud Map Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Namespaces	50 per AWS Region *
Services	1,000 per namespace

Resource	Default Limit
Instances	2,000 per namespace
Instances	1,000 per service

\* When you create a namespace, we automatically create a Route 53 hosted zone. This hosted zone counts against the limit on the number of hosted zones that you can create with an AWS account. See [Amazon Route 53 Limits \(p. 361\)](#).

For more information about these limits, see [AWS Cloud Map Limits](#) in the *AWS Cloud Map Developer Guide*.

## Amazon CloudSearch Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Partitions	10
Search instances	50

For more information about these limits, see [Understanding Amazon CloudSearch Limits](#) in the *Amazon CloudSearch Developer Guide*.

## AWS CloudTrail Limits

CloudTrail has no increaseable limits. For more information, see [Limits in AWS CloudTrail](#).

## Amazon CloudWatch Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Comments
Alarms	10 per month per customer for free. 5000 per Region per account.	For the 5000 per Region per account limit, you can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
<a href="#">DescribeAlarms</a>	9 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
<a href="#">GetMetricData</a>	50 transactions per second (TPS).  180,000 Datapoints Per Second (DPS) if the <code>StartTime</code> used in the API request is less than or equal to three hours from	The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled.  This is the maximum number of datapoints you can request per

Resource	Default Limit	Comments
	current time. 90,000 DPS if the <code>StartTime</code> is more than three hours from current time.	second using one or more API calls without being throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> for both of these limits.
<a href="#">GetMetricStatistics</a>	400 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
<a href="#">ListMetrics</a>	25 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
<a href="#">PutMetricAlarm</a>	3 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
<a href="#">PutMetricData</a>	150 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .

For more information about these and other CloudWatch limits, see [CloudWatch Limits](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch User Guide*.

## Amazon CloudWatch Events Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Comments
Invocations	750 per second (after 750 invocations, the invocations are throttled; that is, they still happen but they are delayed). If the invocation of a target fails due to a problem with the target service, account throttling, etc., new attempts are made for up to 24 hours for a specific invocation.	You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
Rules	100 per Region per account	You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .



Resource	Default Limit	Comments
		Before requesting a limit increase, examine your rules. You may have multiple rules each matching to very specific events. Consider broadening their scope by using fewer identifiers in your <a href="#">Event Patterns in CloudWatch Events</a> . In addition, a rule can invoke several targets each time it matches an event. Consider adding more targets to your rules.
<a href="#">PutEvents</a>	10 entries per request and 400 requests per second. Each request can be up to 256 KB in size.	You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .

For more information about these and other CloudWatch Events limits, see [CloudWatch Events Limits](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Events User Guide*.

## Amazon CloudWatch Logs Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Comments
<a href="#">CreateLogGroup</a>	5000 log groups/account/Region	If you exceed your log group limit, you get a <code>ResourceLimitExceeded</code> exception.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
<a href="#">DescribeLogStreams</a>	5 transactions per second (TPS)/account/Region	
<a href="#">FilterLogEvents</a>	5 transactions per second (TPS)/account/Region	This limit can be changed only in special circumstances. If you experience frequent throttling, contact AWS Support.
<a href="#">GetLogEvents</a>	10 transactions per second (TPS)/account/Region	We recommend subscriptions if you are continuously processing new data. If you need historical data, we recommend exporting your data to Amazon S3. This limit can be changed only in special circumstances. If you experience frequent throttling, contact AWS Support.
<a href="#">PutLogEvents</a>	1500 transactions per second per account per Region, except	You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .

Resource	Default Limit	Comments
	for the following Regions where the limit is 800 transactions per second per account per Region: ap-south-1, ap-northeast-1, ap-northeast-2, ap-southeast-1, ap-southeast-2, eu-central-1, eu-west-2, sa-east-1, us-east-2, and us-west-1.	The maximum batch size of a PutLogEvents request is 1MB.  5 requests per second per log stream. Additional requests are throttled. This limit cannot be changed.

For more information about these and other CloudWatch Logs limits, see [CloudWatch Logs Limits](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Logs User Guide*.

## CodeBuild Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of build projects	1,000
Maximum number of concurrent running builds *	20

\* Limits for the maximum number of concurrent running builds vary, depending on the compute type. For some compute types, the default is 20. To request a higher concurrent build limit or if you get a "Cannot have more than X active builds for the account" error, contact AWS support.

For more information about these limits, see [Limits for CodeBuild](#) in the *AWS CodeBuild User Guide*.

## CodeCommit Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Number of repositories	1,000 per AWS account

For more information about these limits, see [Limits in CodeCommit](#) in the *AWS CodeCommit User Guide*.

## CodeDeploy Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of applications associated with an AWS account in a single Region	100
Maximum number of concurrent deployments associated with an AWS account	100

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of deployment groups associated with a single application	100
Maximum number of instances in a single deployment	500
Maximum number of event notification triggers in a deployment group	10

For more information about these limits, see [Limits in CodeDeploy](#) in the *AWS CodeDeploy User Guide*.

## CodePipeline Limits

This table lists the configurable limits for CodePipeline.

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of total pipelines per Region in an AWS account	300
Maximum number of pipelines per Region with change detection set to periodically checking for source changes	60  <b>Note</b> Instead of using periodic checks, configure your pipeline to use the recommended change-detection method for your source type. For example, configure your AWS CodeCommit pipeline to use Amazon CloudWatch Events for change detection. See <a href="#">Change-detection Methods</a> for instructions specific to your source type.
Number of stages in a pipeline	Minimum of 2, maximum of 10
Number of actions in a stage	Minimum of 1, maximum of 50
Maximum number of parallel actions in a stage	50
Maximum number of sequential actions in a stage	50
Maximum number of webhooks per Region in an AWS account	300
Number of custom actions per Region in an AWS account	50

It may take up to two weeks to process requests for a limit increase.

For more information about these limits, see [Limits in CodePipeline](#) in the *AWS CodePipeline User Guide*.

## Amazon Cognito User Pools Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of apps per user pool	1000
Maximum number of user pools per account	1000
Maximum number of user import jobs per user pool	50
Maximum number of groups per user pool	300
Maximum number of identity providers per user pool	300
Maximum number of resource servers per user pool	25

For information about additional documented limits, see [Limits in Amazon Cognito](#) in the *Amazon Cognito Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Cognito Federated Identities Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of identity pools per account	1000

For information about additional documented limits, see [Limits in Amazon Cognito](#) in the *Amazon Cognito Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Cognito Sync Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of datasets per identity	20
Maximum number of records per dataset	1024
Maximum size of a single dataset	1 MB

For information about additional documented limits, see [Limits in Amazon Cognito](#) in the *Amazon Cognito Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Comprehend Limits

Resource	Default Limit	
Transactions per second for the DetectDominantLanguage, DetectEntities, DetectKeyPhrases, and DetectSentiment operations	20	
Transactions per second for the BatchDetectDominantLanguage, BatchDetectEntities, BatchDetectKeyPhrases, and BatchDetectSentiment operations	10	
Transactions per second for the StartTopicsDetectionJob operation	1	
Transactions per second for the DescribeTopicsDetectionJob and ListTopicDetectionJobs operations	10	
Maximum concurrent jobs	10	

You can request an increase for any of the limits using the [Amazon Comprehend service limits increase form](#).

For information about additional limits, see [Guidelines and Limits](#) in the *Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Comprehend Medical Limits

Resource	Default limit
Transactions per second (TPS) for the DetectEntities and DetectPHI operations	10

You can request an increase for any of the limits using the Comprehend Medical service limits.

For information about additional limits, see [Guidelines and Limits](#) in the *Amazon Comprehend Medical Developer Guide*.

## AWS Config Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Notes
Number of AWS Config rules per Region in your account	150	You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
Maximum Number of Configuration Aggregators	50	You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .

## Amazon Connect Limits

The following are the default limits for new Amazon Connect instances. The limits for your account may differ from the limits described here. For more information, see [Amazon Connect Service Limits](#) in the *Amazon Connect Administrator Guide*.

Item	Default limit
Amazon Connect instances	5
Users per instance	500
Phone numbers per instance	10
Queues per instance	50
Queues per routing profile	50
Routing profiles per instance	100
Hours of operation per instance	100
Quick connects per instance	100
Prompts per instance	500
Agent status per instance	50
Security profiles per instance	100
Contact flows per instance	100
Agent hierarchy groups per instance	50
Reports per instance	500
Scheduled reports per instance	50
Concurrent active calls per instance	100
Phone Number Porting	You can port your US phone numbers from your current carrier to Amazon Connect. For information about how to port your phone number, see <a href="#">Port Your Current Phone Number</a> .
Country code whitelisting for Outbound Calls	<p>You can place calls to the following dialing codes when you create a new instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Australia</li><li>• Canada</li><li>• China</li><li>• Germany</li><li>• Hong Kong</li><li>• Israel</li><li>• Japan</li><li>• Mexico</li><li>• Singapore</li><li>• Sweden</li></ul>

Item	Default limit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>United States</li><li>United Kingdom †</li></ul>

† UK numbers with a 447 prefix are not allowed by default. Before you can dial these UK mobile numbers, you must submit a service limit increase request.

## AWS Data Pipeline Limits

Attribute	Limit	Adjustable
Number of pipelines	100	Yes
Number of objects per pipeline	100	Yes
Number of active instances per object	5	Yes
Number of fields per object	50	No
Number of UTF8 bytes per field name or identifier	256	No
Number of UTF8 bytes per field	10,240	No
Number of UTF8 bytes per object	15,360 (including field names)	No
Rate of creation of an instance from an object	1 per 5 minutes	No
Retries of a pipeline activity	5 per task	No
Minimum delay between retry attempts	2 minutes	No
Minimum scheduling interval	15 minutes	No
Maximum number of roll-ups into a single object	32	No
Maximum number of EC2 instances per Ec2Resource object	1	No

For additional limits, see [AWS Data Pipeline Limits](#) in the *AWS Data Pipeline Developer Guide*.

## AWS Database Migration Service Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Replication instances	20
Total amount of storage	6 TB
Replication subnet groups	20

Resource	Default Limit
Subnets per replication subnet group	20
Endpoints	100
Tasks	200
Endpoints per instance	20

## AWS DataSync Limits

Resource	Limit
Maximum number of tasks you can create in account per AWS Region <b>Note</b> You can make a request for this limit to be increased to 64.	10
Maximum number of files for per task	20 million
Maximum throughput per task	10 Gbps

These limits can be increased upon request.

## AWS DeepLens Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Adjustable upon Request
Devices per account	200	Yes
Projects per account	200	Yes
Models per account	200	Yes
Versions per project	100	No

## AWS Device Farm Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Comments
App file size you can upload	4 GB	
Number of devices that AWS Device Farm can test during a run	5	This limit can be increased to 100 upon request.



Resource	Default Limit	Comments
Number of devices you can include in a test run	None	
Number of runs you can schedule	None	
Duration of a remote access session	60 minutes	

## AWS Direct Connect Limits

For more information about these limits, see [AWS Direct Connect Limits](#) in the *AWS Direct Connect User Guide*.

## AWS Directory Service Limits

Resource	Default Limit
AD Connector directories	10
AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory directories	10
Simple AD directories	10
Manual snapshots	5 per AWS Managed Microsoft AD
Manual snapshots	5 per Simple AD

For information about additional documented limits, including limits on Amazon Cloud Directory, see [AWS Directory Service Limits](#) in the *AWS Directory Service Administration Guide*.

## Amazon DynamoDB Limits

Resource	Default Limit
US East (N. Virginia), US East (Ohio), US West (N. California), US West (Oregon), South America (São Paulo), EU (Frankfurt), EU (Ireland), Asia Pacific (Tokyo), Asia Pacific (Seoul), Asia Pacific (Singapore), Asia Pacific (Sydney), China (Beijing) Regions:  Maximum capacity units per table or global secondary index	40,000 read capacity units and 40,000 write capacity units
US East (N. Virginia), US East (Ohio), US West (N. California), US West (Oregon), South America (São Paulo), EU (Frankfurt), EU (Ireland), Asia Pacific (Tokyo), Asia Pacific (Seoul), Asia Pacific (Singapore), Asia Pacific (Sydney), China (Beijing) Regions:  Maximum capacity units per account	80,000 read capacity units and 80,000 write capacity units

Resource	Default Limit
All other Regions: Maximum capacity units per table or global secondary index	10,000 read capacity units and 10,000 write capacity units
All other Regions: Maximum capacity units per account	20,000 read capacity units and 20,000 write capacity units
Maximum number of tables	256

For more information about these limits, see [Limits in Amazon DynamoDB](#) in the *Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide*.

## AWS Elastic Beanstalk Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Applications	75
Application Versions	1000
Configuration Templates	2000
Environments	200

## Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Number of EBS snapshots	100,000
Concurrent snapshots allowed for a single volume	5 for <code>io1</code> , <code>gp2</code> , <code>magnetic</code> ; 1 for <code>st1</code> , <code>sc1</code>
Concurrent snapshot copy requests to a single destination region	5
Total volume storage of General Purpose SSD ( <code>gp2</code> ) volumes	300 TiB
Total volume storage of Provisioned IOPS SSD ( <code>io1</code> ) volumes	300 TiB
Total volume storage of Throughput Optimized HDD ( <code>st1</code> )	300 TiB
Total volume storage of Cold HDD ( <code>sc1</code> )	300 TiB
Total volume storage of Magnetic volumes ( <code>standard</code> )	300 TiB
Total provisioned IOPS	300,000

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon EC2 Service Limits](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.

## Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Instances	Limits vary depending on instance type and purchasing option. For more information, see <a href="#">How many instances can I run in Amazon EC2</a> .
Elastic IP addresses for EC2-Classical	5
Security groups for EC2-Classical per instance	500
Rules per security group for EC2-Classical	100
Key pairs	5,000
Launch Templates	Up to 5,000 launch templates per Region and 10,000 versions per launch template.
Dedicated Hosts	Up to two Dedicated Hosts per instance family, per Region.
Placement groups	500
Concurrent AMI copies	Destination Regions are limited to 50 concurrent AMI copies.
Throttle on the emails that can be sent from your Amazon EC2 account	Throttle applied

For information about related limits for EC2-VPC, see [Amazon Virtual Private Cloud \(Amazon VPC\) Limits](#) (p. 382).

For information about viewing your current limits, see [Amazon EC2 Service Limits](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.

## Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of repositories per account	10,000
Maximum number of images per repository	10,000
Number of <code>GetAuthorizationToken</code> API transactions per second, per Region, per account	20 sustained, with the ability to burst up to 200 *

Resource	Default Limit
Number of <code>docker pull</code> transactions to a repository per second, per Region, per account	200 sustained, with the ability to burst up to 400 *
Number of <code>docker pull layer</code> transactions to a repository per second, per Region, per account	200 sustained, with the ability to burst up to 400 *
Number of <code>docker push</code> transactions to a repository per second, per Region, per account	10 sustained, with the ability to burst up to 40 *

\* In each Region, each account receives a bucket that can store up to a specific amount of credits, depending on the transaction. These credits are replenished at the specified sustain rate per second. For example, for `GetAuthorizationToken` API transactions, your bucket can store up to 200 credits so you could achieve 200 `GetAuthorizationToken` API transactions per second for one second, and then sustain 20 transactions per second indefinitely.

For information about additional documented limits, see [Amazon ECR Service Limits](#) in the *Amazon Elastic Container Registry User Guide*.

## Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Number of clusters per Region per account	2000
Number of container instances per cluster	2000
Number of services per cluster	1000
Number of tasks using the EC2 launch type per service (the desired count)	1000
Number of tasks using the Fargate launch type, per Region, per account	50
Number of public IP addresses for tasks using the Fargate launch type	50

For information about additional documented limits, see [Amazon ECS Service Limits](#) in the *Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum number of Amazon EKS clusters per region, per account	50

For information about additional documented limits, see [Amazon EKS Service Limits](#) in the Amazon EKS User Guide.

## Amazon Elastic File System Limits

Following are the limits for Amazon EFS that can be increased by contacting AWS Support.

Resource	Default Limit
Number of file systems for each customer account in an AWS Region	1,000
Total bursting throughput for all connected clients	US East (Ohio) Region – 3 GB/s US East (N. Virginia) Region – 3 GB/s US West (N. California) Region – 1 GB/s US West (Oregon) Region – 3 GB/s Asia Pacific (Mumbai) – 1 GB/s Asia Pacific (Seoul) – 1 GB/s Asia Pacific (Singapore) – 1 GB/s Asia Pacific (Tokyo) – 1 GB/s Canada (Central) – 1 GB/s EU (Frankfurt) Region – 1 GB/s EU (Ireland) Region – 3 GB/s EU (London) Region – 1 GB/s EU (Paris) Region – 1 GB/s Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region – 3 GB/s AWS GovCloud (US-West) – 1 GB/s
Total provisioned throughput for all connected clients	All AWS Regions – 1 GB/s

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon EFS Limits](#) in the *Amazon Elastic File System User Guide*.

## Amazon Elastic Inference Limits

### Amazon Elastic Inference

Resource	Default Limit	Adjustable
Maximum number of Elastic Inference accelerators	5	Yes

# Elastic Load Balancing Limits

Elastic Load Balancing supports three types of load balancers: Application Load Balancers, Network Load Balancers, and Classic Load Balancers.

## Application Load Balancers

Resource	Default Limit
Load balancers per Region	20
Target groups per Region	3000 *
Listeners per load balancer	50
Targets per load balancer	1000
Subnets per Availability Zone per load balancer	1
Security groups per load balancer	5
Rules per load balancer (not counting default rules)	100
Certificates per load balancer (not counting default certificates)	25
Number of times a target can be registered per load balancer	100
Load balancers per target group	1
Targets per target group (instances or IP addresses)	1000
Targets per target group (Lambda functions)	1

## Network Load Balancers

Resource	Default Limit
Network Load Balancers per Region	20
Target groups per Region	3000 *
Listeners per load balancer	50
Subnets per Availability Zone per load balancer	1
Targets per load balancer per Availability Zone	500
Targets per load balancer	500
Load balancers per target group	1

\* This limit is shared by target groups for your Application Load Balancers and Network Load Balancers.

## Classic Load Balancers

Resource	Default Limit
Load balancers per Region	20

Resource	Default Limit
Listeners per load balancer	100
Security groups per load balancer	5
Registered instances per load balancer	1,000
Subnets per Availability Zone per load balancer	1

## Amazon Elastic Transcoder Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Pipelines per Region	4
User-defined presets	50
Maximum number of jobs processed simultaneously by each pipeline	100 per pipeline
Maximum number of jobs queued in each pipeline	1,000,000
Maximum number of outputs	30 per job
Maximum rate at which you can submit requests to create a job	You can submit two requests per second per AWS account at a sustained rate; brief bursts of 100 requests per second are allowed.
Maximum rate at which you can submit requests to read a job	You can submit four requests per second per AWS account at a sustained rate; brief bursts of 50 requests per second are allowed.

It may take up to two weeks to process requests for a limit increase.

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon Elastic Transcoder](#) limits in the *Amazon Elastic Transcoder Developer Guide*.

## Amazon ElastiCache Limits

For information on ElastiCache terminology, see [ElastiCache Components and Features](#).

Resource	Default Limit	Description
Nodes per region	300	The maximum number of nodes across all clusters in a Region. This limit applies to both your reserved and nonreserved nodes within the given Region. You can have up to 300 reserved nodes and 300 nonreserved nodes in the same Region.

Resource	Default Limit	Description
Nodes per cluster (Memcached)	40	The maximum number of nodes in an individual Memcached cluster.
Nodes per cluster per instance type (Redis cluster mode enabled)	90	The maximum number of nodes in an individual Redis cluster. You must also specify the instance type with your request.
Nodes per shard (Redis)	6	The maximum number of nodes in an individual Redis shard (node group). One node is the read/write Primary. All other nodes are read-only Replicas. This limit cannot be increased.
Shards per Cluster (Redis cluster mode disabled)	1	The maximum number of shards (node groups) in a Redis (cluster mode disabled) cluster.
Parameter groups per Region	150	The maximum number of parameters groups you can create in a region.
Security groups per Region	50	The maximum number of security groups you can create in a region.
Subnet groups per Region	150	The maximum number of subnet groups you can create in a region.
Subnets per subnet group	20	The maximum number of subnets you can define for a subnet group.

These limits are global limits per customer account. To exceed these limits, make your request using the [ElastiCache Node request form](#).

## AWS Firewall Manager Limits

AWS Firewall Manager has default limits on the number of entities per account. You can [request an increase](#) in these limits.

Resource	Default Limit
Accounts per organization in AWS Organizations	Varies. An invitation sent to an account counts against this limit. The count is returned if the invited account



Resource	Default Limit
	declines, the master account cancels the invitation, or the invitation expires.
Firewall Manager policies per organization in AWS Organizations	20
Tags to specified include or exclude per Firewall Manager policy	8

The following limits related to Firewall Manager can't be changed.

Resource	Limit
Rule groups per AWS Firewall Manager administrator account	3
Rule groups per Firewall Manager policy	2: 1 customer-created rule group and 1 AWS Marketplace rule group
Rules per rule group	10

## Amazon FSx Limits

Following are the limits for Amazon FSx for Lustre and Amazon FSx for Windows File Server that you can increase by contacting AWS Support.

### Amazon FSx for Lustre Limits

Resource	Default limit	Can be increased up to
Number of file systems	100	Thousands
Total storage for all file systems	US East (Ohio) Region – 100,800 GiB  US East (N. Virginia) Region – 100,800 GiB  US West (Oregon) Region – 100,800 GiB  Asia Pacific (Singapore) – 25,200 GiB  Asia Pacific (Sydney) – 100,800 GiB  Asia Pacific (Tokyo) – 100,800 GiB  EU (Frankfurt) Region – 100,800 GiB	Petabytes

Resource	Default limit	Can be increased up to
	EU (Ireland) Region – 100,800 GiB	
	EU (London) Region – 25,200 GiB	

For more information, see [FSx Lustre Limits](#) in the *Amazon FSx for Lustre User Guide*.

#### Amazon FSx for Windows File Server Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Can Be Increased Up To
Number of file systems	100	Thousands
Total storage for all file systems	512 TiB	Multiple PiBs
Total throughput capacity for all file systems	10 GBps	Hundreds of GBps
Total number of user-initiated backups for all file system	500	Thousands

For more information, see [FSx for Windows Limits](#) in the *Amazon FSx for Windows File Server User Guide*.

## Amazon GameLift Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Aliases	20
Fleets	20
Buils	1000
Scripts	1000
Total combined size of uploaded builds and scripts	100 GB
Log upload size per game session	200 MB
On-demand instances	Per instance type: limits vary.  Per account: 20 instances max, regardless of instance type.  For more information, see <a href="#">Scaling Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Instances</a> for Amazon GameLift.
Server processes per instance	GameLift SDK v2.x: 1  GameLift SDK v3.x and up: 50
Player sessions per game session	200

Resource	Default Limit
Matchmakers per account	100
VPC peering connections	For limits on active and pending VPC peering connections, see <a href="#">Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) Limits (p. 382)</a> .  The expiry time for an Amazon GameLift VPC peering authorization is 24 hours.

## Amazon S3 Glacier Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Number of vaults per account	1000
Number of provisioned capacity units	2

## AWS Global Accelerator Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Number of accelerators for each AWS account	20
Number of listeners for each accelerator	10
Number of port ranges for each listener	10
Number of endpoints for each endpoint group	10

In addition, there are limits for Elastic IP addresses, Network Load Balancers, and Application Load Balancers that are used as endpoints for an accelerator. For more information, see the following:

- [Elastic IP Address Limit](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.
- [Limits for Your Network Load Balancers](#) in the *User Guide for Network Load Balancers*.
- [Limits for Your Application Load Balancers](#) in the *User Guide for Application Load Balancers*.

## AWS Glue Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Number of databases per account	10,000
Number of tables per database	200,000
Number of partitions per table	10,000,000

Resource	Default Limit
Number of table versions per table	100,000
Number of tables per account	1,000,000
Number of partitions per account	20,000,000
Number of table versions per account	1,000,000
Number of connections per account	1,000
Number of crawlers per account	50
Number of jobs per account	250
Number of triggers per account	250
Number of concurrent job runs per account	50
Number of concurrent job runs per job	1,000
Number of jobs per trigger	50
Number of development endpoints per account	25
Number of security configurations per account	250
Maximum DPUs used by a development endpoint at one time	50
Maximum DPUs used by a role at one time	300

Some of the limits for AWS Glue vary for the AWS GovCloud (US-West) region. For more information, see [AWS Glue](#) in the *AWS GovCloud (US) User Guide*.

## AWS Ground Station Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum lead time allowed for scheduling a contact	7 days
Maximum contact duration permitted	20 minutes
Maximum scheduled contact duration permitted	1000 minutes
Maximum number of scheduled contacts allowed	100
Maximum number of configs allowed	100
Maximum number of dataflow endpoint groups allowed	100
Maximum number of mission profiles allowed	100
Maximum number of dataflow endpoints per group allowed	20

For more information, see the [AWS Ground Station User Guide](#).

## Amazon GuardDuty Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Detectors	1
Filters	100
Trusted IP sets	1
Threat intel sets	6
GuardDuty member accounts	1000
GuardDuty finding retention time	90 days

For more information, see the [Amazon GuardDuty User Guide](#).

## AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) Limits

### Default limits for IAM entities:

Resource	Default Limit
Customer managed policies in an AWS account	1500
Groups in an AWS account	300
Roles in an AWS account	1000
Managed policies attached to an IAM role	10
Managed policies attached to an IAM user	10
Virtual MFA devices (assigned or unassigned) in an AWS account	Equal to the user quota for the account
Instance profiles in an AWS account	1000
Server certificates stored in an AWS account	20

These default limits can be changed. For information about other limits that cannot be changed, see [Limitations on IAM Entities and Objects](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## AWS Import/Export Limits

### AWS Snowball (Snowball)

Resource	Default Limit	Comments
Snowball	1	To increase this limit, contact AWS Support.

## Amazon Inspector Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Running agents	500
Assessment runs	50,000
Assessment templates	500
Assessment targets	50

For more information, see the [Amazon Inspector User Guide](#).

## AWS IoT Limits

### Thing Limits

Resource	Limit
Thing name size	128 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters. This limit applies for both the thing registry and Thing Shadow services.
Maximum number of thing attributes for a thing with a thing type	50
Maximum number of thing attribute for a thing without a thing type	3
Number of thing types that can be associated with a thing	1
Maximum number of thing types in an AWS account	Unlimited

### Thing Group Limits

Resource	Description	Limit	Adjustable
Maximum direct child groups	The maximum number of direct child groups.	100	No
Maximum dynamic groups	The maximum number of dynamic groups.	100	No
Thing Group Hierarchy	The maximum depth of a thing group hierarchy.	7	No

Resource	Description	Limit	Adjustable
Thing Group Attributes	The maximum number of attributes associated with a thing group.	50	No
Thing Group Attribute Name	The maximum size of a thing group attribute name (in chars).	128	No
Thing Group Attribute Value	The maximum size of a thing group attribute value (in chars).	800	No

## Message Broker Limits

Resource	Description	Limit	Adjustable
Maximum concurrent client connections per account	The maximum number of concurrent connections allowed per account.	500,000	Yes
Connect requests per second per account	AWS IoT limits an account to a maximum number of MQTT <code>CONNECT</code> requests per second.	500	Yes
Connect requests per second per client ID	AWS IoT limits MQTT <code>CONNECT</code> requests from the same <code>accountId</code> and <code>clientId</code> to 1 MQTT <code>CONNECT</code> operation per second.	1	No
Subscriptions per account	AWS IoT limits an account to a maximum number of subscriptions across all active connections.	500,000	Yes
Subscriptions per second per account	AWS IoT limits an account to a maximum number of subscriptions per second. For example, if there are two MQTT <code>SUBSCRIBE</code> requests within a second with 3 subscriptions (topic filters) each, AWS IoT counts those as 6 subscriptions towards this limit.	500	Yes

Resource	Description	Limit	Adjustable
Subscriptions per connection	AWS IoT supports 50 subscriptions per connection. Subscription requests on the same connection in excess of this amount may be rejected by AWS IoT and the connection will be closed. Clients should validate the SUBACK message to ensure that their subscription requests have been successfully processed.	50	No
Publish requests per second per connection	AWS IoT limits each client connection to a maximum number of inbound and outbound publish requests per second. Publish requests exceeding that limit will be discarded.	100	No



Resource	Description	Limit	Adjustable
Inbound publish requests per second per account	Inbound publish requests count for all the messages that AWS IoT processes before routing the messages to the subscribed clients or the rules engine. For example, a single message published on <code>\$aws/things/<i>device</i>/shadow/update</code> topic can result in publishing three additional messages to <code>\$aws/things/<i>device</i>/shadow/update/accepted</code> , <code>\$aws/things/<i>device</i>/shadow/update/documents</code> , and <code>\$aws/things/<i>device</i>/shadow/delta</code> topics. In this case, AWS IoT counts those as 4 inbound publish requests towards this limit. However, a single message to an unreserved topic like <code>a/b</code> is counted only as a single inbound publish request.	20,000	Yes
Outbound publish requests per second per account	Outbound publish requests count for every message that resulted in matching a client's subscription or matching a rules engine subscription. For example, two clients are subscribed to topic filter <code>a/b</code> and a rule is subscribed to topic filter <code>a/#</code> . An inbound publish request on topic <code>a/b</code> results in a total of 3 outbound publish requests.	20,000	Yes

Resource	Description	Limit	Adjustable
Throughput per second per connection	Data received or sent over a client connection is processed at a maximum throughput rate. Data exceeding the maximum throughput will be delayed in processing.	512 KiB	No
Maximum inbound unacknowledged QoS 1 publish requests	AWS IoT limits the number of unacknowledged inbound publish requests per client. When this limit is reached, no new publish requests are accepted from this client until a <code>PUBACK</code> message is returned by the server.	100	No
Maximum outbound unacknowledged QoS 1 publish requests	AWS IoT limits the number of unacknowledged outbound publish requests per client. When this limit is reached, no new publish requests are sent to the client until the client acknowledges the publish requests.	100	No
Maximum retry interval for delivering QoS 1 messages	AWS IoT will retry delivery of unacknowledged quality-of-service 1 (QoS 1) publish requests to a client for up to one hour. If AWS IoT does not receive a <code>PUBACK</code> message from the client after one hour, it will drop the publish requests.	1 hour	No

Resource	Description	Limit	Adjustable
Persistent Session expiry period	The duration of time for which the Message Broker will store an MQTT persistent session. The expiry period begins when the Message Broker detects the session has become disconnected. Once the expiry period has elapsed, the Message Broker terminates the session and discards any associated queued messages.	1 hour	Yes

## Protocol Limits

Resource	Description
Connection inactivity (keep-alive interval)	For MQTT (or MQTT over WebSockets) connections, a client can request a keep-alive interval between 30 - 1200 seconds as part of the MQTT CONNECT message. AWS IoT starts the keep-alive timer for a client when sending CONNACK in response to the CONNECT message. This timer is reset whenever AWS IoT receives a PUBLISH, SUBSCRIBE, PING, or PUBACK message from the client. AWS IoT will disconnect a client whose keep-alive timer has reached 1.5x the specified keep-alive interval (i.e., by a factor of 1.5). The default keep-alive interval is 1200 seconds. If a client requests a keep-alive interval of zero, the default keep-alive interval will be used. If a client requests a keep-alive interval greater than 1200 seconds, the default keep-alive interval will be used. If a client requests a keep-alive interval shorter than 30 seconds but greater than zero, the server treats the client as though it requested a keep-alive interval of 30 seconds.
WebSocket connection duration	WebSocket connections are limited to 24 hours. If the limit is exceeded, the WebSocket connection is automatically closed when an attempt is made to send a message by the client or server.
Maximum subscriptions per subscribe request	A single SUBSCRIBE request is limited a maximum of eight subscriptions.
Message size	The payload for every publish request is limited to 128 KB. The AWS IoT service rejects publish and connect requests larger than this size.

Resource	Description
Client ID size	128 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters.
Restricted client ID prefix	\$ is reserved for AWS IoT generated client IDs.
Topic size	The topic passed to the AWS IoT when sending a publish request is limited to 256 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters. This excludes the first three mandatory segments for Basic Ingest topics (\$AWS/rules/ <i>rule-name</i> /).
Restricted topic prefix	Topics beginning with \$ are reserved by AWS IoT and are not supported for publishing and subscribing except for using the specific topic names defined by AWS IoT services (i.e., Thing Shadow).
Maximum number of slashes in topic and topic filter	A topic in a publish or subscribe request is limited to 7 forward slashes (/). This excludes the first three slashes in the mandatory segments for Basic Ingest topics (\$AWS/rules/ <i>rule-name</i> /).

## Device Shadow Limits

Maximum depth of JSON device state documents	<p>The maximum number of levels in the <code>desired</code> or <code>reported</code> section of the JSON device state document is 5. For example:</p> <pre> {   "desired": {     "one": {       "two": {         "three": {           "four": {             "five": {               }             }           }         }       }     }   } } </pre>
Maximum number of in-flight, unacknowledged messages per thing.	The Thing Shadows service supports up to 10 in-flight unacknowledged messages per thing. When this limit is reached, all new shadow requests are rejected with a 429 error code.
Maximum number of JSON objects per AWS account.	There is no limit on the number of JSON objects per AWS account.
Maximum size of a JSON state document.	8 KB. Note that metadata do not contribute to the document size for service limits or pricing.
Maximum size of a thing name.	128 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters.
Maximum number of shadows in an AWS account.	Unlimited.

Requests per second per thing.

The Thing Shadows service supports up to 20 requests per second per thing. Note that this limit is per thing and not per API.

**Note**

A thing shadow is deleted by AWS IoT after the creating account is deleted or per customer request. For operational purposes, AWS IoT service backups are kept for 6 months.

## Security and Identity Limits

Maximum number of CA certificates with the same subject field allowed per AWS account per Region	10
Maximum number of policies that can be attached to a certificate or Amazon Cognito identity	10
Maximum number of named policy versions	5
Maximum policy document size	2048 characters (excluding white space)
Maximum number of device certificates that can be registered per second	15

## AWS IoT Throttling Limits

API	Transactions per Second
AcceptCertificateTransfer	10
AddThingToBillingGroup	60
AddThingToThingGroup	60
AssociateTargetsWithJob	10
AttachPrincipalPolicy	15
AttachPolicy	15
AttachThingPrincipal	15
CancelCertificateTransfer	10
CancelJob	10
CancelJobExecution	10
ClearDefaultAuthorizer	10
CreateAuthorizer	10
CreateBillingGroup	25
CreateCertificateFromCsr	15

API	Transactions per Second
CreateDynamicThingGroup	5
CreateJob	10
CreatePolicy	10
CreatePolicyVersion	10
CreateRoleAlias	10
CreateThing	15
CreateThingGroup	25
CreateThingType	15
DeleteAuthorizer	10
DeleteBillingGroup	15
DeleteCertificate	10
DeleteCACertificate	10
DeleteDynamicThingGroup	5
DeleteJob	10
DeleteJobExecution	10
DeletePolicy	10
DeletePolicyVersion	10
DeleteRegistrationCode	10
DeleteRoleAlias	10
DeleteThing	15
DeleteThingGroup	15
DeleteThingType	15
DeprecateThingType	15
DescribeAuthorizer	10
DescribeBillingGroup	100
DescribeCertificate	10
DescribeCACertificate	10
DescribeDefaultAuthorizer	10
DescribeJob	10
<a href="#">DescribeJobExecution</a>	10
DescribeRoleAlias	10

API	Transactions per Second
DescribeThing	350
DescribeThingGroup	100
DescribeThingType	10
DetachThingPrincipal	15
DetachPrincipalPolicy	15
DetachPolicy	15
GetEffectivePolicies	50
GetJobDocument	10
GetPolicy	10
GetPolicyVersion	15
GetRegistrationCode	10
ListAttachedPolicies	15
ListAuthorizers	10
ListBillingGroups	10
ListCACertificates	10
ListCertificates	10
ListChildThingGroups	15
ListCertificatesByCA	10
ListJobExecutionsForJob	10
ListJobExecutionsForThing	10
ListJobs	10
ListOutgoingCertificates	10
ListPolicies	10
ListPolicyPrincipals	10
ListPolicyVersions	10
ListPrincipalPolicies	15
ListPrincipalThings	10
ListRoleAliases	10
ListTagsForResource	10
ListTargetsForPolicy	10
ListThingGroups	10

API	Transactions per Second
ListThingGroupsForThing	10
ListThingPrincipals	10
ListThings	10
ListThingsInBillingGroup	25
ListThingsInThingGroup	25
ListThingTypes	10
RegisterCertificate	10
RegisterCACertificate	10
RegisterThing	10
RejectCertificateTransfer	10
RemoveThingFromBillingGroup	15
RemoveThingFromThingGroup	15
SetDefaultAuthorizer	10
SetDefaultPolicyVersion	10
TagResource	10
TestAuthorization	10
TestInvokeAuthorizer	10
TransferCertificate	10
UntagResource	10
UpdateAuthorizer	10
UpdateBillingGroup	15
UpdateCertificate	10
UpdateCACertificate	10
UpdateDynamicThingGroup	5
UpdateJob	10
UpdateRoleAlias	10
UpdateThing	10
UpdateThingGroup	15



## AWS IoT Rules Engine Limits

Maximum number of rules per AWS account	1000
Actions per rule	A maximum of 10 actions can be defined per rule.
Rule size	Up to 256 KB of UTF-8 encoded characters (including white space).
Inbound publish requests per second per account	20,000

## AWS IoT Job Limits

Resource	Min	Max	Note
JobId	1 character	64 characters	The JobId length must not exceed 64 characters.
Document	N/A	32768 bytes	The maximum size of a document that can be sent to an AWS IoT device is 32 KB.
DocumentSource	N/A	1350 characters	The maximum job document source size is 1350 characters.
Description	N/A	2028 characters	The maximum job description size is 2028 characters.
Targets	1	100	The number of targets a job can have.
ExpiresInSec	60 seconds	3600 seconds	The lifetime of pre-signed URLs must be configured greater than 60 seconds and less than 1 hour.
Comment	N/A	2028 characters	The maximum comment size is 2028 characters.
MaxResults	1	250	The maximum list result per page is 250.
MaximumJobExecutionsPerMinute	1	1000	Configures the rollout speed for a job.
Active snapshot jobs	0	100	The maximum number of active snapshot jobs is 100 (irrespective of the number of active continuous jobs).

Resource	Min	Max	Note
Active continuous jobs	0	100	The maximum number of active continuous jobs is 100 (irrespective of the number of active snapshot jobs).
Job document variable substitution	0	10	Up to 10 variables substitutions, including the presign URL, are allowed in a job document.
Data retention	N/A	730 days	Job data and job execution data for inactive jobs (jobs that aren't IN_PROGRESS) will be purged after 730 days.
StatusDetail map key:value pairs	1 key:value pair	10 key:value pairs	
StatusDetail map key size	1 character	128 characters	
StatusDetail map value size	1 character	128 characters	
<a href="#">DescribeJobExecution</a> and <a href="#">GetPendingJobExecutions</a>	N/A	200 TPS per account	If invoking one or more of these "read" APIs in the data plane <sup>†</sup> causes the associated AWS account to exceed 200 read transactions per second (TPS) in total, then the offending API invocation(s) will be throttled to maintain the maximum allowed 200 read TPS per AWS account. Be aware that in the control plane <sup>†</sup> , <a href="#">DescribeJobExecution</a> is limited to 10 TPS per invocation.

Resource	Min	Max	Note
<a href="#">StartNextPendingJobExecution</a> and <a href="#">UpdateJobExecution</a>	N/A	200 TPS per account	If invoking one or more of these "write" APIs in the data plane <sup>†</sup> causes the associated AWS account to exceed 200 write transactions per second (TPS) in total, then the offending API invocation(s) will be throttled to maintain the maximum allowed 200 write TPS per AWS account.
<code>inProgressTimeoutInMinutes</code> property of <a href="#">TimeoutConfig</a>		10080	Values are in minutes (1 minute to 7 days).
<code>stepTimeoutInMinutes</code> value passed with <a href="#">UpdateJobExecution</a> and <a href="#">StartNextPendingJobExecution</a>	1	10080	Values are in minutes (1 minute to 7 days). A value of -1 is also valid when using the <a href="#">UpdateJobExecution</a> API and discards a previously set timer.

<sup>†</sup> For definitions of data plane and control plane, see [What are the ways for accessing AWS IoT Core?](#)

## AWS IoT Fleet Indexing Limits

Resource	Limit	Note
Maximum number of query terms per query	5	You can have up to 5 terms per query.
Maximum query length	1000	Your queries can be up to 1000 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters long.
Maximum number of query results	500	Fleet indexing service will return up to 500 results per query.
Maximum number of * wild card operators per query term	2	Each query term can have up to 2 multi-character wildcards (*).
Maximum number of ? wild card operators per query term	5	Each query term can have up to 5 single-character wildcards (?).
Maximum number of queries per second	15	You can execute up to 15 search queries per second.
Maximum number of things in the fleet index	Unlimited	There is no limit to the number of things that can be indexed.

Resource	Limit	Note
Maximum number of dynamic groups in the fleet index	100	A maximum of 100 dynamic groups can be indexed.

## AWS IoT Throttling Limits

API	Max Calls Per Second
UpdateIndexingConfiguration	1
GetIndexingConfiguration	20
DescribeIndex	10
ListIndices	5
SearchIndex	15

## AWS IoT Bulk Thing Registration Limits

Resource	Limit	Note
Registration task termination	30 days	Any pending/uncompleted bulk registration tasks are terminated after 30 days.
Data retention policy	30 days	Once the associated bulk registration task has completed (which can be long lived), bulk Thing registration related data is permanently deleted after 30 days.
Allowed registration tasks	1	For any given AWS account, only one bulk registration task can run at a time.
Maximum line length	256K	Each line in an <a href="#">Amazon S3 input JSON file</a> cannot exceed 256K in length.

## AWS IoT Device Defender Limits

### Audit Limits

Resource	Limit	Description
scheduled audits	5 max.	You can create up to 5 scheduled audits before a <code>LimitExceeded</code> Exception occurs.

Resource	Limit	Description
simultaneous in progress "on-demand" audits	10 max.	You can create up to 10 "on-demand" audits before a <code>LimitExceeded</code> Exception occurs.

### Detect Limits

- The maximum number of security profiles per target (thing group or user account) is 5.
- The maximum number of behaviors per security profile is 100.
- The maximum number of `value` elements (counts, IP addresses, ports) per security profile is 1000.
- Device metric reporting is throttled to one metric per 5 minutes per device (a device may not report more than one metric every 5 minutes).
- Device Defender Detect violations are stored for 30 days after they have been generated.

## AWS IoT Analytics Limits

API	Limit Description	Adjustable?
<code>SampleChannelData</code>	1 transaction per second per channel	yes
<code>CreateDatasetContent</code>	1 transaction per second per data set	yes
<code>RunPipelineActivity</code>	1 transaction per second	yes
other management APIs	20 transactions per second	yes
<code>BatchPutMessage</code>	100,000 messages or 500MB total message size per second per channel; 100 messages per batch; 128Kb per message	yes; yes; no

Resource	Limit Description	Adjustable?
channel	50 per account	yes
data store	25 per account	yes
pipeline	100 per account	yes
activities	25 per pipeline	no
data set	100 per account	yes
minimum SQL data set refresh interval	1 minute	no
minimum container data set refresh interval	15 minutes	yes

Resource	Limit Description	Adjustable?
concurrent data set content generation	2 data sets simultaneously	no
container datasets that can be triggered from a single SQL dataset	10	no
concurrent container dataset runs	20	no

## AWS IoT Events Limits

Resource	Description	Limit	Adjustable
Detector models per input	The maximum number of detector models that can be associated with a single input.	10	no
Message size	The maximum size of a message (in Kilobytes).	10	yes
Messages per detector per second	The maximum number of messages that can be sent to a detector in a second.	10	no
Detectors per detector model	The maximum number of detectors that can be created by a detector model.	100,000	yes
Detector model definition size	The maximum size (in Kilobytes) of a detector model definition.	512	no
Detector models	The maximum number of detector models for this account.	50	yes
Detector model versions	The maximum number of versions of a single detector model for this account.	500	yes
Inputs	The maximum number of inputs for this account.	50	yes
Trigger expressions	The maximum number of trigger expressions per state.	20	yes

Resource	Description	Limit	Adjustable
State variables per detector model definition	The maximum number of state variables in a detector model definition.	50	yes
Timers scheduled per detector	The maximum number of timers that can be scheduled by a detector.	5	yes

API	Limit Description	Adjustable?
BatchPutMessage	1000 transactions per second	yes

## AWS IoT Greengrass Limits

### AWS IoT Greengrass Cloud API Limits

Description	Limit
Maximum number of AWS IoT devices per AWS IoT Greengrass group.	200
Maximum number of Lambda functions per group.	200
Maximum number of resources per Lambda function.	10
Maximum number of resources per group.	50
Maximum number of transactions per second (TPS) on the AWS IoT Greengrass APIs.	See <a href="#">the section called "TPS Limits" (p. 339)</a> .
Maximum number of subscriptions per group.	1000
Maximum number of subscriptions that specify Cloud as the source per group.	50
Maximum length of a core thing name.	124 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters.

### TPS Limits

The default limit for the maximum number of transactions per second on the AWS IoT Greengrass APIs depends on the AWS Region where AWS IoT Greengrass is used.

In most [supported AWS Regions \(p. 97\)](#), the default limit is 30. Exceptions are noted in the following table.

AWS Region	Limit
China (Beijing)	10
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	10

This limit applies per account and per API. For example, in the US East (N. Virginia) Region, each account has a default limit of 30 TPS, which is the aggregate of all API operation requests. Each API (such as `CreateGroupVersion` or `ListFunctionDefinitions`) has a limit of 30 TPS. This includes control plane and data plane operations. Requests that exceed the account or API limits are throttled. To request account and API limit increases, including limits for specific APIs, contact your AWS Enterprise Support representative.

## AWS IoT Greengrass Core Limits

Description	Limit
Maximum number of routing table entries that specify <code>CLOUD</code> as the source.	50 (matches AWS IoT subscription limit)
Maximum size of messages sent by an AWS IoT device.	128 KB (matches AWS IoT message size limit)
Maximum message queue size in the Greengrass core router.	2.5 MB
Maximum length of a topic string.	256 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters.
Maximum number of forward slashes (/) in a topic or topic filter.	7
Minimum disk space needed to run the Greengrass Core software.	128 MB
Minimum RAM to run the Greengrass Core software.	128 MB
Automatic IP detection should not be used when:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• IP address changes are frequent.</li><li>• Interruption of the Greengrass core service is unacceptable.</li><li>• The Greengrass core is multi-homed or Greengrass devices cannot reliably determine which IP address to use.</li><li>• Reporting of Greengrass core IP addresses to the cloud might raise security concerns.</li></ul>

The Greengrass Core software provides a service to detect the IP addresses of your Greengrass core devices. It sends this information to the AWS IoT Greengrass cloud service and allows AWS IoT devices to download the IP address of the Greengrass core they need to connect to. This feature should not be used in the following circumstances:

- The IP address of a Greengrass core device changes frequently.
- The Greengrass core device must always be available to AWS IoT devices in its group.



- The Greengrass core has multiple IP addresses and an AWS IoT device is unable to reliably determine which address to use.
- Sending IP addresses to the cloud raises security concerns.

## AWS IoT Things Graph Limits

Description	Limit	Adjustable?
Flow (workflow) definition document size.	10 KB	yes
Maximum number of flows triggered.	5 per second	yes
Maximum number of steps executed per flow configuration deployment.	50 per second	yes
Total flow configurations in a namespace.	100	yes
Total entities (properties, states, events, actions, capabilities, mappings, devices, and services) in a namespace.	500	yes
Total flow definitions in a namespace.	100	yes
Entity definition document size (for properties, states, events, actions, capabilities, mappings, devices, and services).	1 MB	no
Device action timeout.	1 minute	no

API	Max Calls Per Second	Adjustable?
AssociateEntityToThing	10	yes
CreateDeploymentConfiguration	10	yes
CreateFlowTemplate	10	yes
CreateSystemInstance	20	yes
CreateSystemTemplate	10	yes
DeleteDeploymentConfiguration	10	yes
DeleteFlowTemplate	10	yes
DeleteNamespace	10	yes
DeleteSystemInstance	10	yes

API	Max Calls Per Second	Adjustable?
DeleteSystemTemplate	10	yes
DeployConfigurationToTarget	10	yes
DeploySystemInstance	10	yes
DeprecateDeploymentConfiguration	10	yes
DeprecateFlowTemplate	10	yes
DeprecateSystemTemplate	10	yes
DescribeNamespace	10	yes
DissociateEntityFromThing	10	yes
GetDeploymentConfiguration	10	yes
GetEntities	10	yes
GetFlowTemplate	10	yes
GetFlowTemplateRevisions	10	yes
GetNamespaceDeletionStatus	10	yes
GetRecentUploads	10	yes
GetSystemInstance	10	yes
GetSystemTemplate	10	yes
GetSystemTemplateRevisions	10	yes
GetUploadStatus	10	yes
ListFlowExecutionMessages	10	yes
ListMappingPaths	10	yes
SearchDeploymentConfigurations	10	yes
SearchEntities	10	yes
SearchFlowExecutions	10	yes
SearchFlowTemplates	10	yes
SearchSystemInstances	10	yes
SearchSystemTemplates	10	yes
SearchThings	10	yes
UndeploySystemInstance	10	yes
UpdateFlowTemplate	10	yes
UpdateSystemTemplate	10	yes
UploadEntityDefinitions	10	yes

API	Max Calls Per Second	Adjustable?
ValidateEntityDefinitions	10	yes

## AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Customer Master Keys (CMKs)	10,000
Aliases	10,000
Grants per CMK	10,000
Grants for a given principal per CMK	500
Key policy document size	32 KB (32,768 bytes)
Requests per second	Varies by API operation; see <a href="#">Limits</a> in the <i>AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide</i> .

All limits in the preceding table are calculated separately for each AWS Region in each AWS account.

For more information about these limits, see [Limits](#) in the *AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Delivery streams per Region	50
Delivery stream capacity for US East (N. Virginia), US West (Oregon), and EU (Ireland) †	2,000 transactions/second 5,000 records/second 5 MB/second
Delivery stream capacity for other Regions where Kinesis Data Firehose is available †	1,000 transactions/second 1,000 records/second 1 MB/second

† The three capacity limits scale proportionally. For example, if you increase the throughput limit to 2 MB/second in Asia Pacific (Singapore), the other limits increase to 2,000 transactions/second and 2,000 records/second.

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Limits](#) in the *Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Shards per Region	US East (N. Virginia) Region – 500
	US West (Oregon) Region – 500
	EU (Ireland) Region – 500
	All other supported Regions – 200

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Limits](#) in the *Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics Limits

### Kinesis Data Analytics for SQL Applications Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Kinesis Processing Units (KPU)s	8
Input Parallelism for SQL applications	64 input streams
Applications	50

For more information about these limits, see [Limits](#) in the *Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for SQL Applications Developer Guide*.

### Kinesis Data Analytics for Java Applications Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Kinesis Processing Units (KPU)s	8
Snapshots	1000
Applications	50

For more information about these limits, see [Limits](#) in the *Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for Java Applications Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Kinesis Video Streams Limits

The limits below are either soft [s], which can be upgraded by submitting a support ticket, or hard [h], which cannot be increased.

## Control Plane API limits

The following section describes limits for control-plane APIs.

When an account-level Request limit is reached, a `ClientLimitExceededException` is thrown.

When an account-level Streams limit is reached, or a stream-level limit is reached, a `StreamLimitExceededException` is thrown.

### Control Plane API limits

API	Account Limit: Request	Account Limit: Streams	Stream-level limit	Relevant Exceptions and Notes
<b>CreateStream</b>	50 TPS [s]	1000 streams per account [s]	5 TPS [h]	Devices, CLIs, SDK-driven access and the console can all invoke this API. Only one API call succeeds if the stream doesn't already exist.
<b>DescribeStream</b>	300 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
<b>UpdateStream</b>	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
<b>ListStreams</b>	300 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
<b>DeleteStream</b>	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
<b>GetDataEndpoint</b>	300 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	Called every 45 minutes to refresh the streaming token for most PutMedia/GetMedia use cases. Called every 1,000 fragments for ListFragments/GetMediaForFragmentList. Caching data endpoints is safe if the application reloads them on failure.

## Media and Archived Media API limits

The following section describes limits for Media and Archived Media APIs.

When a stream-level limit is exceeded, a `StreamLimitExceededException` is thrown.

When a connection-level limit is reached, a `ConnectionLimitExceededException` is thrown.

The following errors or acks are thrown when a fragment-level limit is reached:

- A `MIN_FRAGMENT_DURATION_REACHED` ack is returned for a fragment below the minimum duration.
- A `MAX_FRAGMENT_DURATION_REACHED` ack is returned for a fragment above the maximum duration.
- A `MAX_FRAGMENT_SIZE` ack is returned for a fragment above the maximum data size.
- A `FragmentLimitExceeded` exception is thrown if a fragment limit is reached in a `GetMediaForFragmentList` operation.

### Data Plane API limits

API	Stream-level limit	Connection-level limit	Bandwidth limit	Fragment-level limit	Relevant Exceptions and Notes
<b>PutMedia</b>	5 TPS [h]	1 [s]	12.5 MB/second, or 100 Mbps [s]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum fragment duration: 1 second [h]</li> <li>Maximum fragment duration: 10 seconds [h]</li> <li>Maximum fragment size: 50 MB [h]</li> <li>Maximum number of tracks: 3 [s]</li> </ul>	A typical <b>PutMedia</b> request contains data for several seconds, resulting in a lower TPS per stream. In the case of multiple concurrent connections that exceed limits, the last connection is accepted.
<b>GetHLSStreamingSessionURL</b>	1 TPS Sustained [h]	N/A	N/A	N/A	Only 10 sessions per stream can be active at a time [s]. After the limit has been reached, the oldest session is revoked when a new session is created.
<b>GetMedia</b>	5 TPS [h]	3 [s]	25 MB/s or 200 Mbps [s]	N/A	<p>Only three clients can concurrently receive content from the media stream at any moment of time. Further client connections are rejected. A unique consuming client shouldn't need more than 2 or 3 TPS because after the connection is established, we anticipate that the application will read continuously.</p> <p>If a typical fragment is approximately 5 MB, this limit means ~75 MB/ sec per Kinesis video stream. Such a stream would have an outgoing bitrate of 2x the streams' maximum incoming bitrate.</p>
<b>ListFragments</b>	5 TPS [h]	N/A	N/A	N/A	

API	Stream-level limit	Connection-level limit	Bandwidth limit	Fragment-level limit	Relevant Exceptions and Notes
<b>GetMediaForFragment</b>	5 TPS [h]	5 [s]	25 MB/s or 200 Mbps [s]	Maximum number of fragments: 1000 [h]	Five fragment-based consuming applications can concurrently get media. Further connections are rejected.

### HLS API limits

API	Stream-level limit	Bandwidth limit	Fragment-level limit
<b>GetHLSMasterPlaylist</b>	5 TPS [h]	N/A	N/A
<b>GetHLSMediaPlaylist</b>	5 TPS [h]	N/A	Maximum number of fragments per playlist: 1000 [h]
<b>GetMP4InitFragment</b>	5 TPS [h]	N/A	N/A
<b>GetMP4MediaFragment</b>	10 TPS [h]	N/A	25 MB/s or 200 Mbps [s]
<b>GetTSFragment</b>	10 TPS [h]	N/A	25 MB/s or 200 Mbps [s]

## AWS Lambda Limits

AWS Lambda limits the amount of compute and storage resources that you can use to run and store functions. The following limits apply per-region and can be increased. To request an increase, use the [Support Center console](#).

Resource	Default Limit
Concurrent executions	1,000
Function and layer storage	75 GB

For more information, see [AWS Lambda Limits](#) in the *AWS Lambda Developer Guide*.

## AWS License Manager

Resource	Default Limit
Number of license configurations per resource	10
Total number of license configurations	25

## Amazon Lightsail Limits

New AWS accounts may start with limits that are lower than the limits described here.

Resource	Default Limit	Comment
Number of instances	20 per Region	This limit can be increased by contacting support.
Number of databases	40 per Region	This limit can be increased by contacting support.
Number of static IP addresses	5 per Region	This limit can be increased by contacting support.
Number of parallel SSH connections	5 concurrent SSH connections per Region per account	This limit cannot be increased.
Number of parallel RDP connections using the web client	1 per account	This limit cannot be increased.
Number of DNS zones (or domains)	3 per account	This limit cannot be increased.
Number of load balancers	5 per Region	This limit cannot be increased.
Amount of attached block storage disk space	20,000 GB per Region  16 TB per disk maximum, or 8 GB per disk minimum  Each instance can have up to 15 attached disks, and 1 boot volume disk	These limits cannot be increased.
Number of certificates (last 365 days)	20 per account	This limit can be increased by contacting support.
Number of tags	50 per resource	This limit cannot be increased.

## Amazon Macie Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Full data classification	3 TB per month
Macie member accounts	10
S3 buckets/prefixes specified for data classification	250 (this is a hard limit and cannot be changed)



For more information, see the [Amazon Macie User Guide](#).

## Amazon Machine Learning (Amazon ML) Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Data file size*	100 GB
Batch prediction input size	1 TB
Batch prediction input (number of records)	100 million
Number of variables in a data file (schema)	1,000
Recipe complexity (number of processed output variables)	10,000
Transactions Per Second for each real-time prediction endpoint	200
Total Transactions Per Second for all real-time prediction endpoints	10,000
Total RAM for all real-time prediction endpoints	10 GB
Number of simultaneous jobs	25
Longest run time for any job	7 days
Number of classes for multiclass ML models	100
ML model size	2 GB

### Note

The size of your data files is limited to ensure that jobs finish in a timely manner. Jobs that have been running for more than seven days are automatically terminated, resulting in a FAILED status.

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon ML Limits](#) in the *Amazon Machine Learning Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Managed Blockchain Limits

For information about attributes of Starter Edition and Standard Edition networks, such as the number of members per network, peer nodes per member, available instance types, and more, see [Amazon Managed Blockchain Pricing](#).

Resource	Default Limit
<b>Starter Edition networks</b>	
Maximum number of Starter Edition networks in which an AWS account can own a member.	4
Maximum number of Hyperledger Fabric channels per Starter Edition network.	3

Resource	Default Limit
<b>Standard Edition networks</b>	
Maximum number of Standard Edition networks in which an AWS account can own a member.	2
Maximum number of Hyperledger Fabric channels per Standard Edition network.	8

## AWS Elemental MediaConnect Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Comments
Entitlements	50 per flow	The maximum number of entitlements that you can grant on a flow.
Flows	20 per AWS Region	The maximum number of flows that you can create in each AWS Region.
Outputs	20 per flow	The maximum number of outputs that a flow can have.
Sources	1 per flow	The maximum number of sources that you can assign to a flow.

## AWS Elemental MediaConvert Limits

Resource	Default Limit	
Number of queues per account	10	
Concurrent jobs per account, processed across all queues	Varies by Region.  40 in these Regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• US East (N. Virginia)</li><li>• US West (Oregon)</li><li>• EU (Ireland)</li></ul> 20 in all other Regions	
Concurrent jobs processed per queue	Number allowed across all queues, divided equally by	

Resource	Default Limit	
	number of queues you create.	
Number of custom output presets	100	
Number of custom output job templates	100	
Rate of DescribeEndpoints requests	0.01667 TPS (Once per 60 seconds)	
Burst rate of DescribeEndpoints requests	0	
Aggregate rate of job, queue, preset and template requests	2 TPS (2 transactions per second)	
Aggregate burst rate of job, queue, preset and template requests	100 TPS (100 transactions per second)	

You can request increases on these limits. To do so, go to the [AWS support center](#) and create a case.

## AWS Elemental MediaLive Limits

Resource	Default Limit	
Maximum inputs	5	
Maximum input security groups	5	
Maximum channels	5	

## AWS Elemental MediaPackage Limits

You can request increases on the following limits. To do so, go to the [AWS support center](#) and create a case.

For more information about AWS Elemental MediaPackage limits, including limits that can't be increased, see [Limits](#) in the *AWS Elemental MediaPackage User Guide*.

### Live Content Limits

These are the limits for live content in MediaPackage.

Resource	Default Limit	
Maximum channels per account	10	

Resource	Default Limit	
Maximum endpoints per channel	10	

### VOD Content Limits

These are the limits for video on demand (VOD) content in MediaPackage.

Resource	Default Limit	
Maximum packaging groups	10	
Maximum packaging configurations per packaging group	10	
Maximum assets per packaging group	1000	

## AWS Elemental MediaStore Limits

Resource or Operation	Default Limit	Comments
<a href="#">DeleteObject</a>	100 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests that you can make per second. Additional requests are throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
<a href="#">DescribeObject</a>	1,000 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests that you can make per second. Additional requests are throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
<a href="#">GetObject</a>	1,000 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests that you can make per second. Additional requests are throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
<a href="#">ListItems</a>	5 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests that you can make per second. Additional requests are throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .
<a href="#">PutObject</a>	100 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests that you can make per second. Additional requests are throttled.  You can <a href="#">request a limit increase</a> .

For information about AWS Elemental MediaStore limits, including limits that can't be increased, see [Limits](#) in the *AWS Elemental MediaStore User Guide*.

## AWS Elemental MediaTailor Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Comment
Transactions	3,000 concurrent transactions per second across all request types (such as manifest requests and tracking requests for client-side reporting).	This is an account-level limit.  Your transactions per second are largely dependent on how often the player requests updated manifests. For example, a player with eight second segments might update the manifest every eight seconds. The player, then, generates 0.125 transactions per second.

For more information about AWS Elemental MediaTailor limits, including limits that can't be increased, see [Limits](#) in the *AWS Elemental MediaTailor User Guide*.

## Amazon MQ Limits

For information about these limits, see [Amazon MQ Limits](#) in the *Amazon MQ Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Neptune Limits

Resource	Default Limit
US East (N. Virginia) Region:  Maximum instances	Maximum instances is 3.

You can request an increase on this limit. For more information, see <https://aws.amazon.com/support>.

## AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate and AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Chef or Puppet servers	5
User-initiated (manual) backup generations	10
Automated (scheduled) backup generations	30

## AWS OpsWorks Stacks Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Stacks	40
Layers per stack	40
Instances per stack	40
Apps per stack	40

## AWS Organizations Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Accounts per organization	Varies. Contact Customer Support.
Invitations sent per day	20

For more information about these limits, see [Limits of AWS Organizations](#) in the *AWS Organizations User Guide*.

## OTA Update Manager Limits

### OTA Update Manager API Limits

API	TPS
CreateOTAUpdate	10 TPS
GetOTAUpdate	15 TPS
DeleteOTAUpdate	5 TPS
ListOTAUpdates	15 TPS

## Amazon Pinpoint Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Active campaigns per account	200 per account. <b>Note</b> An <i>active campaign</i> is a campaign that hasn't completed or failed. Active campaigns have

Resource	Default Limit
	a status of SCHEDULED, EXECUTING, or PENDING_NEXT_RUN.
Concurrent endpoint import jobs per account	2 per account.
Message sends per campaign activity	100 million.
Total file size per endpoint import job	1 GB per import job.
SMS account spend threshold	USD\$1.00 per account.
Maximum number of Amazon SNS topics for two-way SMS	100,000 per account.
Number of emails that you can send in a 24-hour period ( <i>sending quota</i> )	200 emails per 24-hour period for accounts in the sandbox.
Number of emails that you can send each second ( <i>sending rate</i> )	1 email per second for accounts in the sandbox.
Email recipient addresses	Accounts in the sandbox can only send email to recipients whose email addresses or domains have been verified.
Number of voice messages that you can send in a 24-hour period.	20 messages per 24-hour period for accounts in the sandbox.
Number of voice messages that you can send per minute.	5 messages per minute for accounts in the sandbox.
Voice message length.	30 second length for accounts in the sandbox.
Ability to send voice messages to international phone numbers.	Accounts in the sandbox can only send messages to recipients in the following countries and Regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia</li> <li>• Canada</li> <li>• China</li> <li>• Germany</li> <li>• Hong Kong</li> <li>• Israel</li> <li>• Japan</li> <li>• Mexico</li> <li>• Singapore</li> <li>• Sweden</li> <li>• The United States</li> <li>• The United Kingdom</li> </ul>

To increase any of the limits above, submit a [Amazon Pinpoint Limit Increase case](#).

**Note**

The sandbox for the email channel is separate from the sandbox for the voice channel. To gain production access for both channels, you have to complete the request form for both channels. To learn more about requesting production access for the email channel, see [Requesting Production Access for Email](#). To learn more about requesting production access for the voice channel, see [Requesting Production Access \(Voice\)](#).

For more information about Amazon Pinpoint limits, including limits that can't be increased, see [Limits](#) in the Amazon Pinpoint Developer Guide.

## Amazon Polly Limits

- Throttle rate per IP address: 100 transactions (requests) per second (tps) with a burst limit of 120 tps.
- Throttle rate per operation:

**Throttle Rate per Operation**

Operation	Limit
<b>Lexicon</b>	
DeleteLexicon	Any 2 transactions per second (tps) from these operations combined.  Maximum allowed burst of 4 tps.
PutLexicon	
GetLexicon	
ListLexicons	
<b>Speech</b>	
DescribeVoices	80 rps with a burst limit of 100 tps
SynthesizeSpeech	80 rps with a burst limit of 100 tps

## Amazon Redshift Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Nodes per cluster	101
Nodes	200
Reserved Nodes	200
Snapshots	20
Parameter Groups	20
Security Groups	20
Subnet Groups	20
Subnets per Subnet Group	20
Event Subscriptions	20



For more information about these limits, see [Limits in Amazon Redshift](#) in the *Amazon Redshift Cluster Management Guide*.

## Amazon Rekognition Limits

Amazon Rekognition has the following limits that you can change.

Resource	Default Limit
<p>Transactions per second per account for image data plane operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">CompareFaces</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DetectFaces</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DetectLabels</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DetectModerationLabels</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DetectText</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">GetCelebrityInfo</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">IndexFaces</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">ListFaces</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">RecognizeCelebrities</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">SearchFaces</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">SearchFacesByImage</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US East (Ohio) Region – 5</li> <li>• US East (N. Virginia) Region – 50</li> <li>• US West (N. California) Region – 5</li> <li>• US West (Oregon) Region – 50</li> <li>• Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Region – 5</li> <li>• Asia Pacific (Seoul) Region – 5</li> <li>• Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region – 5</li> <li>• Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region – 5</li> <li>• Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region – 5</li> <li>• EU (Frankfurt) Region – 5</li> <li>• EU (Ireland) Region – 50</li> <li>• EU (London) Region – 5</li> <li>• AWS GovCloud (US-West) – 5</li> </ul>
<p>Transactions per second per account for image control plane operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">CreateCollection</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DeleteCollection</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DeleteFaces</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DescribeCollection</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">ListCollections</a></li> </ul>	<p>In each Region that Amazon Rekognition supports – 5</p>
<p>Transactions per second per account for all stored video <i>Start</i> operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">StartCelebrityRecognition</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">StartContentModeration</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">StartFaceDetection</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">StartFaceSearch</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">StartLabelDetection</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">StartPersonTracking</a></li> </ul>	<p>In each Region that Amazon Rekognition supports – 5</p>
<p>Transactions per second per account for all stored video <i>Get</i> operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">GetCelebrityRecognition</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US East (Ohio) Region – 5</li> <li>• US East (N. Virginia) Region – 20</li> </ul>

Resource	Default Limit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">GetContentModeration</a></li><li>• <a href="#">GetFaceDetection</a></li><li>• <a href="#">GetFaceSearch</a></li><li>• <a href="#">GetLabelDetection</a></li><li>• <a href="#">GetPersonTracking</a></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• US West (N. California) Region – 5</li><li>• US West (Oregon) Region – 20</li><li>• Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Region – 5</li><li>• Asia Pacific (Seoul) Region – 5</li><li>• Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region – 5</li><li>• Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region – 5</li><li>• Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region – 5</li><li>• EU (Frankfurt) Region – 5</li><li>• EU (Ireland) Region – 5</li><li>• EU (London) Region – 5</li><li>• AWS GovCloud (US-West) – 5</li></ul>
Maximum number of concurrent stored video jobs per account	20
Maximum number of streaming video stream processors per account that can simultaneously exist	In each Region that Amazon Rekognition supports – 10
Transactions per second per account for all streaming video operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">CreateStreamProcessor</a></li><li>• <a href="#">DeleteStreamProcessor</a></li><li>• <a href="#">DescribeStreamProcessor</a></li><li>• <a href="#">ListStreamProcessors</a></li><li>• <a href="#">StartStreamProcessor</a></li><li>• <a href="#">StopStreamProcessor</a></li></ul>	In each Region that Amazon Rekognition supports – 1

For more information about Amazon Rekognition limits, including limits that can't be increased, see [Amazon Rekognition Limits](#).

## Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Clusters	40
Cluster parameter groups	50
DB Instances	40
Event subscriptions	20
Manual snapshots	100

Resource	Default Limit
Option groups	20
Parameter groups	50
Read replicas per master	5
Reserved instances	40
Rules per security group	20
Security groups	25
Security groups (VPC)	5
Subnet groups	50
Subnets per subnet group	20
Tags per resource	50
Total storage for all DB instances	100 TB

## AWS Resource Groups Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Resource groups per account	100

## AWS RoboMaker Limits

The limits below are either soft, which can be upgraded by submitting a support ticket, or hard, which cannot be increased.

Resource	Default Limit	Limit Type	Comments
Robot application	40	Soft	The maximum number of robot applications you can create in this account in the current Region.
Robot application versions	40	Soft	The maximum number of versions you can create for a Robot Application.
Simulation application	40	Soft	The maximum number of simulation applications you can create in this account in the current Region.

Resource	Default Limit	Limit Type	Comments
Simulation application versions	40	Soft	The maximum number of versions you can create for a Simulation Application.
Current active simulation jobs	5	Soft	The maximum number of concurrent simulation jobs you can run in this account in the current Region.
Minimum simulation duration	5	Hard	The minimum duration in minutes that you can specify for a simulation job.
Simulation duration	14	Hard	The maximum duration in days that a simulation job can run for including restarts.
Simulation job retention time	90	Hard	The maximum duration in days a simulation job is retained. After this time, you can no longer retrieve or view the simulation job.
Robots	100	Soft	The maximum number of robots you can create in this account in the current Region.
Fleets	20	Soft	The maximum number of fleets you can create in this account in the current Region.
Robots per fleet	100	Soft	The maximum number of robots you can register to a fleet.
Deployment job retention time	90	Hard	The maximum duration in days a deployment job is retained. After this time, you can no longer retrieve or view the deployment job.
Current active deployment jobs	5	Soft	The maximum number of concurrent deployment jobs you can run in this account in the current Region.

Resource	Default Limit	Limit Type	Comments
Source size	5	Hard	The maximum size (in GB) for any source of robot application or simulation application.

## Amazon Route 53 Limits

### DNS and Domain Registration

Resource	Default Limit
Hosted zones	500
Domains	50
Resource record sets per hosted zone	10,000
Reusable delegation sets	100
Hosted zones that can use the same reusable delegation set	100
Amazon VPCs that you can associate with a private hosted zone	100
Health checks	200
Traffic policies	50
Traffic policy records	5

### Route 53 Resolver

Resource	Default Limit
Endpoints per AWS Region	4 per AWS account
Rules per AWS Region	1,000 per AWS account
Associations between rules and VPCs per AWS Region	2,000 per AWS account

Amazon Route 53 auto naming has been released as a separate service, AWS Cloud Map. See [AWS Cloud Map Limits \(p. 298\)](#).

For more information about these limits, see [Route 53 Limits](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

## Amazon SageMaker Limits

The following tables group Amazon SageMaker limits by components.

Amazon SageMaker limits for new accounts might be different from the default limits listed here. If you receive an error that you've exceeded your limit, contact customer service to request a limit increase for the resources you want to use.

## Amazon SageMaker Notebooks

Resource	Default Limit
ml.t2.medium instances	20
ml.t2.large instances	20
ml.t2.xlarge instances	20
ml.t2.2xlarge instances	20
ml.t3.medium instances	20
ml.t3.large instances	20
ml.t3.xlarge instances	20
ml.t3.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m4.xlarge instances	20
ml.m4.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m4.4xlarge instances	10
ml.m4.10xlarge instances	5
ml.m4.16xlarge instances	5
ml.m5.xlarge instances	20
ml.m5.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m5.4xlarge instances	10
ml.m5.12xlarge instances	3
ml.m5.24xlarge instances	2
ml.c4.xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.2xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.4xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.8xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.2xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.4xlarge instances	5
ml.c5.9xlarge instances	5
ml.c5.18xlarge instances	5
ml.c5d.xlarge instances	20
ml.c5d.2xlarge instances	20
ml.c5d.4xlarge instances	5

Resource	Default Limit
ml.c5d.9xlarge instances	5
ml.c5d.18xlarge instances	5
ml.p2.xlarge instances	1
ml.p2.8xlarge instances	1
ml.p2.16xlarge instances	1
ml.p3.2xlarge instances	2
ml.p3.8xlarge instances	2
ml.p3.16xlarge instances	2
Number of notebook instances	20

#### Amazon SageMaker Automatic Model Tuning

Resource	Default Limit
Number of concurrent hyperparameter tuning jobs	100
Number of hyperparameters that can be searched (every possible value in a categorical hyperparameter counts against this limit)	20
Number of metrics defined per hyperparameter tuning job	20
Number of parallel training jobs per hyperparameter tuning job	10
Number of training jobs per hyperparameter tuning job	500
Maximum run time for a hyperparameter tuning job	30 days

#### Amazon SageMaker Training

Resource	Default Limit
ml.m4.xlarge instances	20
ml.m4.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m4.4xlarge instances	10
ml.m4.10xlarge instances	5
ml.m4.16xlarge instances	5
ml.m5.large instances	20
ml.m5.xlarge instances	20
ml.m5.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m5.4xlarge instances	10

Resource	Default Limit
ml.m5.12xlarge instances	3
ml.m5.24xlarge instances	2
ml.c4.xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.2xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.4xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.8xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.2xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.4xlarge instances	5
ml.c5.9xlarge instances	5
ml.c5.18xlarge instances	5
ml.p2.xlarge instances	1
ml.p2.8xlarge instances	1
ml.p2.16xlarge instances	1
ml.p3.2xlarge instances	2
ml.p3.8xlarge instances	2
ml.p3.16xlarge instances	2
Longest run time for a training job	5 days
Number of instances across training jobs	20
Number of instances for a training job	20
Size of EBS volume for an instance	1 TB

#### Amazon SageMaker Hosting

Resource	Default Limit
ml.t2.medium instances	20
ml.t2.large instances	20
ml.t2.xlarge instances	20
ml.t2.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m4.xlarge instances	20
ml.m4.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m4.4xlarge instances	10



Resource	Default Limit
ml.m4.10xlarge instances	5
ml.m4.16xlarge instances	5
ml.m5.large instances	20
ml.m5.xlarge instances	20
ml.m5.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m5.4xlarge instances	10
ml.m5.12xlarge instances	3
ml.m5.24xlarge instances	2
ml.c4.large instances	20
ml.c4.xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.2xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.4xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.8xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.large instances	20
ml.c5.xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.2xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.4xlarge instances	5
ml.c5.9xlarge instances	5
ml.c5.18xlarge instances	5
ml.p2.xlarge instances	2
ml.p2.8xlarge instances	2
ml.p2.16xlarge instances	2
ml.p3.2xlarge instances	2
ml.p3.8xlarge instances	2
ml.p3.16xlarge instances	2
Number of instances across active endpoints	20
Number of instances for an endpoint	20
Total TPS for all endpoints	10,000
Maximum payload size for endpoint invocation	5 MB

#### Amazon SageMaker Batch Transform

Resource	Default Limit
ml.m4.xlarge instances	20
ml.m4.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m4.4xlarge instances	10
ml.m4.10xlarge instances	5
ml.m4.16xlarge instances	5
ml.m5.large instances	20
ml.m5.xlarge instances	20
ml.m5.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m5.4xlarge instances	10
ml.m5.12xlarge instances	3
ml.m5.24xlarge instances	2
ml.c4.xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.2xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.4xlarge instances	20
ml.c4.8xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.2xlarge instances	20
ml.c5.4xlarge instances	5
ml.c5.9xlarge instances	5
ml.c5.18xlarge instances	5
ml.p2.xlarge instances	1
ml.p2.8xlarge instances	1
ml.p2.16xlarge instances	1
ml.p3.2xlarge instances	2
ml.p3.8xlarge instances	2
ml.p3.16xlarge instances	2
Longest run time for a transform job	5 days
Number of instances across transform jobs	20
Number of instances for a transform job	20

Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth

Resource	Default Limit
Concurrent labeling jobs	20
Dataset objects per labeling job	100,000

## AWS Secrets Manager Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Max number of secrets in an AWS account	40,000
Max number of versions in a secret	Approximately 100
Max number of labels you can attach to a version	20
Max number of versions a label can be attached to at the same time	1
Maximum length of a secret	7168 bytes
Maximum length of a resource-based policy - JSON text	4096 bytes

## AWS Server Migration Service Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Concurrent VM migrations	50 per account
Maximum duration of service usage per VM (not per account), beginning with the initial replication of a VM. We terminate an ongoing replication after this period, unless a customer requests a limit increase.	90 days

## AWS Serverless Application Repository Limits

### Limits Per Account Per Region

Resource	Default Limit
Public Applications	100
Free Amazon S3 Storage for Code Packages	5 GB

## Service Quotas

Service Quota	Default Value
Active service quota increase requests per AWS account	5

Service Quota	Default Value
Active service quota increase requests per limit, in the current Region	1
Service quota increase requests allowed per template	10
Active service quota increase requests allowed per account, in the current Region	2
ListServices requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	10
Additional ListServices requests per second (RPS) sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	10
GetAWSDefaultServiceQuota requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	5
Additional GetAWSDefaultServiceQuota RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	5
GetRequestedServiceQuotaChange requests per second per account, in the current Region	5
Additional GetRequestedServiceQuotaChange RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	5
GetServiceQuota requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	5
Additional GetServiceQuota RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	5
ListAWSDefaultServiceQuotas requests allowed per second, in the current Region	10
Additional ListAWSDefaultServiceQuotas RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	10
Additional ListRequestedServiceQuotaChangeHistory requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	5
ListRequestedServiceQuotaChangeHistoryByQuota requests allowed per second (RPS) per account, in the current Region	5
Additional ListRequestedServiceQuotaChangeHistoryByQuota RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	5
ListServiceQuotas requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	10
Additional ListServiceQuotas RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	10
RequestServiceQuotaIncrease requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	3
Additional RequestServiceQuotaIncrease RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	3
Maximum number of AssociateQuotaTemplate requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	1

Service Quota	Default Value
Additional AssociateQuotaTemplate RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	1
DisassociateQuotaTemplate requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	1
Additional DisassociateQuotaTemplate RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	1
GetAssociationForQuotaTemplate requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	2
Additional GetAssociationForQuotaTemplate RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	2
GetServiceQuotaIncreaseRequestFromTemplate requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	2
Additional GetServiceQuotaIncreaseRequestFromTemplate RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	1
ListServiceQuotaIncreaseRequestsInTemplate requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	2
Additional ListServiceQuotaIncreaseRequestsInTemplate RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	1
DeleteServiceQuotaIncreaseRequestFromTemplate requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	2
Additional DeleteServiceQuotaIncreaseRequestFromTemplate RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	1
PutServiceQuotaIncreaseRequestToTemplate requests allowed per second per account, in the current Region	1
Additional PutServiceQuotaIncreaseRequestToTemplate RPS sent in one burst per account, in the current Region	1

## AWS Service Catalog Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Portfolios	25 per account
Users, groups, and roles	25 per portfolio
Products	25 per portfolio, 100 total per account
Product versions	50 per product
Constraints	25 per product per portfolio
Tags	20 per product, 20 per portfolio, 50 per provisioned product

Resource	Default Limit
Stacks	200 (AWS CloudFormation limit)

## AWS Shield Advanced Limits

AWS Shield Advanced offers advanced monitoring and protection for Elastic IP addresses, CloudFront distributions, Route 53 hosted zones, or Elastic Load Balancing load balancers. You can monitor and protect up to 1000 of each of these resource types per account. If you want to increase these limits, contact the [AWS Support Center](#).

## Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) Limits

The following are the default limits for Amazon SES in the sandbox environment.

Resource	Default Limit
Daily sending quota	200 messages per 24-hour period.
Maximum send rate	1 email per second.  <b>Note</b> The rate at which Amazon SES accepts your messages might be less than the maximum send rate.
Recipient address verification	All recipient addresses must be verified.

For more information about these limits, see [Limits in Amazon SES](#) in the *Amazon Simple Email Service Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) Limits

The following limits determine how many Amazon SNS resources you can create in your AWS account, and they determine the rate at which you can issue Amazon SNS API requests.

### Amazon SNS Resource Limits

To increase any of the following limits, submit an [SNS Limit Increase case](#).

Resource	Default Limit
Topics	100,000 per account

Resource	Default Limit
Subscriptions	12,500,000 per topic
Pending subscriptions	5,000 per account
Account spend threshold for SMS	1.00 USD per account
Delivery rate for email messages	10 messages per second
Delivery rate for promotional SMS messages	20 messages per second
Delivery rate for transactional SMS messages	20 messages per second
Subscription filter policies	200 per account

## Amazon SNS API Throttling Limits

The following limits throttle the rate at which you can issue Amazon SNS API requests.

### Hard Limits

The following limits cannot be increased.

API	Transactions per Second
ListEndpointsByPlatformApplication	30
ListTopics	30
ListPlatformApplications	15
ListSubscriptions	30
ListSubscriptionsByTopic	30
Subscribe	100
Unsubscribe	100

### Soft Limits

The following limits vary by AWS Region. To increase any of these limits, submit an [SNS Limit Increase case](#).

#### Publish API Throttling Limits

API	AWS Regions	Transactions per Second
Publish	US East (N. Virginia) Region	30,000
	EU (Ireland) Region	9,000
	US West (Oregon) Region	
	Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region	1,500

API	AWS Regions	Transactions per Second
	Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region	
	Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region	
	EU (Frankfurt) Region	
	US West (N. California) Region	
	Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Region	300
	Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region	
	Asia Pacific (Seoul) Region	
	Canada (Central) Region	
	China (Beijing) Region	
	China (Ningxia) Region	
	EU (London) Region	
	EU (Paris) Region	
	South America (São Paulo) Region	
	US East (Ohio) Region	

#### Other API Throttling Limits

APIs	AWS Regions	Transactions per Second
CheckIfPhoneNumbersOptedOut	US East (N. Virginia) Region	3,000
ConfirmSubscription	EU (Ireland) Region	900
CreatePlatformApplication	US West (Oregon) Region	
CreatePlatformEndpoint	Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region	150
CreateTopic	Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region	
DeleteEndpoint	Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region	
DeletePlatformApplication	EU (Frankfurt) Region	
DeleteTopic	US West (N. California) Region	
GetEndpointAttributes	Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Region	30
GetPlatformApplicationAttributes	Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region	
GetSMSAttributes	Asia Pacific (Seoul) Region	
GetSubscriptionAttributes	Canada (Central) Region	
GetTopicAttributes	China (Beijing) Region	



APIs	AWS Regions	Transactions per Second
ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut	China (Ningxia) Region	
OptInPhoneNumber	EU (London) Region	
SetEndpointAttributes	EU (Paris) Region	
SetPlatformApplicationAttributes	South America (São Paulo) Region	
SetSMSAttributes	US East (Ohio) Region	
SetSubscriptionAttributes		
SetTopicAttributes		

## AWS Streaming Service Limits

### Streaming Limits

Resource	Limit
Maximum number of streams	1000
Maximum number of files per stream	10
Minimum file block size	256 bytes
Maximum file block size	128 KB

### Streaming API Limits

API	TPS
CreateStream	15 TPS
UpdateStream	15 TPS
ListStreams	15 TPS
DeleteStream	15 TPS
DescribeStream	15 TPS

## Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon SQS Limits](#) in the *Amazon Simple Queue Service Developer Guide* and the "Limits and Restrictions" section of the [Amazon SQS FAQs](#).

## Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Notes
Buckets	100 per account	The maximum limit of buckets per AWS account is 1,000. To request a limit increase, see <a href="#">AWS Service Limits (p. 288)</a> .

## Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) Limits

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon SWF Limits](#) in the *Amazon Simple Workflow Service Developer Guide*.

## Amazon SimpleDB Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Domains	250

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon SimpleDB Limits](#) in the *Amazon SimpleDB Developer Guide*.

## AWS Step Functions Limits

For more information about these limits, see [AWS Step Functions Limits](#) in the *AWS Step Functions Developer Guide*.

## AWS Storage Gateway Limits

For more information about these limits, see [AWS Storage Gateway Limits](#) in the *AWS Storage Gateway User Guide*.

## Amazon Sumerian Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Projects	1,000
Scenes	10,000

Resource	Default Limit
Texture file size	10 MB
Sound file size	10 MB
Model file size	50 MB
Script file size	1 MB
ZIP file size	200 MB

## AWS Systems Manager Limits

Capability	Resource	Default Limit
Automation	Concurrently executing Automations	25  Each AWS account can execute a maximum of 25 automations at one time. Concurrent executions greater than 25 are automatically added to an execution queue.
Automation	Additional automation executions that can be queued	75
Automation	Maximum duration an automation execution can run when running in the context of a user	12 hours  If you expect an automation to run longer than 12 hours, then you must execute the automation by using a service role (or assume role).
Distributor	Maximum number of Distributor packages per account, per region	200
Distributor	Maximum number of package versions per Distributor package	25
Distributor	Maximum package size in Distributor	20 GB
Distributor	Maximum package manifest size in Distributor	64 KB
Managed Instances - Hybrid Environment	Total number of registered on-premises servers and virtual machines (VMs) in a hybrid environment	Standard instances: 1,000 (per account per Region)  Advanced instances: Advanced instances are available on a pay-per-use basis. Advanced instances also enable you to connect to your hybrid machines

Capability	Resource	Default Limit
		by using AWS Systems Manager Session Manager. For more information about activating on-premises instances for use in your hybrid environment, see <a href="#">Create a Managed-Instance Activation</a> in the <i>AWS Systems Manager User Guide</i> . For more information about enabling advanced instances, see <a href="#">Using the Advanced-Instances Tier</a> .
Inventory	Inventory data collected per instance per call	1 MB  This maximum adequately supports most inventory collection scenarios. When this limit is reached, no new inventory data is collected for the instance. Inventory data previously collected is stored until the expiration.
Inventory	Inventory data collected per instance per day	5 MB  When this limit is reached, no new inventory data is collected for the instance. Inventory data previously collected is stored until the expiration.
Inventory	Custom inventory types	20  You can add up to 20 custom inventory types.
Inventory	Custom inventory type size	200 KB  This is the maximum size of the type, not the inventory collected.
Inventory	Custom inventory type attributes	50  This is the maximum number of attributes within the custom inventory type.

Capability	Resource	Default Limit
Inventory	Inventory data expiration	30 days  If you terminate an instance, inventory data for that instance is deleted immediately. For running instances, inventory data older than 30 days is deleted. If you need to store inventory data longer than 30 days, you can use AWS Config to record history or periodically query and upload the data to an Amazon S3 bucket. For more information, see, <a href="#">Recording Amazon EC2 managed instance inventory</a> in the <i>AWS Config Developer Guide</i> .
Maintenance Windows	Maintenance Windows per account	50
Maintenance Windows	Tasks per Maintenance Window	20
Maintenance Windows	Targets per Maintenance Window	100
Maintenance Windows	Instance IDs per target	50
Maintenance Windows	Targets per task	10
Maintenance Windows	Concurrent executions of a single Maintenance Window	1
Maintenance Windows	Concurrent executions of Maintenance Windows	5
Maintenance Windows	Execution history retention	30 days
OpsCenter	Total number of OpsItems allowed per account per AWS Region	500,000
OpsCenter	Maximum number of OpsItems per account per month	10,000
OpsCenter	Maximum operational data value size	20 KB
OpsCenter	Maximum number of associated Automation runbooks per OpsItem	10
OpsCenter	Maximum number of Automation runbook executions stored in operational data under a single associated runbook	10
OpsCenter	Maximum number of related resources you can specify per OpsItem	100
OpsCenter	Maximum number of related OpsItems you can specify per OpsItem	10

Capability	Resource	Default Limit
OpsCenter	Maximum length of a deduplication string	64 characters
Parameter Store	Total number of parameters allowed (per AWS account and Region)	Standard parameters: 10,000  Advanced parameters: 100,000  For more information about advanced parameters, see <a href="#">About Systems Manager Advanced Parameters</a> in the <i>AWS Systems Manager User Guide</i> .
Parameter Store	Max size for parameter value	Standard parameter: 4 KB  Advanced parameter: 8 KB
Parameter Store	Max number of parameter policies per advanced parameter	10
Parameter Store	Max throughput (transactions per second)	Default throughput: 40 (Shared by the following API actions: GetParameter, GetParameters, GetParametersByPath)  Higher throughput: 100 (GetParametersByPath)  Higher throughput: 1000 (Shared by the following API actions: GetParameter and GetParameters)  For more information about Parameter Store throughput, see <a href="#">Increasing Parameter Store Throughput</a> in the <i>AWS Systems Manager User Guide</i> .
Parameter Store	Max history for a parameter	100 past values
Patch Baselines	Patch baselines per account	50
Patch Baselines	Patch groups per patch baseline	25

Capability	Resource	Default Limit
Run Command	Execution history retention	30 days  The history of each command is available for up to 30 days. In addition, you can store a copy of all log files in Amazon Simple Storage Service or have an audit trail of all API calls in AWS CloudTrail.
Session Manager	Maximum number of active sessions per account per Region	100
Session Manager	Maximum idle time before session termination	20 minutes
SSM Documents	Total documents	500  Each AWS account can create a maximum of 500 documents per region.
SSM Documents	Privately shared Systems Manager document	1000  A single Systems Manager document can be shared with a maximum of 1000 AWS accounts.
SSM Documents	Publicly shared Systems Manager document	5  Each AWS account can publicly share a maximum of five documents.
State Manager	Targets per State Manager association	10,000  Each Systems Manager document can be associated with a maximum of 10,000 instances. As a best practice when creating State Manager associations, use tags as targets instead of instance IDs.
State Manager	Concurrent State Manager associations	2,000  Each AWS Account can have 2,000 associations per Region at one time.

Capability	Resource	Default Limit
State Manager	State Manager association versions	1,000  You can created a maximum of 1,000 versions of a State Manager association.

## Amazon Textract Limits

Amazon Textract has the following limits that you can change.

Resource	Default Limit
Transactions per second per account for synchronous operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">AnalyzeDocument</a></li><li>• <a href="#">DetectDocumentText</a></li></ul>	In each Region that Amazon Textract supports – 0.25
Transactions per second per account for all <i>Start</i> (asynchronous) operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">StartDocumentAnalysis</a></li><li>• <a href="#">StartDocumentTextDetection</a></li></ul>	In each Region that Amazon Textract supports – 0.25
Transactions per second per account for all <i>Get</i> (asynchronous) operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">GetDocumentAnalysis</a></li><li>• <a href="#">GetDocumentTextDetection</a></li></ul>	In each Region that Amazon Textract supports – 2
Maximum number of asynchronous jobs per account that can simultaneously exist	In each Region that Amazon Textract supports – 2

For more information about Amazon Textract limits, including limits that can't be increased, see [Amazon Textract Limits](#).

## Amazon Transcribe Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Number of concurrent transcription jobs	100
Total number of vocabularies per account	100
Number of pending vocabularies	10



Resource	Default Limit
Transactions per second, <code>StartTranscriptionJob</code> operation	10
Transactions per second, <code>GetTranscriptionJob</code> operation	20
Transactions per second, <code>ListTranscriptionJobs</code> operation	5
Transactions per second, <code>CreateVocabulary</code> and <code>UpdateVocabulary</code> operations	10
Transactions per second, <code>DeleteVocabulary</code> operation	5
Transactions per second, <code>GetVocabulary</code> operation	20
Transactions per second, <code>ListVocabularies</code> operation	5
Number of channels for channel identification	2
Number of simultaneous streams for streaming transcription	10
Maximum audio length for streaming transcription	4 hours
Transactions per second, <code>StartStreamTranscription</code> operation	1

You can request an increase for any of the limits using the [Amazon Transcribe service limits increase form](#).

For information about additional documented limits, see [Guidelines and Limits](#) in the *Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide*.

## AWS Transfer for SFTP Limits

Resource	Default Limit	Comments
Servers per customer	10	
Simultaneous sessions per server	10,000	
Users per server	10,000	This limit applies to service managed servers only.
SSH keys per user	10	This limit applies to service managed servers only.
Maximum file size	5 TiB	

## Amazon Translate Limits

Resource	Default Limit	
Bytes per 10 seconds per language pair	10,000	
Transactions per second per language pair	20	

You can request an increase for any of the limits using the [Amazon Translate service limits increase form](#).

For information about additional documented limits, see [Guidelines and Limits](#) in the *Amazon Translate Developer Guide*.

## Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) Limits

Unless otherwise noted, [submit a request](#) to increase these limits.

Resource	Default limit	Comments
<b>VPCs and Subnets</b>		
VPCs per Region	5	Increasing this limit increases the limit on Internet gateways per region by the same amount.
Subnets per VPC	200	-
IPv4 CIDR blocks per VPC	5	This limit is made up of the primary CIDR block plus 4 secondary CIDR blocks.
IPv6 CIDR blocks per VPC	1	This limit cannot be increased.
<b>Elastic IP Addresses</b>		
Elastic IP addresses per Region for EC2-VPC	5	This is the limit for the number of Elastic IP addresses for use in EC2-VPC. For Elastic IP addresses for EC2-

Resource	Default limit	Comments
		Classic, see <a href="#">Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Limits</a> (p. 311).
<b>Flow Logs</b>		
Flow logs per single network interface, single subnet, or single VPC in a Region	2	This limit cannot be increased. You can effectively have 6 flow logs per network interface if you create 2 flow logs for the subnet, and 2 flow logs for the VPC in which your network interface resides.
<b>Gateways</b>		
Customer gateways per Region	50	To increase this limit, contact AWS Support.
Egress-only Internet gateways per Region	5	This limit is directly correlated with the limit on VPCs per Region. To increase this limit, increase the limit on VPCs per Region. Only one egress-only Internet gateway can be attached to a VPC at a time.
Internet gateways per Region	5	This limit is directly correlated with the limit on VPCs per region. To increase this limit, increase the limit on VPCs per region. Only one Internet gateway can be attached to a VPC at a time.
NAT gateways per Availability Zone	5	A NAT gateway in the pending, active, or deleting state counts against your limit.
Virtual private gateways per Region	5	Only one virtual private gateway can be attached to a VPC at a time.
<b>Network ACLs</b>		
Network ACLs per VPC	200	You can associate one network ACL to one or more subnets in a VPC. This limit is not the same as the number of rules per network ACL.
Rules per network ACL	20	<p>This is the one-way limit for a single network ACL, where the limit for ingress rules is 20, and the limit for egress rules is 20. This limit includes both IPv4 and IPv6 rules, and includes the default deny rules (rule number 32767 for IPv4 and 32768 for IPv6, or an asterisk * in the Amazon VPC console).</p> <p>This limit can be increased up to a maximum of 40; however, network performance may be impacted.</p>
<b>Network Interfaces</b>		
Network interfaces per instance	-	This limit varies by instance type. For more information, see <a href="#">IP Addresses Per ENI Per Instance Type</a> .

Resource	Default limit	Comments
Network interfaces per Region	350	This limit is the greater of either the default limit (350) or your On-Demand Instance limit multiplied by 5. The default limit for On-Demand Instances is 20. If your On-Demand Instance limit is below 70, the default limit of 350 applies. To increase this limit, submit a request or increase your On-Demand Instance limit.
<b>Route Tables</b>		
Route tables per VPC	200	This limit includes the main route table.
Routes per route table (non-propagated routes)	50	<p>You can increase this limit up to a maximum of 1000; however, network performance might be impacted. This limit is enforced separately for IPv4 routes and IPv6 routes.</p> <p>If you have more than 125 routes, we recommend that you paginate calls to describe your route tables for better performance.</p>
BGP advertised routes per route table (propagated routes)	100	This limit cannot be increased. If you require more than 100 prefixes, advertise a default route.
<b>Security Groups</b>		
VPC security groups per Region	2500	The maximum is 10000. If you have more than 5000 security groups in a Region, we recommend that you paginate calls to describe your security groups for better performance.
Inbound or outbound rules per security group	60	<p>You can have 60 inbound and 60 outbound rules per security group (making a total of 120 rules). This limit is enforced separately for IPv4 rules and IPv6 rules; for example, a security group can have 60 inbound rules for IPv4 traffic and 60 inbound rules for IPv6 traffic. A rule that references a security group or prefix list ID counts as one rule for IPv4 and one rule for IPv6.</p> <p>A limit change applies to both inbound and outbound rules. This limit multiplied by the limit for security groups per network interface cannot exceed 1000. For example, if you increase this limit to 100, we decrease the limit for your number of security groups per network interface to 10.</p>
Security groups per network interface	5	To increase or decrease this limit, contact AWS Support. The maximum is 16. The limit for security groups per network interface multiplied by the limit for rules per security group cannot exceed 1000. For example, if you increase this limit to 10, we decrease the limit for your number of rules per security group to 100.
<b>Transit Gateways</b>		

Resource	Default limit	Comments
Number of transit gateways per Region per account	5	-
Number of transit gateway attachments per VPC	5	-
Number of transit gateway route tables per transit gateway	20	-
Number of routes per transit gateway route table	10,000	-
Total number of transit gateway attachments per Region per account	5,000	-
<b>VPC Endpoints</b>		
Gateway VPC endpoints per Region	20	You cannot have more than 255 gateway endpoints per VPC.
Interface VPC endpoints per VPC	20	The maximum limit for interface endpoints per Region is this limit multiplied by the number of VPCs in the Region.
<b>VPC Peering Connections</b>		
Active VPC peering connections per VPC	50	The maximum limit is 125 peering connections per VPC. The number of entries per route table should be increased accordingly; however, network performance may be impacted.
Outstanding VPC peering connection requests	25	This is the limit for the number of outstanding VPC peering connection requests that you've requested from your account.
Expiry time for an unaccepted VPC peering connection request	1 week (168 hours)	-
<b>VPC Sharing</b>		
Number of unique accounts with which you can share a VPC	30	-
Number of subnets that you can share with an account	100	-
<b>VPN Connections</b>		
VPN connections per Region	50	-

Resource	Default limit	Comments
VPN connections per VPC (per virtual private gateway)	10	-

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon VPC Limits](#) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

## Amazon VPC DNS Limits

For more information about these limits, see [DNS Limits](#) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

## AWS WAF Limits

AWS WAF has default limits on the number of entities per account. You can [request an increase](#) in these limits.

Resource	Default Limit
Web ACLs per AWS account	50
Rules per AWS account	100
Conditions per AWS account	100 of each condition type (For example: 100 Size constraint conditions, 100 IP match conditions, etc.)
Requests per Second	10,000 per web ACL*

\*This limit applies only to AWS WAF on an Application Load Balancer. Requests per Second (RPS) limits for AWS WAF on CloudFront are the same as the RPS limits support by CloudFront described in [the Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide](#).

The following limits on AWS WAF entities can't be changed.

Resource	Limit
Rule groups per web ACL	2: 1 customer-created rule group and 1 AWS Marketplace rule group
Rules per web ACL	10

Resource	Limit
Conditions per rule	10
IP address ranges (in CIDR notation) per IP match condition	10,000
Filters per cross-site scripting match condition	10
Filters per size constraint condition	10
Filters per SQL injection match condition	10
Filters per string match condition	10
In string match conditions, the number of characters in HTTP header names, when you've configured AWS WAF to inspect the headers in web requests for a specified value	40
In string match conditions, the number of characters in the value that you want AWS WAF to search for	50
In regex match conditions, the number of characters in the pattern that you want AWS WAF to search for	70

These limits are the same for all Regions in which AWS WAF is available. Each Region is subject to these limits individually. That is, the limits are not cumulative across regions.

## AWS Well-Architected Tool Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Workloads per AWS account	1000
Milestones per workload	100

## Amazon WorkMail Limits

For more information about these limits, see [Amazon WorkMail Limits](#).

## Amazon WorkSpaces Limits

Resource	Default Limit
WorkSpaces per region	1
Graphics WorkSpaces per region	0
GraphicsPro WorkSpaces per region	0
Images per region	5

Resource	Default Limit
IP access control groups per region	100
Rules per IP access control group	10
IP access control groups per directory	5

## AWS X-Ray Limits

Resource	Default Limit
Trace and service graph retention	30 days
Segment document size	64kB
Indexed annotations per trace	50
Custom sampling rules per Region	25



# AWS IP Address Ranges

Amazon Web Services (AWS) publishes its current IP address ranges in JSON format. To view the current ranges, download the `.json` file. To maintain history, save successive versions of the `.json` file on your system. To determine whether there have been changes since the last time that you saved the file, check the publication time in the current file and compare it to the publication time in the last file that you saved.

## Contents

- [Download \(p. 389\)](#)
- [Syntax \(p. 389\)](#)
- [Filtering the JSON File \(p. 391\)](#)
- [Implementing Egress Control \(p. 393\)](#)
- [AWS IP Address Ranges Notifications \(p. 395\)](#)

## Download

Download [ip-ranges.json](#).

If you access this file programmatically, it is your responsibility to ensure that the application downloads the file only after successfully verifying the TLS certificate presented by the server.

## Syntax

The syntax of `ip-ranges.json` is as follows.

```
{
  "syncToken": "0123456789",
  "createDate": "yyyy-mm-dd-hh-mm-ss",
  "prefixes": [
    {
      "ip_prefix": "cidr",
      "region": "region",
      "service": "subset"
    }
  ],
  "ipv6_prefixes": [
    {
      "ipv6_prefix": "cidr",
      "region": "region",
      "service": "subset"
    }
  ]
}
```

### syncToken

The publication time, in Unix epoch time format.

Type: String

Example: "syncToken": "1416435608"

**createDate**

The publication date and time.

Type: String

Example: "createDate": "2014-11-19-23-29-02"

**prefixes**

The IP prefixes for the IPv4 address ranges.

Type: Array

**ipv6\_prefixes**

The IP prefixes for the IPv6 address ranges.

Type: Array

**ip\_prefix**

The public IPv4 address range, in CIDR notation. Note that AWS may advertise a prefix in more specific ranges. For example, prefix 96.127.0.0/17 in the file may be advertised as 96.127.0.0/21, 96.127.8.0/21, 96.127.32.0/19, and 96.127.64.0/18.

Type: String

Example: "ip\_prefix": "198.51.100.2/24"

**ipv6\_prefix**

The public IPv6 address range, in CIDR notation. Note that AWS may advertise a prefix in more specific ranges.

Type: String

Example: "ipv6\_prefix": "2001:db8:1234::/64"

**region**

The AWS region or GLOBAL for edge locations. Note that the CLOUDFRONT and ROUTE53 ranges are GLOBAL.

Type: String

Valid values: ap-east-1 | ap-northeast-1 | ap-northeast-2 | ap-northeast-3 | ap-south-1 | ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ca-central-1 | cn-north-1 | cn-northwest-1 | eu-central-1 | eu-north-1 | eu-west-1 | eu-west-2 | eu-west-3 | sa-east-1 | us-east-1 | us-east-2 | us-gov-east-1 | us-gov-west-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2 | GLOBAL

Example: "region": "us-east-1"

**service**

The subset of IP address ranges. Specify AMAZON to get all IP address ranges (for example, the ranges in the EC2 subset are also in the AMAZON subset). Note that some IP address ranges are only in the AMAZON subset.

Type: String

Valid values: AMAZON | AMAZON\_CONNECT | CLOUD9 | CLOUDFRONT | CODEBUILD | DYNAMODB | EC2 | EC2\_INSTANCE\_CONNECT | GLOBALACCELERATOR | ROUTE53 | ROUTE53\_HEALTHCHECKS | S3

Example: "service": "AMAZON"

## Filtering the JSON File

You can download a command line tool to help you filter the information to just what you are looking for.

### Windows

The AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell includes a cmdlet, `Get-AWSPublicIpAddressRange`, to parse this JSON file. The following examples demonstrate its use. For more information, see [Querying the Public IP Address Ranges for AWS](#) and [Get-AWSPublicIpAddressRange](#).

#### Example 1. Get the creation date

```
PS C:\> Get-AWSPublicIpAddressRange -OutputPublicationDate

Wednesday, August 22, 2018 9:22:35 PM
```

#### Example 2. Get the information for a specific region

```
PS C:\> Get-AWSPublicIpAddressRange -Region us-east-1

IpPrefix      Region      Service
-----
23.20.0.0/14   us-east-1   AMAZON
50.16.0.0/15   us-east-1   AMAZON
50.19.0.0/16   us-east-1   AMAZON
...
```

#### Example 3. Get all IP addresses

```
PS C:\> (Get-AWSPublicIpAddressRange).IpPrefix
23.20.0.0/14
27.0.0.0/22
43.250.192.0/24
...
2406:da00:ff00::/64
2600:1fff:6000::/40
2a01:578:3::/64
2600:9000::/28
```

#### Example 4. Get all IPv4 addresses

```
PS C:\> Get-AWSPublicIpAddressRange | where {$_.IpAddressFormat -eq "IPv4"} | select
IpPrefix

IpPrefix
-----
23.20.0.0/14
27.0.0.0/22
43.250.192.0/24
...
```

#### Example 5. Get all IPv6 addresses

```
PS C:\> Get-AWSPublicIpAddressRange | where {$_.IpAddressFormat -eq "IPv6"} | select
IpPrefix
```

```
IpPrefix
-----
2a05:d07c:2000::/40
2a05:d000:8000::/40
2406:dafe:2000::/40
...
```

### Example 6. Get all IP addresses for a specific service

```
PS C:\> Get-AWSPublicIpAddressRange -ServiceKey CODEBUILD | select IpPrefix

IpPrefix
-----
52.47.73.72/29
13.55.255.216/29
52.15.247.208/29
...
```

## Linux

The following example commands use [the jq tool](#) to parse a local copy of the JSON file.

### Example 1. Get the creation date

```
$ jq .createDate < ip-ranges.json

"2016-02-18-17-22-15"
```

### Example 2. Get the information for a specific region

```
$ jq '.prefixes[] | select(.region=="us-east-1")' < ip-ranges.json

{
  "ip_prefix": "23.20.0.0/14",
  "region": "us-east-1",
  "service": "AMAZON"
},
{
  "ip_prefix": "50.16.0.0/15",
  "region": "us-east-1",
  "service": "AMAZON"
},
{
  "ip_prefix": "50.19.0.0/16",
  "region": "us-east-1",
  "service": "AMAZON"
},
...
```

### Example 3. Get all IPv4 addresses

```
$ jq -r '.prefixes | [].ip_prefix' < ip-ranges.json

23.20.0.0/14
27.0.0.0/22
43.250.192.0/24
...
```

#### Example 4. Get all IPv6 addresses

```
$ jq -r '.ipv6_prefixes | .[].ipv6_prefix' < ip-ranges.json

2a05:d07c:2000::/40
2a05:d000:8000::/40
2406:dafe:2000::/40
...
```

#### Example 5. Get all IPv4 addresses for a specific service

```
$ jq -r '.prefixes[] | select(.service=="CODEBUILD") | .ip_prefix' < ip-ranges.json

52.47.73.72/29
13.55.255.216/29
52.15.247.208/29
...
```

#### Example 6. Get all IPv4 addresses for a specific service in a specific region

```
$ jq -r '.prefixes[] | select(.region=="us-east-1") | select(.service=="CODEBUILD")
| .ip_prefix' < ip-ranges.json

34.228.4.208/28
```

## Implementing Egress Control

To allow an instance to access only AWS services, create a security group with rules that allow outbound traffic to the CIDR blocks in the `AMAZON` list, minus the CIDR blocks that are also in the `EC2` list. IP addresses in the `EC2` list can be assigned to EC2 instances.

### Windows PowerShell

The following PowerShell example shows you how to get the IP addresses that are in the `AMAZON` list but not the `EC2` list. Copy the script and save it in a file named `Select_address.ps1`.

```
$amazon_addresses = Get-AWSPublicIpAddressRange -ServiceKey amazon
$ec2_addresses = Get-AWSPublicIpAddressRange -ServiceKey ec2

ForEach ($address in $amazon_addresses)
{
    if( $ec2_addresses.IpPrefix -notcontains $address.IpPrefix)
    {
        ($address).IpPrefix
    }
}
```

You can run this script as follows:

```
PS C:\> .\Select_address.ps1
13.32.0.0/15
13.35.0.0/16
13.248.0.0/20
13.248.16.0/21
13.248.24.0/22
```

```
13.248.28.0/22
27.0.0.0/22
43.250.192.0/24
43.250.193.0/24
...
```

## jq

The following example shows you how to get the IP addresses that are in the `AMAZON` list but not the `EC2` list, for all regions:

```
jq -r ' [.prefixes[] | select(.service=="AMAZON").ip_prefix] - [.prefixes[] |
  select(.service=="EC2").ip_prefix] | .[]' < ip-ranges.json
```

```
52.94.22.0/24
52.94.17.0/24
52.95.154.0/23
52.95.212.0/22
54.239.0.240/28
54.239.54.0/23
52.119.224.0/21
...
```

The following example shows you how to filter the results to one region:

```
jq -r ' [.prefixes[] | select(.region=="us-east-1" and .service=="AMAZON").ip_prefix] -
  [.prefixes[] | select(.region=="us-east-1" and .service=="EC2").ip_prefix] | .[]' < ip-
  ranges.json
```

## Python

The following python script shows you how to get the IP addresses that are in the `AMAZON` list but not the `EC2` list. Copy the script and save it in a file named `get_ips.py`.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import requests

ip_ranges = requests.get('https://ip-ranges.amazonaws.com/ip-ranges.json').json()
['prefixes']
amazon_ips = [item['ip_prefix'] for item in ip_ranges if item["service"] == "AMAZON"]
ec2_ips = [item['ip_prefix'] for item in ip_ranges if item["service"] == "EC2"]

amazon_ips_less_ec2=[]

for ip in amazon_ips:
    if ip not in ec2_ips:
        amazon_ips_less_ec2.append(ip)

for ip in amazon_ips_less_ec2: print(str(ip))
```

You can run this script as follows:

```
$ python ./get_ips.py
13.32.0.0/15
13.35.0.0/16
13.248.0.0/20
13.248.16.0/21
13.248.24.0/22
```

```
13.248.28.0/22
27.0.0.0/22
43.250.192.0/24
43.250.193.0/24
...
```

## AWS IP Address Ranges Notifications

Whenever there is a change to the AWS IP address ranges, we send notifications to subscribers of the `AmazonIpSpaceChanged` topic. The payload contains information in the following format:

```
{
  "create-time": "yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss+00:00",
  "synctoken": "0123456789",
  "md5": "6a45316e8bc9463c9e926d5d37836d33",
  "url": "https://ip-ranges.amazonaws.com/ip-ranges.json"
}
```

### **create-time**

The creation date and time.

Notifications could be delivered out of order. Therefore, we recommend that you check the timestamps to ensure the correct order.

### **synctoken**

The publication time, in Unix epoch time format.

### **md5**

The cryptographic hash value of the `ip-ranges.json` file. You can use this value to check whether the downloaded file is corrupted.

### **url**

The location of the `ip-ranges.json` file.

If you want to be notified whenever there is a change to the AWS IP address ranges, you can subscribe as follows to receive notifications using Amazon SNS.

### **To subscribe to AWS IP address range notifications**

1. Open the Amazon SNS console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/sns/v2/home>.
2. In the navigation bar, change the region to **US East (N. Virginia)**, if necessary. You must select this region because the SNS notifications that you are subscribing to were created in this region.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Subscriptions**.
4. Choose **Create subscription**.
5. In the **Create subscription** dialog box, do the following:
  - a. For **Topic ARN**, copy the following Amazon Resource Name (ARN):

```
arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:806199016981:AmazonIpSpaceChanged
```
  - b. For **Protocol**, choose the protocol to use (for example, `Email`).
  - c. For **Endpoint**, type the endpoint to receive the notification (for example, your email address).
  - d. Choose **Create subscription**.

6. You'll be contacted on the endpoint that you specified and asked to confirm your subscription. For example, if you specified an email address, you'll receive an email message with the subject line **AWS Notification - Subscription Confirmation**. Follow the directions to confirm your subscription.

Notifications are subject to the availability of the endpoint. Therefore, you might want to check the JSON file periodically to ensure that you've got the latest ranges. For more information about Amazon SNS reliability, see <https://aws.amazon.com/sns/faqs/#Reliability>.

If you no longer want to receive these notifications, use the following procedure to unsubscribe.

#### **To unsubscribe from AWS IP address ranges notifications**

1. Open the Amazon SNS console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/sns/v2/home>.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Subscriptions**.
3. Select the check box for the subscription.
4. Choose **Actions, Delete subscriptions**.
5. When prompted for confirmation, choose **Delete**.

For more information about Amazon SNS, see the *[Amazon Simple Notification Service Developer Guide](#)*.



# Error Retries and Exponential Backoff in AWS

Numerous components on a network, such as DNS servers, switches, load balancers, and others can generate errors anywhere in the life of a given request. The usual technique for dealing with these error responses in a networked environment is to implement retries in the client application. This technique increases the reliability of the application and reduces operational costs for the developer.

Each AWS SDK implements automatic retry logic. The AWS SDK for Java automatically retries requests, and you can configure the retry settings using the `ClientConfiguration` class. For example, you might want to turn off the retry logic for a web page that makes a request with minimal latency and no retries. Use the `ClientConfiguration` class and provide a `maxErrorRetry` value of 0 to turn off the retries.

If you're not using an AWS SDK, you should retry original requests that receive server (5xx) or throttling errors. However, client errors (4xx) indicate that you need to revise the request to correct the problem before trying again.

In addition to simple retries, each AWS SDK implements exponential backoff algorithm for better flow control. The idea behind exponential backoff is to use progressively longer waits between retries for consecutive error responses. You should implement a maximum delay interval, as well as a maximum number of retries. The maximum delay interval and maximum number of retries are not necessarily fixed values, and should be set based on the operation being performed, as well as other local factors, such as network latency.

Most exponential backoff algorithms use jitter (randomized delay) to prevent successive collisions. Because you aren't trying to avoid such collisions in these cases, you don't need to use this random number. However, if you use concurrent clients, jitter can help your requests succeed faster. For more information, see the blog post for [Exponential Backoff and Jitter](#).

The following pseudo code shows one way to poll for a status using an incremental delay.

```
Do some asynchronous operation.

retries = 0

DO
    wait for (2^retries * 100) milliseconds

    status = Get the result of the asynchronous operation.

    IF status = SUCCESS
        retry = false
    ELSE IF status = NOT_READY
        retry = true
    ELSE IF status = THROTTLED
        retry = true
    ELSE
        Some other error occurred, so stop calling the API.
        retry = false
    END IF

    retries = retries + 1

WHILE (retry AND (retries < MAX_RETRIES))
```

The following code demonstrates how to implement this incremental delay in Java.

```
public enum Results {
    SUCCESS,
    NOT_READY,
    THROTTLED,
    SERVER_ERROR
}

/*
 * Performs an asynchronous operation, then polls for the result of the
 * operation using an incremental delay.
 */
public static void doOperationAndWaitForResult() {
    try {
        // Do some asynchronous operation.
        long token = asyncOperation();

        int retries = 0;
        boolean retry = false;

        do {
            long waitTime = Math.min(getWaitTimeExp(retries), MAX_WAIT_INTERVAL);

            System.out.print(waitTime + "\n");

            // Wait for the result.
            Thread.sleep(waitTime);

            // Get the result of the asynchronous operation.
            Results result = getAsyncOperationResult(token);

            if (Results.SUCCESS == result) {
                retry = false;
            } else if (Results.NOT_READY == result) {
                retry = true;
            } else if (Results.THROTTLED == result) {
                retry = true;
            } else if (Results.SERVER_ERROR == result) {
                retry = true;
            }
            else {
                // Some other error occurred, so stop calling the API.
                retry = false;
            }

        } while (retry && (retries++ < MAX_RETRIES));
    }

    catch (Exception ex) {
    }
}

/*
 * Returns the next wait interval, in milliseconds, using an exponential
 * backoff algorithm.
 */
public static long getWaitTimeExp(int retryCount) {
    long waitTime = ((long) Math.pow(2, retryCount) * 100L);

    return waitTime;
}
```

# AWS SDK Support for Amazon S3 Client-Side Encryption

The following tables provide lists of cryptographic algorithms and features that are supported by the language-specific AWS SDKs. For details about how to use the features for a particular SDK, see that SDK's developer guide.

If you are new to cryptography, see [Cryptography Basics](#) in the *AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide* to get familiar with terms and concepts.

## Note

The [AWS Encryption SDK](#) is an encryption library that is separate from the language-specific SDKs. You can use this encryption library to more easily implement encryption best practices in your application. Unlike the Amazon S3 encryption clients in the language-specific AWS SDKs, the AWS Encryption SDK is not tied to Amazon S3 and can be used to encrypt or decrypt data to be stored anywhere.

The AWS Encryption SDK and the Amazon S3 encryption clients are not compatible because they produce ciphertexts with different data formats. For more details on the AWS Encryption SDK see the [AWS Encryption SDK Developer Guide](#).

## AWS SDK Features for Amazon S3 Client-Side Encryption

In the following table, each column indicates whether an AWS SDK for a specific language supports the features used in client-side encryption.

To use the Amazon S3 client-side encryption feature to encrypt data before uploading to Amazon S3, you must provide a master key to the Amazon S3 encryption client. You can provide a client-side master key or use the AWS KMS-managed master keys feature. The AWS KMS-managed master keys feature provides an easy way to create and manage keys used to encrypt data. For more details about these features, choose the links provided in the Feature column.

For details about how to use the features for a particular SDK, see the SDK's developer guide.

Feature	Java	.NET	Ruby v2	CLI	Boto3	PHP v3	JavaScript	Go	C++
<a href="#">Amazon S3 client-side encryption</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">AWS KMS-managed master keys</a>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

For more details about the Amazon S3 encryption client in each language-specific SDK that supports client-side encryption, see the following blog posts.

- [Client-Side Data Encryption for Amazon S3 Using the AWS SDK for Java](#)
- [Client Side Data Encryption with AWS SDK for .NET and Amazon S3](#)
- [Using Client-Side Encryption for S3 in the AWS SDK for Ruby](#)
- [Using the AWS SDK for Go Encryption Client](#)
- [Amazon S3 Encryption Client Now Available for C++ Developers](#)

## Amazon S3 Encryption Client Cryptographic Algorithms

The following table lists the algorithms that each language-specific AWS SDK supports for encrypting keys and data when using the Amazon S3 encryption client.

Algorithm	Java	.NET	Ruby v2	CLI	Boto3	PHP v3	JavaScript	Go	C++
AES/ECB key wrap (not recommended)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
AES/Wrap key wrap	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
RSA key wrap	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
AES/CBC content encryption (Encryption Only mode)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
AES/GCM content encryption (Strict Authentication mode)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
AES/CTR content encryption (Authenticated mode only)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

Algorithm	Java	.NET	Ruby v2	CLI	Boto3	PHP v3	JavaScript	Go	C++
used for decrypting in range GETs)									

For more details on Authenticated and Encryption-only modes, see the [Amazon S3 Client-Side Authenticated Encryption](#) blog post.

# Using Markdown in AWS

The AWS Management Console supports the use of Markdown, a markup language, in certain fields. This topic explains the types of Markdown formatting supported in the console.

## Contents

- [Paragraphs, Line Spacing, and Horizontal Lines \(p. 402\)](#)
- [Headings \(p. 402\)](#)
- [Text Formatting \(p. 403\)](#)
- [Links \(p. 403\)](#)
- [Lists \(p. 403\)](#)
- [Tables and Buttons \(CloudWatch Dashboards\) \(p. 403\)](#)

## Paragraphs, Line Spacing, and Horizontal Lines

Paragraphs are separated by a blank line. To insert a line break, use `&nbsp;`; followed by a blank line. Repeat this pair of lines to insert multiple blank lines in a row, as in the following example which inserts two blank lines:

```
&nbsp;
&nbsp;
```

To create a horizontal line, type three hyphens in a row: `---`

To create a text block with monospace type, first type a line that has only three of these characters: `````. Then type the text, then another line that has only `````

```
```
This appears in a text box with a background shading.
The text is in monospace.
```
```

## Headings

Headings are designated by the number sign (#). A single number sign and a space indicate a top-level heading, two number signs create a second-level heading, and three number signs create a third-level heading, as in the following examples.

```
# Top-level heading
```

```
## Second-level heading
```

```
### Third-level heading
```

## Text Formatting

To format text as italic, surround it with a single underscore or asterisk on each side.

```
*This text appears in italics.*
```

To format text as bold, surround it with double underscores or double asterisks on each side.

```
**This text appears in bold.**
```

To format text as strikethrough, surround it with two tildes on each side.

```
--This text appears in strikethrough.--
```

## Links

To add a clickable web link that appears as text, enter the `link_text` surrounded by square brackets, followed by the full URL in parentheses.

```
Choose [link_text](http://my.example.com).
```

## Lists

To format lines as part of a bulleted list, type them on separate lines with a single asterisk and then a space, at the beginning of the line:

```
Here is a bulleted list:  
* Ant  
* Bug  
* Caterpillar
```

To format lines as part of a numbered list, type them on separate lines with a number, period, and space at the beginning of the line:

```
Here is a numbered list:  
1. Do the first step  
2. Do the next step  
3. Do the final step
```

## Tables and Buttons (CloudWatch Dashboards)

CloudWatch dashboards text widgets support Markdown tables and buttons.

To create a table, separate columns using vertical bars (|) and rows using new lines. To make the first row a header row, add at least three hyphens for each column, and separate the columns using vertical bars. The following is example Markdown text for a table.

```
Table | Header
----|-----
Amazon Web Services | AWS
1 | 2
```

The example Markdown text above creates the following table.

Table	Header
Amazon Web Services	AWS
1	2

In a CloudWatch dashboard text widget, you can also format a web link to appear as a button by using [button:*Button text*].

```
[button:Go to AWS](http://my.example.com)
[button:primary:This button stands out even more](http://my.example.com)
```



# Document Conventions

The following are the common typographical conventions for AWS technical publications.

**Inline code (for example, commands, operations, parameters, constants, XML elements, and regular expressions)**

Formatting: Text in a monospace font

Example: `java -version`

**Example blocks (for example, sample code and scripts)**

Formatting: Text in a monospace font inside a shaded block

Example:

```
# ls -l /var/www/html/index.html
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 1872 Jun 21 09:33 /var/www/html/index.html
# date
Wed Jun 21 09:33:42 EDT 2006
```

**Mutually exclusive options**

Formatting: Text separated by vertical bars

Example: `(start | stride | edge)`

**Optional parameters**

Formatting: Text enclosed in square brackets

Example: `[-n, -quiet]`

**Definitions**

Formatting: Text in italics

Example: *Amazon Machine Image* (AMI)

**Technical publications**

Formatting: Text in italics

Example: *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*

**Elements in the user interface**

Formatting: Text in bold

Example: Choose **File**, **Properties**.

**User input (text that a user types)**

Formatting: Text in a monospace font

Example: For the name, type `my-new-resource`.

**Placeholder text for a required value**

Formatting: Text in red italics

Example:

```
aws ec2 register-image --image-location my-s3-bucket/image.manifest.xml
```

# AWS Glossary

Numbers and Symbols (p. 407) | A (p. 407) | B (p. 422) | C (p. 423) | D (p. 427) | E (p. 430) | F (p. 433) | G (p. 434) | H (p. 434) | I (p. 435) | J (p. 437) | K (p. 438) | L (p. 438) | M (p. 439) | N (p. 441) | O (p. 443) | P (p. 444) | Q (p. 446) | R (p. 447) | S (p. 450) | T (p. 456) | U (p. 458) | V (p. 458) | W (p. 459) | X, Y, Z (p. 460)

## Numbers and Symbols

100-continue

A method that enables a client to see if a server can accept a request before actually sending it. For large PUT requests, this method can save both time and bandwidth charges.

## A

Numbers and Symbols (p. 407) | A (p. 407) | B (p. 422) | C (p. 423) | D (p. 427) | E (p. 430) | F (p. 433) | G (p. 434) | H (p. 434) | I (p. 435) | J (p. 437) | K (p. 438) | L (p. 438) | M (p. 439) | N (p. 441) | O (p. 443) | P (p. 444) | Q (p. 446) | R (p. 447) | S (p. 450) | T (p. 456) | U (p. 458) | V (p. 458) | W (p. 459) | X, Y, Z (p. 460)

AAD

See [additional authenticated data](#).

access control list (ACL)

A document that defines who can access a particular [bucket \(p. 423\)](#) or object. Each [bucket \(p. 423\)](#) and object in [Amazon S3 \(p. 413\)](#) has an ACL. The document defines what each type of user can do, such as write and read permissions.

access identifiers

See [credentials](#).

access key

The combination of an [access key ID \(p. 407\)](#) (like AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE) and a [secret access key \(p. 451\)](#) (like wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY). You use access keys to sign API requests that you make to AWS.

access key ID

A unique identifier that's associated with a [secret access key \(p. 451\)](#); the access key ID and secret access key are used together to sign programmatic AWS requests cryptographically.

access key rotation

A method to increase security by changing the AWS access key ID. This method enables you to retire an old key at your discretion.

access policy language	A language for writing documents (that is, <a href="#">policies</a> (p. 445)) that specify who can access a particular AWS <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449) and under what conditions.
account	<p>A formal relationship with AWS that is associated with all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The owner email address and password</li><li>• The control of <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449)s created under its umbrella</li><li>• Payment for the AWS activity related to those resources</li></ul> <p>The AWS account has permission to do anything and everything with all the AWS account resources. This is in contrast to a <a href="#">user</a> (p. 458), which is an entity contained within the account.</p>
account activity	A webpage showing your month-to-date AWS usage and costs. The account activity page is located at <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/account-activity/">https://aws.amazon.com/account-activity/</a> .
ACL	See <a href="#">access control list</a> (ACL).
ACM	See <a href="#">AWS Certificate Manager</a> (ACM).
ACM PCA	See <a href="#">AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority</a> (ACM PCA).
ACM Private CA	See <a href="#">AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority</a> (ACM PCA).
action	<p>An API function. Also called <i>operation</i> or <i>call</i>. The activity the <a href="#">principal</a> (p. 445) has permission to perform. The action is B in the statement "A has permission to do B to C where D applies." For example, Jane sends a request to <a href="#">Amazon SQS</a> (p. 413) with Action=ReceiveMessage.</p> <p><a href="#">Amazon CloudWatch</a> (p. 409): The response initiated by the change in an alarm's state: for example, from OK to ALARM. The state change may be triggered by a metric reaching the alarm threshold, or by a SetAlarmState request. Each alarm can have one or more actions assigned to each state. Actions are performed once each time the alarm changes to a state that has an action assigned, such as an <a href="#">Amazon Simple Notification Service</a> (p. 413) notification, an <a href="#">Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling</a> (p. 410) <a href="#">policy</a> (p. 445) execution or an <a href="#">Amazon EC2</a> (p. 410) <a href="#">instance</a> (p. 436) stop/terminate action.</p>
active trusted signers	A list showing each of the trusted signers you've specified and the IDs of the corresponding active key pairs that <a href="#">Amazon CloudFront</a> (p. 409) is aware of. To be able to create working signed URLs, a trusted signer must appear in this list with at least one key pair ID.
additional authenticated data	Information that is checked for integrity but not encrypted, such as headers or other contextual metadata.
administrative suspension	<a href="#">Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling</a> (p. 410) might suspend processes for <a href="#">Auto Scaling group</a> (p. 415) that repeatedly fail to launch instances. Auto Scaling groups that most commonly experience administrative suspension have zero running instances, have been trying to launch instances for more than 24 hours, and have not succeeded in that time.
alarm	An item that watches a single metric over a specified time period and triggers an <a href="#">Amazon SNS</a> (p. 413) <a href="#">topic</a> (p. 457) or an <a href="#">Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling</a> (p. 410) <a href="#">policy</a> (p. 445) if the value of the metric crosses a threshold value over a predetermined number of time periods.
allow	One of two possible outcomes (the other is <a href="#">deny</a> (p. 429)) when an <a href="#">IAM</a> (p. 418) access <a href="#">policy</a> (p. 445) is evaluated. When a user makes a request

	to AWS, AWS evaluates the request based on all permissions that apply to the user and then returns either allow or deny.
Amazon API Gateway	A fully managed service that makes it easy for developers to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/api-gateway">https://aws.amazon.com/api-gateway</a> .
Amazon AppStream	A web service for streaming existing Windows applications from the cloud to any device. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/appstream/">https://aws.amazon.com/appstream/</a> .
Amazon Athena	An interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using ANSI SQL. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to manage. Athena scales automatically and is simple to use, so you can start analyzing your datasets within seconds. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/athena/">https://aws.amazon.com/athena/</a> .
Amazon Aurora	A fully managed MySQL-compatible relational database engine that combines the speed and availability of commercial databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open-source databases. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/">https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/</a> .
Amazon Cloud Directory (Cloud Directory)	A service that provides a highly scalable directory store for your application's multihierarchical data. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cloud-directory/">https://aws.amazon.com/cloud-directory/</a> .
Amazon CloudFront	An AWS content delivery service that helps you improve the performance, reliability, and availability of your websites and applications. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront">https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront</a> .
Amazon CloudSearch	A fully managed service in the AWS Cloud that makes it easy to set up, manage, and scale a search solution for your website or application.
Amazon CloudWatch	A web service that enables you to monitor and manage various metrics, and configure alarm actions based on data from those metrics. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch">https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch</a> .
Amazon CloudWatch Events	A web service that enables you to deliver a timely stream of system events that describe changes in AWS <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449)s to <a href="#">AWS Lambda</a> (p. 419) functions, streams in <a href="#">Amazon Kinesis Data Streams</a> (p. 411), <a href="#">Amazon Simple Notification Service</a> (p. 413) topics, or built-in targets. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch">https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch</a> .
Amazon CloudWatch Logs	A web service for monitoring and troubleshooting your systems and applications from your existing system, application, and custom log files. You can send your existing log files to CloudWatch Logs and monitor these logs in near-real time. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch">https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch</a> .
Amazon Cognito	A web service that makes it easy to save mobile user data, such as app preferences or game state, in the AWS Cloud without writing any backend code or managing any infrastructure. Amazon Cognito offers mobile identity management and data synchronization across devices. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cognito/">https://aws.amazon.com/cognito/</a> .
Amazon Corretto	A no-cost, multiplatform, production-ready distribution of the Open Java Development Kit (OpenJDK). See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/corretto/">https://aws.amazon.com/corretto/</a> .
Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility)	A managed database service that you can use to set up, operate, and scale MongoDB-compatible databases in the cloud.

	See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/documentdb/">https://aws.amazon.com/documentdb/</a> .
Amazon DynamoDB	A fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/">https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/</a> .
Amazon DynamoDB Storage Backend for Titan	A storage backend for the Titan graph database implemented on top of Amazon DynamoDB. Titan is a scalable graph database optimized for storing and querying graphs. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/">https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/</a> .
Amazon DynamoDB Streams	An AWS service that captures a time-ordered sequence of item-level modifications in any Amazon DynamoDB table, and stores this information in a log for up to 24 hours. Applications can access this log and view the data items as they appeared before and after they were modified, in near real time. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/">https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/</a> .
Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)	A service that provides block level storage <a href="#">volume (p. 459)s</a> for use with <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)s</a> . See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ebs">https://aws.amazon.com/ebs</a> .
Amazon EBS-backed AMI	A type of <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> whose <a href="#">instance (p. 436)s</a> use an <a href="#">Amazon EBS (p. 410) volume (p. 459)</a> as their root device. Compare this with instances launched from <a href="#">instance store-backed AMI (p. 436)s</a> , which use the <a href="#">instance store (p. 436)</a> as the root device.
Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)	A fully managed Docker container registry that makes it easy for developers to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images. Amazon ECR is integrated with <a href="#">Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) (p. 410)</a> and <a href="#">AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) (p. 418)</a> . See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ecr">https://aws.amazon.com/ecr</a> .
Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)	A highly scalable, fast, <a href="#">container (p. 426)</a> management service that makes it easy to run, stop, and manage Docker containers on a <a href="#">cluster (p. 425)</a> of <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)s</a> . See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ecs">https://aws.amazon.com/ecs</a> .
Amazon ECS service	A service for running and maintaining a specified number of <a href="#">task (p. 456)s</a> (instantiations of a <a href="#">task definition (p. 456)</a> ) simultaneously.
Amazon EC2 VM Import Connector	See <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/vm-import">https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/vm-import</a> .
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)	A web service that enables you to launch and manage Linux/UNIX and Windows Server <a href="#">instance (p. 436)s</a> in Amazon's data centers. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ec2">https://aws.amazon.com/ec2</a> .
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling	A web service designed to launch or terminate <a href="#">instance (p. 436)s</a> automatically based on user-defined <a href="#">policies (p. 445)</a> , schedules, and <a href="#">health check (p. 435)s</a> . See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/autoscaling">https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/autoscaling</a> .
Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)	A file storage service for <a href="#">EC2 (p. 410) instance (p. 436)s</a> . Amazon EFS is easy to use and provides a simple interface with which you can create and configure file systems. Amazon EFS storage capacity grows and shrinks automatically as you add and remove files. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/efs/">https://aws.amazon.com/efs/</a> .
Amazon EMR (Amazon EMR)	A web service that makes it easy to process large amounts of data efficiently. Amazon EMR uses <a href="#">Hadoop (p. 435)</a> processing combined with several AWS

	products to do such tasks as web indexing, data mining, log file analysis, machine learning, scientific simulation, and data warehousing. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce">https://aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce</a> .
Amazon Elastic Transcoder	A cloud-based media transcoding service. Elastic Transcoder is a highly scalable tool for converting (or <i>transcoding</i> ) media files from their source format into versions that play on devices like smartphones, tablets, and PCs. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/elastictranscoder/">https://aws.amazon.com/elastictranscoder/</a> .
Amazon ElastiCache	A web service that simplifies deploying, operating, and scaling an in-memory cache in the cloud. The service improves the performance of web applications by providing information retrieval from fast, managed, in-memory caches, instead of relying entirely on slower disk-based databases. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/">https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/</a> .
Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES)	An AWS managed service for deploying, operating, and scaling Elasticsearch, an open-source search and analytics engine, in the AWS Cloud. Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) also offers security options, high availability, data durability, and direct access to the Elasticsearch API. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/elasticsearch-service">https://aws.amazon.com/elasticsearch-service</a> .
Amazon GameLift	A managed service for deploying, operating, and scaling session-based multiplayer games. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/gamelift/">https://aws.amazon.com/gamelift/</a> .
Amazon GuardDuty	A continuous security monitoring service. Amazon GuardDuty can help to identify unexpected and potentially unauthorized or malicious activity in your AWS environment. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/guardduty/">https://aws.amazon.com/guardduty/</a> .
Amazon Inspector	An automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. Amazon Inspector automatically assesses applications for vulnerabilities or deviations from best practices. After performing an assessment, Amazon Inspector produces a detailed report with prioritized steps for remediation. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/inspector">https://aws.amazon.com/inspector</a> .
Amazon Kinesis	A platform for streaming data on AWS. Kinesis offers services that simplify the loading and analysis of streaming data. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/">https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/</a> .
Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose	A fully managed service for loading streaming data into AWS. Kinesis Data Firehose can capture and automatically load streaming data into <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> and <a href="#">Amazon Redshift (p. 412)</a> , enabling near real-time analytics with existing business intelligence tools and dashboards. Kinesis Data Firehose automatically scales to match the throughput of your data and requires no ongoing administration. It can also batch, compress, and encrypt the data before loading it. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/firehose/">https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/firehose/</a> .
Amazon Kinesis Data Streams	A web service for building custom applications that process or analyze streaming data for specialized needs. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams can continuously capture and store terabytes of data per hour from hundreds of thousands of sources. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/streams/">https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/streams/</a> .
Amazon Lightsail	Lightsail is designed to be the easiest way to launch and manage a virtual private server with AWS. Lightsail offers bundled plans that include everything you need to deploy a virtual private server, for a low monthly rate.

	See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/lightsail/">https://aws.amazon.com/lightsail/</a> .
Amazon Lumberyard	A cross-platform, 3D game engine for creating high-quality games. You can connect games to the compute and storage of the AWS Cloud and engage fans on Twitch. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/lumberyard/">https://aws.amazon.com/lumberyard/</a> .
Amazon Machine Image (AMI)	An encrypted machine image stored in <a href="#">Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)</a> (p. 410) or <a href="#">Amazon Simple Storage Service</a> (p. 413). AMIs are like a template of a computer's root drive. They contain the operating system and can also include software and layers of your application, such as database servers, middleware, web servers, and so on.
Amazon Machine Learning	A cloud-based service that creates machine learning (ML) models by finding patterns in your data, and uses these models to process new data and generate predictions. See Also <a href="http://aws.amazon.com/machine-learning/">http://aws.amazon.com/machine-learning/</a> .
Amazon Macie	A security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data in AWS. See Also <a href="http://aws.amazon.com/macie/">http://aws.amazon.com/macie/</a> .
Amazon ML	See <a href="#">Amazon Machine Learning</a> .
Amazon Mobile Analytics	A service for collecting, visualizing, understanding, and extracting mobile app usage data at scale. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/mobileanalytics">https://aws.amazon.com/mobileanalytics</a> .
Amazon MQ	A managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ that makes it easy to set up and operate message brokers in the cloud. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-mq/">https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-mq/</a> .
Amazon Neptune	A managed graph database service that you can use to build and run applications that work with highly connected datasets. Neptune supports the popular graph query languages Apache TinkerPop Gremlin and W3C's SPARQL, enabling you to build queries that efficiently navigate highly connected datasets. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/neptune/">https://aws.amazon.com/neptune/</a> .
Amazon QuickSight	A fast, cloud-powered business analytics service that makes it easy to build visualizations, perform analysis, and quickly get business insights from your data. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/quicksight/">https://aws.amazon.com/quicksight/</a> .
Amazon Redshift	A fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. With Amazon Redshift, you can analyze your data using your existing business intelligence tools. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/redshift/">https://aws.amazon.com/redshift/</a> .
Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)	A web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient, resizable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/rds">https://aws.amazon.com/rds</a> .
Amazon Resource Name (ARN)	A standardized way to refer to an AWS <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449). For example: <code>arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/Bob</code> .
Amazon Route 53	A web service you can use to create a new DNS service or to migrate your existing DNS service to the cloud. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/route53">https://aws.amazon.com/route53</a> .



Amazon S3	See <a href="#">Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)</a> .
Amazon S3-Backed AMI	See <a href="#">instance store-backed AMI</a> .
Amazon S3 Glacier	<p>A secure, durable, and low-cost storage service for data archiving and long-term backup. You can reliably store large or small amounts of data for significantly less than on-premises solutions. Glacier is optimized for infrequently accessed data, where a retrieval time of several hours is suitable.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/glacier/">https://aws.amazon.com/glacier/</a>.</p>
Amazon Silk	<p>A next-generation web browser available only on Fire OS tablets and phones. Built on a split architecture that divides processing between the client and the AWS Cloud, Amazon Silk is designed to create a faster, more responsive mobile browsing experience.</p>
Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)	<p>An easy-to-use, cost-effective email solution for applications.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ses">https://aws.amazon.com/ses</a>.</p>
Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)	<p>A web service that enables applications, users, and devices to instantly send and receive notifications from the cloud.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sns">https://aws.amazon.com/sns</a>.</p>
Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)	<p>Reliable and scalable hosted queues for storing messages as they travel between computers.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sqs">https://aws.amazon.com/sqs</a>.</p>
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)	<p>Storage for the internet. You can use it to store and retrieve any amount of data at any time, from anywhere on the web.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/s3">https://aws.amazon.com/s3</a>.</p>
Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF)	<p>A fully managed service that helps developers build, run, and scale background jobs that have parallel or sequential steps. Amazon SWF is like a state tracker and task coordinator in the cloud.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/swf/">https://aws.amazon.com/swf/</a>.</p>
Amazon Sumerian	<p>A set of tools for creating and running high-quality 3D, augmented reality (AR), and virtual reality (VR) applications on the web.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sumerian/">https://aws.amazon.com/sumerian/</a>.</p>
Amazon Textract	<p>A service that automatically extracts text and data from scanned documents. Amazon Textract goes beyond simple optical character recognition (OCR) to also identify the contents of fields in forms and information stored in tables.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/textract/">https://aws.amazon.com/textract/</a>.</p>
Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)	<p>A web service for provisioning a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a>s in a virtual network that you define. You control your virtual networking environment, including selection of your own IP address range, creation of <a href="#">subnet (p. 455)</a>s, and configuration of <a href="#">route table (p. 450)</a>s and network gateways.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/vpc">https://aws.amazon.com/vpc</a>.</p>
Amazon VPC	See <a href="#">Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)</a> .
Amazon Web Services (AWS)	<p>An infrastructure web services platform in the cloud for companies of all sizes.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/what-is-cloud-computing/">https://aws.amazon.com/what-is-cloud-computing/</a>.</p>
Amazon WorkDocs	<p>A managed, secure enterprise document storage and sharing service with administrative controls and feedback capabilities.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/workdocs/">https://aws.amazon.com/workdocs/</a>.</p>

Amazon WorkMail	A managed, secure business email and calendar service with support for existing desktop and mobile email clients. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/workmail/">https://aws.amazon.com/workmail/</a> .
Amazon WorkSpaces	A managed, secure desktop computing service for provisioning cloud-based desktops and providing users access to documents, applications, and <a href="#">resource (p. 449)s</a> from supported devices. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/workspaces/">https://aws.amazon.com/workspaces/</a> .
Amazon WorkSpaces Application Manager (Amazon WAM)	A web service for deploying and managing applications for Amazon WorkSpaces. Amazon WAM accelerates software deployment, upgrades, patching, and retirement by packaging Windows desktop applications into virtualized application containers. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/workspaces/applicationmanager">https://aws.amazon.com/workspaces/applicationmanager</a> .
AMI	See <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI)</a> .
analysis scheme	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : Language-specific text analysis options that are applied to a text field to control stemming and configure stopwords and synonyms.
application	<a href="#">AWS Elastic Beanstalk (p. 417)</a> : A logical collection of components, including environments, versions, and environment configurations. An application is conceptually similar to a folder.  <a href="#">AWS CodeDeploy (p. 416)</a> : A name that uniquely identifies the application to be deployed. AWS CodeDeploy uses this name to ensure the correct combination of revision, deployment configuration, and deployment group are referenced during a deployment.
Application Auto Scaling	A web service that enables you to configure automatic scaling for AWS resources beyond Amazon EC2, such as Amazon ECS services, Amazon EMR clusters, and DynamoDB tables. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/">https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/</a> .
Application Billing	The location where your customers manage the Amazon DevPay products they've purchased. The web address is <a href="http://www.amazon.com/dp-applications">http://www.amazon.com/dp-applications</a> .
application revision	<a href="#">AWS CodeDeploy (p. 416)</a> : An archive file containing source content—such as source code, webpages, executable files, and deployment scripts—along with an <a href="#">application specification file (p. 414)</a> . Revisions are stored in <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413) bucket (p. 423)s</a> or <a href="#">GitHub (p. 434)</a> repositories. For Amazon S3, a revision is uniquely identified by its Amazon S3 object key and its ETag, version, or both. For GitHub, a revision is uniquely identified by its commit ID.
application specification file	<a href="#">AWS CodeDeploy (p. 416)</a> : A YAML-formatted file used to map the source files in an application revision to destinations on the instance. The file is also used to specify custom permissions for deployed files and specify scripts to be run on each instance at various stages of the deployment process.
application version	<a href="#">AWS Elastic Beanstalk (p. 417)</a> : A specific, labeled iteration of an application that represents a functionally consistent set of deployable application code. A version points to an <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> object (a JAVA WAR file) that contains the application code.
AppSpec file	See <a href="#">application specification file</a> .
AUC	Area Under a Curve. An industry-standard metric to evaluate the quality of a binary classification machine learning model. AUC measures the ability of the

	model to predict a higher score for positive examples, those that are “correct,” than for negative examples, those that are “incorrect.” The AUC metric returns a decimal value from 0 to 1. AUC values near 1 indicate an ML model that is highly accurate.
ARN	See <a href="#">Amazon Resource Name (ARN)</a> .
artifact	<a href="#">AWS CodePipeline (p. 416)</a> : A copy of the files or changes that will be worked upon by the pipeline.
asymmetric encryption	<a href="#">Encryption (p. 431)</a> that uses both a public key and a private key.
asynchronous bounce	A type of <a href="#">bounce (p. 423)</a> that occurs when a <a href="#">receiver (p. 447)</a> initially accepts an email message for delivery and then subsequently fails to deliver it.
atomic counter	DynamoDB: A method of incrementing or decrementing the value of an existing attribute without interfering with other write requests.
attribute	<p>A fundamental data element, something that does not need to be broken down any further. In DynamoDB, attributes are similar in many ways to fields or columns in other database systems.</p> <p>Amazon Machine Learning: A unique, named property within an observation in a dataset. In tabular data, such as spreadsheets or comma-separated values (.csv) files, the column headings represent the attributes, and the rows contain values for each attribute.</p>
Aurora	See <a href="#">the section called “Amazon Aurora”</a> .
authenticated encryption	<a href="#">Encryption (p. 431)</a> that provides confidentiality, data integrity, and authenticity assurances of the encrypted data.
authentication	The process of proving your identity to a system.
Auto Scaling group	A representation of multiple <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> s that share similar characteristics, and that are treated as a logical grouping for the purposes of instance scaling and management.
Availability Zone	A distinct location within a <a href="#">Region (p. 448)</a> that is insulated from failures in other Availability Zones, and provides inexpensive, low-latency network connectivity to other Availability Zones in the same Region.
AWS	See <a href="#">Amazon Web Services (AWS)</a> .
AWS Application Discovery Service	<p>A web service that helps you plan to migrate to AWS by identifying IT assets in a data center—including servers, virtual machines, applications, application dependencies, and network infrastructure.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2016/04/aws-application-discovery-service/">https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2016/04/aws-application-discovery-service/</a>.</p>
AWS AppSync	<p>An enterprise level, fully managed GraphQL service with real-time data synchronization and offline programming features.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/appsync/">https://aws.amazon.com/appsync/</a>.</p>
AWS Auto Scaling	<p>A fully managed service that enables you to quickly discover the scalable AWS resources that are part of your application and configure dynamic scaling.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/">https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/</a>.</p>
AWS Backup	A managed backup service that you can use to centralize and automate the backup of data across AWS services in the cloud and on premises.

	See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/backup/">https://aws.amazon.com/backup/</a> .
AWS Billing and Cost Management	<p>The AWS Cloud computing model in which you pay for services on demand and use as much or as little as you need. While <a href="#">resource (p. 449)s</a> are active under your account, you pay for the cost of allocating those resources. You also pay for any incidental usage associated with those resources, such as data transfer or allocated storage.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/billing/new-user-faqs/">https://aws.amazon.com/billing/new-user-faqs/</a>.</p>
AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)	<p>A web service for provisioning, managing, and deploying Secure Sockets Layer/<a href="#">Transport Layer Security (p. 457)</a> (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with AWS services.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/">https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/</a>.</p>
AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority (ACM PCA)	<p>A hosted private certificate authority service for issuing and revoking private digital <a href="#">certificate (p. 424)s</a>.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/private-certificate-authority/">https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/private-certificate-authority/</a>.</p>
AWS Cloud Map	<p>A service that you use to create and maintain a map of the backend services and resources that your applications depend on. AWS Cloud Map lets you name and discover your cloud resources.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cloud-map">https://aws.amazon.com/cloud-map</a>.</p>
AWS Cloud9	<p>A cloud-based integrated development environment (IDE) that you use to write, run, and debug code.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cloud9/">https://aws.amazon.com/cloud9/</a>.</p>
AWS CloudFormation	<p>A service for writing or changing templates that create and delete related AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)s</a> together as a unit.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation">https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation</a>.</p>
AWS CloudHSM	<p>A web service that helps you meet corporate, contractual, and regulatory compliance requirements for data security by using dedicated hardware security module (HSM) appliances within the AWS Cloud.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/">https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/</a>.</p>
AWS CloudTrail	<p>A web service that records AWS API calls for your account and delivers log files to you. The recorded information includes the identity of the API caller, the time of the API call, the source IP address of the API caller, the request parameters, and the response elements returned by the AWS service.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/">https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/</a>.</p>
AWS CodeBuild	<p>A fully managed continuous integration service that compiles source code, runs tests, and produces software packages that are ready to deploy.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/codebuild">https://aws.amazon.com/codebuild</a>.</p>
AWS CodeCommit	<p>A fully managed source control service that makes it easy for companies to host secure and highly scalable private Git repositories.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/codecommit">https://aws.amazon.com/codecommit</a>.</p>
AWS CodeDeploy	<p>A service that automates code deployments to any instance, including <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)s</a> and <a href="#">instance (p. 436)s</a> running on-premises.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/codedeploy">https://aws.amazon.com/codedeploy</a>.</p>
AWS CodeDeploy agent	<p>A software package that, when installed and configured on an instance, enables that instance to be used in CodeDeploy deployments.</p>
AWS CodePipeline	<p>A continuous delivery service for fast and reliable application updates.</p>

	See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/codepipeline">https://aws.amazon.com/codepipeline</a> .
AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI)	A unified downloadable and configurable tool for managing AWS services. Control multiple AWS services from the command line and automate them through scripts. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cli/">https://aws.amazon.com/cli/</a> .
AWS Config	A fully managed service that provides an AWS <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449) inventory, configuration history, and configuration change notifications for better security and governance. You can create rules that automatically check the configuration of AWS resources that AWS Config records. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/config/">https://aws.amazon.com/config/</a> .
AWS Database Migration Service	A web service that can help you migrate data to and from many widely used commercial and open-source databases. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/dms">https://aws.amazon.com/dms</a> .
AWS Data Pipeline	A web service for processing and moving data between different AWS compute and storage services, as well as on-premises data sources, at specified intervals. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/datapipeline">https://aws.amazon.com/datapipeline</a> .
AWS Device Farm	An app testing service that allows developers to test Android, iOS, and Fire OS devices on real, physical phones and tablets that are hosted by AWS. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/device-farm">https://aws.amazon.com/device-farm</a> .
AWS Direct Connect	A web service that simplifies establishing a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can establish private connectivity between AWS and your data center, office, or colocation environment. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/directconnect">https://aws.amazon.com/directconnect</a> .
AWS Directory Service	A managed service for connecting your AWS <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449)s to an existing on-premises Microsoft Active Directory or to set up and operate a new, standalone directory in the AWS Cloud. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/directoryservice">https://aws.amazon.com/directoryservice</a> .
AWS Elastic Beanstalk	A web service for deploying and managing applications in the AWS Cloud without worrying about the infrastructure that runs those applications. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk">https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk</a> .
AWS Elemental MediaConnect	A service that lets broadcasters and other premium video providers reliably ingest live video into the AWS Cloud and distribute it to multiple destinations inside or outside the AWS Cloud. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/mediaconnect">https://aws.amazon.com/mediaconnect</a> .
AWS Elemental MediaConvert	A file-based video conversion service that transforms media into formats required for traditional broadcast and for internet streaming to multi-screen devices. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert">https://aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert</a> .
AWS Elemental MediaLive	A video service that lets you create live outputs for broadcast and streaming delivery. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/medialive">https://aws.amazon.com/medialive</a> .
AWS Elemental MediaPackage	A just-in-time packaging and origination service that lets you format highly secure and reliable live outputs for a variety of devices. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/mediapackage">https://aws.amazon.com/mediapackage</a> .
AWS Elemental MediaStore	A storage service optimized for media that provides the performance, consistency, and low latency required to deliver live and on-demand video content at scale. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/mediastore">https://aws.amazon.com/mediastore</a> .

AWS Elemental MediaTailor	A video service that lets you serve targeted ads to viewers while maintaining broadcast quality in over-the-top (OTT) video applications. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/mediatailor">https://aws.amazon.com/mediatailor</a> .
AWS Firewall Manager	A service that you use with AWS WAF to simplify your AWS WAF administration and maintenance tasks across multiple accounts and resources. With AWS Firewall Manager, you set up your firewall rules just once. The service automatically applies your rules across your accounts and resources, even as you add new resources. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/firewall-manager">https://aws.amazon.com/firewall-manager</a> .
AWS Global Accelerator	A network layer service that you use to create accelerators that direct traffic to optimal endpoints over the AWS global network. This improves the availability and performance of your internet applications that are used by a global audience. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator">https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator</a> .
AWS Glue	A fully managed <a href="#">extract, transform, and load (ETL)</a> (p. 433) service that you can use to catalog data and load it for analytics. With AWS Glue, you can discover your data, develop scripts to transform sources into targets, and schedule and run ETL jobs in a serverless environment. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/glue">https://aws.amazon.com/glue</a> .
AWS GovCloud (US)	An isolated AWS Region designed to host sensitive workloads in the cloud, ensuring that this work meets the US government's regulatory and compliance requirements. The AWS GovCloud (US) Region adheres to United States International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) requirements, Department of Defense (DOD) Cloud Security Requirements Guide (SRG) Levels 2 and 4, and Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy requirements. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/govcloud-us/">https://aws.amazon.com/govcloud-us/</a> .
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)	A web service that enables <a href="#">Amazon Web Services (AWS)</a> (p. 413) customers to manage users and user permissions within AWS. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/iam">https://aws.amazon.com/iam</a> .
AWS Import/Export	A service for transferring large amounts of data between AWS and portable storage devices. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/importexport">https://aws.amazon.com/importexport</a> .
AWS IoT Core	A managed cloud platform that lets connected devices easily and securely interact with cloud applications and other devices. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/iot">https://aws.amazon.com/iot</a> .
AWS IoT 1-Click	A service that enables simple devices to trigger AWS Lambda functions that can execute an action. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/iot-1-click">https://aws.amazon.com/iot-1-click</a> .
AWS IoT Analytics	A fully managed service used to run sophisticated analytics on massive volumes of IoT data. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/iot-analytics">https://aws.amazon.com/iot-analytics</a> .
AWS IoT Device Defender	An AWS IoT security service that allows you to audit the configuration of your devices, monitor your connected devices to detect abnormal behavior, and to mitigate security risks. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/iot-device-defender">https://aws.amazon.com/iot-device-defender</a> .
AWS IoT Device Management	A service used to securely onboard, organize, monitor, and remotely manage IoT devices at scale. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/iot-device-management">https://aws.amazon.com/iot-device-management</a> .

AWS IoT Events	A fully managed AWS IoT service that makes it easy to detect and respond to events from IoT sensors and applications. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/iot-events">https://aws.amazon.com/iot-events</a> .
AWS IoT Greengrass	Software that lets you run local compute, messaging, data caching, sync, and ML inference capabilities for connected devices in a secure way. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/greengrass">https://aws.amazon.com/greengrass</a> .
AWS IoT Things Graph	A service that makes it easy to visually connect different devices and web services to build IoT applications. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/iot-things-graph">https://aws.amazon.com/iot-things-graph</a> .
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)	A managed service that simplifies the creation and control of <a href="#">encryption (p. 431)</a> keys that are used to encrypt data. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/kms">https://aws.amazon.com/kms</a> .
AWS Lambda	A web service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service with zero administration. You can set up your code to automatically trigger from other AWS services or call it directly from any web or mobile app. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/">https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/</a> .
AWS managed key	One type of <a href="#">customer master key (CMK) (p. 427)</a> in <a href="#">AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 419)</a> .
AWS managed policy	An <a href="#">IAM (p. 418) managed policy (p. 440)</a> that is created and managed by AWS.
AWS Management Console	A graphical interface to manage compute, storage, and other cloud <a href="#">resource (p. 449)s</a> . See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/console">https://aws.amazon.com/console</a> .
AWS Management Portal for vCenter	A web service for managing your AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)s</a> using VMware vCenter. You install the portal as a vCenter plugin within your existing vCenter environment. Once installed, you can migrate VMware VMs to <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> and manage AWS resources from within vCenter. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/vcenter-portal/">https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/vcenter-portal/</a> .
AWS Marketplace	A web portal where qualified partners market and sell their software to AWS customers. AWS Marketplace is an online software store that helps customers find, buy, and immediately start using the software and services that run on AWS. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/partners/aws-marketplace/">https://aws.amazon.com/partners/aws-marketplace/</a> .
AWS Mobile Hub	An integrated console that for building, testing, and monitoring mobile apps. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/mobile">https://aws.amazon.com/mobile</a> .
AWS Mobile SDK	A software development kit whose libraries, code examples, and documentation help you build high quality mobile apps for the iOS, Android, Fire OS, Unity, and Xamarin platforms. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/mobile/sdk">https://aws.amazon.com/mobile/sdk</a> .
AWS OpsWorks	A configuration management service that helps you use Chef to configure and operate groups of instances and applications. You can define the application's architecture and the specification of each component including package installation, software configuration, and <a href="#">resource (p. 449)s</a> such as storage. You can automate tasks based on time, load, lifecycle events, and more. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/opsworks/">https://aws.amazon.com/opsworks/</a> .
AWS Organizations	An account management service that enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage.



See Also <https://aws.amazon.com/organizations/>.

AWS ParallelCluster	An AWS supported open source cluster management tool that helps you to deploy and manage high performance computing (HPC) clusters in the AWS Cloud.
AWS SDK for C++	A software development kit for that provides C++ APIs for many AWS services including <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> , and more. The single, downloadable package includes the AWS C++ library, code examples, and documentation. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/">https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/</a> .
AWS SDK for Go	A software development kit for integrating your Go application with the full suite of AWS services. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-go/">https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-go/</a> .
AWS SDK for Java	A software development kit that provides Java APIs for many AWS services including <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> , and more. The single, downloadable package includes the AWS Java library, code examples, and documentation. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/">https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/</a> .
AWS SDK for JavaScript in the Browser	A software development kit for accessing AWS services from JavaScript code running in the browser. Authenticate users through Facebook, Google, or Login with Amazon using web identity federation. Store application data in <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> , and save user files to <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> . See Also <a href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v2/developer-guide/">https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v2/developer-guide/</a> .
AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js	A software development kit for accessing AWS services from JavaScript in Node.js. The SDK provides JavaScript objects for AWS services, including <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> , and <a href="#">Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) (p. 413)</a> . The single, downloadable package includes the AWS JavaScript library and documentation. See Also <a href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v2/developer-guide/">https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v2/developer-guide/</a> .
AWS SDK for .NET	A software development kit that provides .NET API actions for AWS services including <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> , <a href="#">IAM (p. 418)</a> , and more. You can download the SDK as multiple service-specific packages on NuGet. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-net/">https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-net/</a> .
AWS SDK for PHP	A software development kit and open-source PHP library for integrating your PHP application with AWS services like <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon S3 Glacier (p. 413)</a> , and <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> . See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/">https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/</a> .
AWS SDK for Python (Boto)	A software development kit for using Python to access AWS services like <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon EMR (p. 410)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 410)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon Kinesis (p. 411)</a> , <a href="#">AWS Lambda (p. 419)</a> , and more. See Also <a href="http://boto.readthedocs.org/en/latest/">http://boto.readthedocs.org/en/latest/</a> .
AWS SDK for Ruby	A software development kit for accessing AWS services from Ruby. The SDK provides Ruby classes for many AWS services including <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> , <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> . and more. The single, downloadable package includes the AWS Ruby Library and documentation. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/">https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/</a> .
AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)	A web service for requesting temporary, limited-privilege credentials for <a href="#">AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) (p. 418)</a> users or for users that you authenticate ( <a href="#">federated users (p. 433)</a> ).



	See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/iam/">https://aws.amazon.com/iam/</a> .
AWS Service Catalog	<p>A web service that helps organizations create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. These IT services can include everything from virtual machine images, servers, software, and databases to complete multitier application architectures.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/">https://aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/</a>.</p>
AWS Shield	<p>A service that helps to protect your resources—such as Amazon EC2 instances, Elastic Load Balancing load balancers, Amazon CloudFront distributions, and Route 53 hosted zones—against DDoS attacks. AWS Shield is automatically included at no extra cost beyond what you already pay for AWS WAF and your other AWS services. For added protection against DDoS attacks, AWS offers AWS Shield Advanced.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/shield">https://aws.amazon.com/shield</a>.</p>
AWS Single Sign-On	<p>A cloud-based service that simplifies managing SSO access to AWS accounts and business applications. You can control SSO access and user permissions across all your AWS accounts in AWS Organizations.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/single-sign-on/">https://aws.amazon.com/single-sign-on/</a>.</p>
AWS Step Functions	<p>A web service that coordinates the components of distributed applications as a series of steps in a visual workflow.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/step-functions/">https://aws.amazon.com/step-functions/</a>.</p>
AWS Snowball	<p>A petabyte-scale data transport solution that uses devices designed to be secure to transfer large amounts of data into and out of the AWS Cloud.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/snowball">https://aws.amazon.com/snowball</a>.</p>
AWS Storage Gateway	<p>A web service that connects an on-premises software appliance with cloud-based storage. AWS Storage Gateway provides seamless and secure integration between an organization's on-premises IT environment and AWS storage infrastructure.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/">https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/</a>.</p>
AWS Toolkit for Eclipse	<p>An open-source plugin for the Eclipse Java integrated development environment (IDE) that makes it easier to develop, debug, and deploy Java applications using Amazon Web Services.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/eclipse/">https://aws.amazon.com/eclipse/</a>.</p>
AWS Toolkit for JetBrains	<p>An open-source plugin for the integrated development environments (IDEs) from JetBrains that makes it easier to develop, debug, and deploy serverless applications using Amazon Web Services.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/intellij/">https://aws.amazon.com/intellij/</a>, <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/pycharm/">https://aws.amazon.com/pycharm/</a>.</p>
AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio	<p>An extension for Visual Studio that helps in developing, debugging, and deploying .NET applications using Amazon Web Services.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/visualstudio/">https://aws.amazon.com/visualstudio/</a>.</p>
AWS Toolkit for VS Code	<p>An open-source plugin for the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) integrated development environment (IDE) that makes it easier to develop, debug, and deploy .NET applications using Amazon Web Services.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/visualstudiocode/">https://aws.amazon.com/visualstudiocode/</a>.</p>
AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell	<p>A set of PowerShell cmdlets to help developers and administrators manage their AWS services from the Windows PowerShell scripting environment.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/powershell/">https://aws.amazon.com/powershell/</a>.</p>
AWS Tools for Microsoft Visual Studio Team Services	<p>Provides tasks you can use in build and release definitions in VSTS to interact with AWS services.</p> <p>See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/vsts/">https://aws.amazon.com/vsts/</a>.</p>

AWS Trusted Advisor	A web service that inspects your AWS environment and makes recommendations for saving money, improving system availability and performance, and helping to close security gaps. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor/">https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor/</a> .
AWS VPN CloudHub	Enables secure communication between branch offices using a simple hub-and-spoke model, with or without a <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> .
AWS WAF	A web application firewall service that controls access to content by allowing or blocking web requests based on criteria that you specify. For example, you can filter access based on the header values or the IP addresses that the requests originate from. AWS WAF helps protect web applications from common web exploits that could affect application availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/waf/">https://aws.amazon.com/waf/</a> .
AWS X-Ray	A web service that collects data about requests that your application serves. X-Ray provides tools that you can use to view, filter, and gain insights into that data to identify issues and opportunities for optimization. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/xray/">https://aws.amazon.com/xray/</a> .

## B

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

basic monitoring	Monitoring of AWS provided metrics derived at a 5-minute frequency.
batch	See <a href="#">document batch</a> .
BGP ASN	Border Gateway Protocol Autonomous System Number. A unique identifier for a network, for use in BGP routing. <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> supports all 2-byte ASN numbers in the range of 1 – 65335, with the exception of 7224, which is reserved.
batch prediction	Amazon Machine Learning: An operation that processes multiple input data observations at one time (asynchronously). Unlike real-time predictions, batch predictions are not available until all predictions have been processed. See Also <a href="#">real-time predictions</a> .
billing	See <a href="#">AWS Billing and Cost Management</a> .
binary attribute	Amazon Machine Learning: An attribute for which one of two possible values is possible. Valid positive values are 1, y, yes, t, and true answers. Valid negative values are 0, n, no, f, and false. Amazon Machine Learning outputs 1 for positive values and 0 for negative values. See Also <a href="#">attribute</a> .
binary classification model	Amazon Machine Learning: A machine learning model that predicts the answer to questions where the answer can be expressed as a binary variable. For example, questions with answers of “1” or “0”, “yes” or “no”, “will click” or “will not click” are questions that have binary answers. The result for a binary classification model is always either a “1” (for a “true” or affirmative answers) or a “0” (for a “false” or negative answers).
blacklist	A list of IP addresses, email addresses, or domains that an <a href="#">internet service provider (p. 437)</a> suspects to be the source of <a href="#">spam (p. 453)</a> . The ISP blocks incoming email from these addresses or domains.

block	A dataset. <a href="#">Amazon EMR (p. 410)</a> breaks large amounts of data into subsets. Each subset is called a data block. Amazon EMR assigns an ID to each block and uses a hash table to keep track of block processing.
block device	A storage device that supports reading and (optionally) writing data in fixed-size blocks, sectors, or clusters.
block device mapping	A mapping structure for every <a href="#">AMI (p. 412)</a> and <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> that specifies the block devices attached to the instance.
blue/green deployment	CodeDeploy: A deployment method in which the instances in a deployment group (the original environment) are replaced by a different set of instances (the replacement environment).
bootstrap action	A user-specified default or custom action that runs a script or an application on all nodes of a job flow before <a href="#">Hadoop (p. 435)</a> starts.
Border Gateway Protocol Autonomous System Number	See <a href="#">BGP ASN</a> .
bounce	A failed email delivery attempt.
breach	<a href="#">Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 410)</a> : The condition in which a user-set threshold (upper or lower boundary) is passed. If the duration of the breach is significant, as set by a breach duration parameter, it can possibly start a <a href="#">scaling activity (p. 450)</a> .
bucket	<a href="#">Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) (p. 413)</a> : A container for stored objects. Every object is contained in a bucket. For example, if the object named <code>photos/puppy.jpg</code> is stored in the <code>johnsmith</code> bucket, then authorized users can access the object with the URL <code>http://johnsmith.s3.amazonaws.com/photos/puppy.jpg</code> .
bucket owner	The person or organization that owns a <a href="#">bucket (p. 423)</a> in <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> . Just as Amazon is the only owner of the domain name <code>Amazon.com</code> , only one person or organization can own a bucket.
bundling	A commonly used term for creating an <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> . It specifically refers to creating <a href="#">instance store-backed AMI (p. 436)s</a> .

## C

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

cache cluster	A logical cache distributed over multiple <a href="#">cache node (p. 423)s</a> . A cache cluster can be set up with a specific number of cache nodes.
cache cluster identifier	Customer-supplied identifier for the cache cluster that must be unique for that customer in an AWS <a href="#">Region (p. 448)</a> .
cache engine version	The version of the Memcached service that is running on the cache node.
cache node	A fixed-size chunk of secure, network-attached RAM. Each cache node runs an instance of the Memcached service, and has its own DNS name and port. Multiple types of cache nodes are supported, each with varying amounts of associated memory.

cache node type	An <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> type used to run the cache node.
cache parameter group	A container for cache engine parameter values that can be applied to one or more cache clusters.
cache security group	A group maintained by ElastiCache that combines inbound authorizations to cache nodes for hosts belonging to <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410) security group (p. 451)</a> s specified through the console or the API or command line tools.
canned access policy	A standard access control policy that you can apply to a <a href="#">bucket (p. 423)</a> or object. Options include: private, public-read, public-read-write, and authenticated-read.
canonicalization	The process of converting data into a standard format that a service such as <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> can recognize.
capacity	The amount of available compute size at a given time. Each <a href="#">Auto Scaling group (p. 415)</a> is defined with a minimum and maximum compute size. A <a href="#">scaling activity (p. 450)</a> increases or decreases the capacity within the defined minimum and maximum values.
Cartesian product processor	A processor that calculates a Cartesian product. Also known as a <i>Cartesian data processor</i> .
Cartesian product	A mathematical operation that returns a product from multiple sets.
CDN	See <a href="#">content delivery network (CDN)</a> .
certificate	A credential that some AWS products use to authenticate AWS <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> s and users. Also known as an <a href="#">X.509 certificate (p. 460)</a> . The certificate is paired with a private key.
chargeable resources	Features or services whose use incurs fees. Although some AWS products are free, others include charges. For example, in an <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416) stack (p. 454)</a> , AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> s that have been created incur charges. The amount charged depends on the usage load. Use the Amazon Web Services Simple Monthly Calculator at <a href="http://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/calc5.html">http://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/calc5.html</a> to estimate your cost prior to creating instances, stacks, or other resources.
CIDR block	Classless Inter-Domain Routing. An internet protocol address allocation and route aggregation methodology. See Also Classless Inter-Domain Routing in Wikipedia.
ciphertext	Information that has been <a href="#">encrypted (p. 431)</a> , as opposed to <a href="#">plaintext (p. 445)</a> , which is information that has not.
ClassicLink	A feature for linking an EC2-Classic <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> to a <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> , allowing your EC2-Classic instance to communicate with VPC instances using private IP addresses. See Also <a href="#">link to VPC</a> , <a href="#">unlink from VPC</a> .
classification	In machine learning, a type of problem that seeks to place (classify) a data sample into a single category or "class." Often, classification problems are modeled to choose one category (class) out of two. These are binary classification problems. Problems with more than two available categories (classes) are called "multiclass classification" problems. See Also <a href="#">binary classification model</a> , <a href="#">multiclass classification model</a> .
CLI	See <a href="#">AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI)</a> .

Cloud Directory	See <a href="#">Amazon Cloud Directory (Cloud Directory)</a> .
cloud service provider (CSP)	A company that provides subscribers with access to internet-hosted computing, storage, and software services.
CloudHub	See <a href="#">AWS VPN CloudHub</a> .
cluster	<p>A logical grouping of <a href="#">container instance (p. 426)</a>s that you can place <a href="#">task (p. 456)</a>s on.</p> <p><a href="#">Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 411)</a>: A logical grouping of one or more data nodes, optional dedicated master nodes, and storage required to run Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) and operate your Amazon ES domain. See Also <a href="#">data node</a>, <a href="#">dedicated master node</a>, <a href="#">node</a>.</p>
cluster compute instance	A type of <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> that provides a great amount of CPU power coupled with increased networking performance, making it well suited for High Performance Compute (HPC) applications and other demanding network-bound applications.
cluster placement group	A logical <a href="#">cluster compute instance (p. 425)</a> grouping to provide lower latency and high-bandwidth connectivity between the <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> s.
cluster status	<a href="#">Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 411)</a> : An indicator of the health of a cluster. A status can be green, yellow, or red. At the shard level, green means that all shards are allocated to nodes in a cluster, yellow means that the primary shard is allocated but the replica shards are not, and red means that the primary and replica shards of at least one index are not allocated. The shard status determines the index status, and the index status determines the cluster status.
CMK	See <a href="#">customer master key (CMK)</a> .
CNAME	Canonical Name Record. A type of <a href="#">resource record (p. 449)</a> in the Domain Name System (DNS) that specifies that the domain name is an alias of another, canonical domain name. More simply, it is an entry in a DNS table that lets you alias one fully qualified domain name to another.
complaint	The event in which a <a href="#">recipient (p. 448)</a> who does not want to receive an email message clicks "Mark as Spam" within the email client, and the <a href="#">internet service provider (p. 437)</a> sends a notification to <a href="#">Amazon SES (p. 413)</a> .
compound query	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : A search request that specifies multiple search criteria using the Amazon CloudSearch structured search syntax.
condition	<p><a href="#">IAM (p. 418)</a>: Any restriction or detail about a permission. The condition is <i>D</i> in the statement "A has permission to do B to C where D applies."</p> <p><a href="#">AWS WAF (p. 422)</a>: A set of attributes that AWS WAF searches for in web requests to AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a>s such as <a href="#">Amazon CloudFront (p. 409)</a> distributions. Conditions can include values such as the IP addresses that web requests originate from or values in request headers. Based on the specified conditions, you can configure AWS WAF to allow or block web requests to AWS resources.</p>
conditional parameter	See <a href="#">mapping</a> .
configuration API	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : The API call that you use to create, configure, and manage search domains.
configuration template	A series of key-value pairs that define parameters for various AWS products so that <a href="#">AWS Elastic Beanstalk (p. 417)</a> can provision them for an environment.

consistency model	The method a service uses to achieve high availability. For example, it could involve replicating data across multiple servers in a data center. See Also <a href="#">eventual consistency</a> .
console	See <a href="#">AWS Management Console</a> .
consolidated billing	A feature of the AWS Organizations service for consolidating payment for multiple AWS accounts. You create an organization that contains your AWS accounts, and you use the master account of your organization to pay for all member accounts. You can see a combined view of AWS costs that are incurred by all accounts in your organization, and you can get detailed cost reports for individual accounts.
container	A Linux container that was created from a Docker image as part of a <a href="#">task</a> (p. 456).
container definition	Specifies which <a href="#">Docker image</a> (p. 429) to use for a <a href="#">container</a> (p. 426), how much CPU and memory the container is allocated, and more options. The container definition is included as part of a <a href="#">task definition</a> (p. 456).
container instance	An <a href="#">EC2 instance</a> (p. 430) that is running the <a href="#">Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)</a> (p. 410) agent and has been registered into a <a href="#">cluster</a> (p. 425). Amazon ECS <a href="#">task</a> (p. 456)s are placed on active container instances.
container registry	Stores, manages, and deploys <a href="#">Docker image</a> (p. 429)s.
content delivery network (CDN)	A web service that speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content—such as .html, .css, .js, media files, and image files—to your users by using a worldwide network of data centers. When a user requests your content, the request is routed to the data center that provides the lowest latency (time delay). If the content is already in the location with the lowest latency, the CDN delivers it immediately. If not, the CDN retrieves it from an origin that you specify (for example, a web server or an Amazon S3 bucket). With some CDNs, you can help secure your content by configuring an HTTPS connection between users and data centers, and between data centers and your origin. Amazon CloudFront is an example of a CDN.
continuous delivery	A software development practice in which code changes are automatically built, tested, and prepared for a release to production. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/devops/continuous-delivery/">https://aws.amazon.com/devops/continuous-delivery/</a> .
continuous integration	A software development practice in which developers regularly merge code changes into a central repository, after which automated builds and tests are run. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/devops/continuous-integration/">https://aws.amazon.com/devops/continuous-integration/</a> .
cooldown period	Amount of time during which <a href="#">Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling</a> (p. 410) does not allow the desired size of the <a href="#">Auto Scaling group</a> (p. 415) to be changed by any other notification from an <a href="#">Amazon CloudWatch</a> (p. 409) <a href="#">alarm</a> (p. 408).
core node	An <a href="#">EC2 instance</a> (p. 430) that runs <a href="#">Hadoop</a> (p. 435) map and reduce tasks and stores data using the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS). Core nodes are managed by the <a href="#">master node</a> (p. 440), which assigns Hadoop tasks to nodes and monitors their status. The EC2 instances you assign as core nodes are capacity that must be allotted for the entire job flow run. Because core nodes store data, you can't remove them from a job flow. However, you can add more core nodes to a running job flow.  Core nodes run both the DataNodes and TaskTracker Hadoop daemons.
corpus	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch</a> (p. 409): A collection of data that you want to search.

credential helper	<a href="#">AWS CodeCommit (p. 416)</a> : A program that stores credentials for repositories and supplies them to Git when making connections to those repositories. The <a href="#">AWS CLI (p. 417)</a> includes a credential helper that you can use with Git when connecting to CodeCommit repositories.
credentials	Also called <i>access credentials</i> or <i>security credentials</i> . In authentication and authorization, a system uses credentials to identify who is making a call and whether to allow the requested access. In AWS, these credentials are typically the <a href="#">access key ID (p. 407)</a> and the <a href="#">secret access key (p. 451)</a> .
cross-account access	The process of permitting limited, controlled use of <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> s in one AWS <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> by a user in another AWS account. For example, in <a href="#">AWS CodeCommit (p. 416)</a> and <a href="#">AWS CodeDeploy (p. 416)</a> you can configure cross-account access so that a user in AWS account A can access an CodeCommit repository created by account B. Or a pipeline in <a href="#">AWS CodePipeline (p. 416)</a> created by account A can use CodeDeploy resources created by account B. In <a href="#">IAM (p. 418)</a> you use a <a href="#">role (p. 449)</a> to <a href="#">delegate (p. 428)</a> temporary access to a <a href="#">user (p. 458)</a> in one account to resources in another.
cross-Region replication	A client-side solution for maintaining identical copies of <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> tables across different AWS <a href="#">Region (p. 448)</a> s, in near real time.
customer gateway	A router or software application on your side of a VPN tunnel that is managed by <a href="#">Amazon VPC (p. 413)</a> . The internal interfaces of the customer gateway are attached to one or more devices in your home network. The external interface is attached to the <a href="#">virtual private gateway (p. 459)</a> across the VPN tunnel.
customer managed policy	An <a href="#">IAM (p. 418)</a> <a href="#">managed policy (p. 440)</a> that you create and manage in your AWS <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> .
customer master key (CMK)	The fundamental <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> that <a href="#">AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 419)</a> manages. CMKs can be either customer managed keys or AWS managed keys. Use CMKs inside AWS KMS to <a href="#">encrypt (p. 431)</a> or decrypt up to 4 kilobytes of data directly or to encrypt generated data keys, which are then used to encrypt or decrypt larger amounts of data outside of the service.

## D

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

dashboard	See <a href="#">service health dashboard</a> .
data consistency	A concept that describes when data is written or updated successfully and all copies of the data are updated in all AWS <a href="#">Region (p. 448)</a> s. However, it takes time for the data to propagate to all storage locations. To support varied application requirements, <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> supports both eventually consistent and strongly consistent reads. See Also <a href="#">eventual consistency</a> , <a href="#">eventually consistent read</a> , <a href="#">strongly consistent read</a> .
data node	<a href="#">Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 411)</a> : An Elasticsearch instance that holds data and responds to data upload requests. See Also <a href="#">dedicated master node</a> , <a href="#">node</a> .
data schema	See <a href="#">schema</a> .



data source	The database, file, or repository that provides information required by an application or database. For example, in <a href="#">AWS OpsWorks (p. 419)</a> , valid data sources include an <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> for a stack's MySQL layer or a stack's <a href="#">Amazon RDS (p. 412)</a> service layer. In <a href="#">Amazon Redshift (p. 412)</a> , valid data sources include text files in an <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> bucket ( <a href="#">p. 423</a> ), in an <a href="#">Amazon EMR (p. 410)</a> cluster, or on a remote host that a cluster can access through an SSH connection. See Also <a href="#">datasource</a> .
database engine	The database software and version running on the <a href="#">DB instance (p. 428)</a> .
database name	The name of a database hosted in a <a href="#">DB instance (p. 428)</a> . A DB instance can host multiple databases, but databases hosted by the same DB instance must each have a unique name within that instance.
datasource	<a href="#">Amazon Machine Learning (p. 412)</a> : An object that contains metadata about the input data. Amazon ML reads the input data, computes descriptive statistics on its attributes, and stores the statistics—along with a schema and other information—as part of the datasource object. Amazon ML uses datasources to train and evaluate a machine learning model and generate batch predictions. See Also <a href="#">data source</a> .
DB compute class	The size of the database compute platform used to run the instance.
DB instance	An isolated database environment running in the cloud. A DB instance can contain multiple user-created databases.
DB instance identifier	User-supplied identifier for the DB instance. The identifier must be unique for that user in an <a href="#">AWS Region (p. 448)</a> .
DB parameter group	A container for database engine parameter values that apply to one or more <a href="#">DB instance (p. 428)s</a> .
DB security group	A method that controls access to the <a href="#">DB instance (p. 428)</a> . By default, network access is turned off to DB instances. After inbound traffic is configured for a <a href="#">security group (p. 451)</a> , the same rules apply to all DB instances associated with that group.
DB snapshot	A user-initiated point backup of a <a href="#">DB instance (p. 428)</a> .
Dedicated Host	A physical server with <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> capacity fully dedicated to a user.
Dedicated Instance	An <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> that is physically isolated at the host hardware level and launched within a <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> .
dedicated master node	<a href="#">Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 411)</a> : An Elasticsearch instance that performs cluster management tasks, but does not hold data or respond to data upload requests. Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) uses dedicated master nodes to increase cluster stability. See Also <a href="#">data node</a> , <a href="#">node</a> .
Dedicated Reserved Instance	An option that you purchase to guarantee that sufficient capacity will be available to launch <a href="#">Dedicated Instance (p. 428)s</a> into a <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> .
delegation	Within a single AWS <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> : Giving AWS <a href="#">user (p. 458)s</a> access to <a href="#">resource (p. 449)s</a> in your AWS account.  Between two AWS accounts: Setting up a trust between the account that owns the resource (the trusting account), and the account that contains the users that need to access the resource (the trusted account).



	See Also <a href="#">trust policy</a> .
delete marker	An object with a key and version ID, but without content. <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> inserts delete markers automatically into versioned <a href="#">bucket (p. 423)s</a> when an object is deleted.
deliverability	The likelihood that an email message will arrive at its intended destination.
deliveries	The number of email messages, sent through <a href="#">Amazon SES (p. 413)</a> , that were accepted by an <a href="#">internet service provider (p. 437)</a> for delivery to <a href="#">recipient (p. 448)s</a> over a period of time.
deny	The result of a <a href="#">policy (p. 445)</a> statement that includes deny as the effect, so that a specific action or actions are expressly forbidden for a user, group, or role. Explicit deny take precedence over explicit <a href="#">allow (p. 408)</a> .
deployment configuration	<a href="#">AWS CodeDeploy (p. 416)</a> : A set of deployment rules and success and failure conditions used by the service during a deployment.
deployment group	<a href="#">AWS CodeDeploy (p. 416)</a> : A set of individually tagged <a href="#">instance (p. 436)s</a> , <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)s</a> in <a href="#">Auto Scaling group (p. 415)s</a> , or both.
detailed monitoring	Monitoring of AWS provided metrics derived at a 1-minute frequency.
Description property	A property added to parameters, <a href="#">resource (p. 449)s</a> , resource properties, mappings, and outputs to help you to document <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> template elements.
dimension	A name–value pair (for example, InstanceType=m1.small, or EngineName=mysql), that contains additional information to identify a metric.
discussion forums	A place where AWS users can post technical questions and feedback to help accelerate their development efforts and to engage with the AWS community. The discussion forums are located at <a href="https://forums.aws.amazon.com/">https://forums.aws.amazon.com/</a> .
distribution	A link between an origin server (such as an <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413) bucket (p. 423)</a> ) and a domain name, which <a href="#">CloudFront (p. 409)</a> automatically assigns. Through this link, CloudFront identifies the object you have stored in your <a href="#">origin server (p. 443)</a> .
DKIM	DomainKeys Identified Mail. A standard that email senders use to sign their messages. ISPs use those signatures to verify that messages are legitimate. For more information, see <a href="http://www.dkim.org">http://www.dkim.org</a> .
DNS	See <a href="#">Domain Name System</a> .
Docker image	A layered file system template that is the basis of a Docker <a href="#">container (p. 426)</a> . Docker images can comprise specific operating systems or applications.
document	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : An item that can be returned as a search result. Each document has a collection of fields that contain the data that can be searched or returned. The value of a field can be either a string or a number. Each document must have a unique ID and at least one field.
document batch	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : A collection of add and delete document operations. You use the document service API to submit batches to update the data in your search domain.
document service API	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : The API call that you use to submit document batches to update the data in a search domain.

document service endpoint	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : The URL that you connect to when sending document updates to an Amazon CloudSearch domain. Each search domain has a unique document service endpoint that remains the same for the life of the domain.
domain	<a href="#">Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 411)</a> : The hardware, software, and data exposed by Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) endpoints. An Amazon ES domain is a service wrapper around an Elasticsearch cluster. An Amazon ES domain encapsulates the engine instances that process Amazon ES requests, the indexed data that you want to search, snapshots of the domain, access policies, and metadata. See Also <a href="#">cluster</a> , <a href="#">Elasticsearch</a> .
Domain Name System	A service that routes internet traffic to websites by translating friendly domain names like <code>www.example.com</code> into the numeric IP addresses like <code>192.0.2.1</code> that computers use to connect to each other.
Donation button	An HTML-coded button to provide an easy and secure way for US-based, IRS-certified 501(c)3 nonprofit organizations to solicit donations.
DynamoDB stream	An ordered flow of information about changes to items in an <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> table. When you enable a stream on a table, DynamoDB captures information about every modification to data items in the table. See Also <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB Streams</a> .

## E

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

EBS	See <a href="#">Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)</a> .
EC2	See <a href="#">Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)</a> .
EC2 compute unit	An AWS standard for compute CPU and memory. You can use this measure to evaluate the CPU capacity of different <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> types.
EC2 instance	A compute <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> in the <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> service. Other AWS services use the term <i>EC2 instance</i> to distinguish these instances from other types of instances they support.
ECR	See <a href="#">Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)</a> .
ECS	See <a href="#">Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)</a> .
edge location	A site that <a href="#">CloudFront (p. 409)</a> uses to cache copies of your content for faster delivery to users at any location.
EFS	See <a href="#">Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)</a> .
Elastic	<p>A company that provides open-source solutions—including Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana, and Beats—that are designed to take data from any source and search, analyze, and visualize it in real time.</p> <p>Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) is an AWS managed service for deploying, operating, and scaling Elasticsearch in the AWS Cloud. See Also <a href="#">Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES)</a>, <a href="#">Elasticsearch</a>.</p>

Elastic Block Store	See <a href="#">Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)</a> .
Elastic IP address	A fixed (static) IP address that you have allocated in <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> or <a href="#">Amazon VPC (p. 413)</a> and then attached to an <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> . Elastic IP addresses are associated with your account, not a specific instance. They are <i>elastic</i> because you can easily allocate, attach, detach, and free them as your needs change. Unlike traditional static IP addresses, Elastic IP addresses allow you to mask instance or <a href="#">Availability Zone (p. 415)</a> failures by rapidly remapping your public IP addresses to another instance.
Elastic Load Balancing	A web service that improves an application's availability by distributing incoming traffic between two or more <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)s</a> . See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing">https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing</a> .
elastic network interface	An additional network interface that can be attached to an <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> . Elastic network interfaces include a primary private IP address, one or more secondary private IP addresses, an Elastic IP Address (optional), a MAC address, membership in specified <a href="#">security group (p. 451)s</a> , a description, and a source/destination check flag. You can create an elastic network interface, attach it to an instance, detach it from an instance, and attach it to another instance.
Elasticsearch	<p>An open-source, real-time distributed search and analytics engine used for full-text search, structured search, and analytics. Elasticsearch was developed by the Elastic company.</p> <p>Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) is an AWS managed service for deploying, operating, and scaling Elasticsearch in the AWS Cloud. See Also <a href="#">Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES)</a>, <a href="#">Elastic</a>.</p>
EMR	See <a href="#">Amazon EMR (Amazon EMR)</a> .
encrypt	To use a mathematical algorithm to make data unintelligible to unauthorized <a href="#">user (p. 458)s</a> while allowing authorized users a method (such as a key or password) to convert the altered data back to its original state.
encryption context	A set of key–value pairs that contains additional information associated with <a href="#">AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 419)</a> –encrypted information.
endpoint	<p>A URL that identifies a host and port as the entry point for a web service. Every web service request contains an endpoint. Most AWS products provide endpoints for a Region to enable faster connectivity.</p> <p><a href="#">Amazon ElastiCache (p. 411)</a>: The DNS name of a <a href="#">cache node (p. 423)</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">Amazon RDS (p. 412)</a>: The DNS name of a <a href="#">DB instance (p. 428)</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a>: The DNS name or IP address of the server that receives an HTTP request.</p>
endpoint port	<p><a href="#">Amazon ElastiCache (p. 411)</a>: The port number used by a <a href="#">cache node (p. 423)</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">Amazon RDS (p. 412)</a>: The port number used by a <a href="#">DB instance (p. 428)</a>.</p>
envelope encryption	The use of a master key and a data key to algorithmically protect data. The master key is used to encrypt and decrypt the data key and the data key is used to encrypt and decrypt the data itself.
environment	<a href="#">AWS Elastic Beanstalk (p. 417)</a> : A specific running instance of an <a href="#">application (p. 414)</a> . The application has a CNAME and includes an application version and a customizable configuration (which is inherited from the default container type).

	<a href="#">AWS CodeDeploy (p. 416)</a> : Instances in a deployment group in a blue/green deployment. At the start of a blue/green deployment, the deployment group is made up of instances in the original environment. At the end of the deployment, the deployment group is made up of instances in the replacement environment.
environment configuration	A collection of parameters and settings that define how an environment and its associated resources behave.
ephemeral store	See <a href="#">instance store</a> .
epoch	The date from which time is measured. For most Unix environments, the epoch is January 1, 1970.
ETL	See <a href="#">extract, transform, and load (ETL)</a> .
evaluation	<p>Amazon Machine Learning: The process of measuring the predictive performance of a machine learning (ML) model.</p> <p>Also a machine learning object that stores the details and result of an ML model evaluation.</p>
evaluation datasource	The data that Amazon Machine Learning uses to evaluate the predictive accuracy of a machine learning model.
eventual consistency	<p>The method through which AWS products achieve high availability, which involves replicating data across multiple servers in Amazon's data centers. When data is written or updated and <code>Success</code> is returned, all copies of the data are updated. However, it takes time for the data to propagate to all storage locations. The data will eventually be consistent, but an immediate read might not show the change. Consistency is usually reached within seconds.</p> <p>See Also <a href="#">data consistency</a>, <a href="#">eventually consistent read</a>, <a href="#">strongly consistent read</a>.</p>
eventually consistent read	<p>A read process that returns data from only one Region and might not show the most recent write information. However, if you repeat your read request after a short time, the response should eventually return the latest data.</p> <p>See Also <a href="#">data consistency</a>, <a href="#">eventual consistency</a>, <a href="#">strongly consistent read</a>.</p>
eviction	The deletion by <a href="#">CloudFront (p. 409)</a> of an object from an <a href="#">edge location (p. 430)</a> before its expiration time. If an object in an edge location isn't frequently requested, CloudFront might evict the object (remove the object before its expiration date) to make room for objects that are more popular.
exbibyte	A contraction of exa binary byte, an exbibyte is 2 <sup>60</sup> or 1,152,921,504,606,846,976 bytes. An exabyte (EB) is 10 <sup>18</sup> or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes. 1,024 EiB is a <a href="#">zebibyte (p. 460)</a> .
expiration	For <a href="#">CloudFront (p. 409)</a> caching, the time when CloudFront stops responding to user requests with an object. If you don't use headers or CloudFront <a href="#">distribution (p. 429)</a> settings to specify how long you want objects to stay in an <a href="#">edge location (p. 430)</a> , the objects expire after 24 hours. The next time a user requests an object that has expired, CloudFront forwards the request to the <a href="#">origin (p. 443)</a> .
explicit launch permission	An <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> launch permission granted to a specific AWS <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> .
exponential backoff	A strategy that incrementally increases the wait between retry attempts in order to reduce the load on the system and increase the likelihood that repeated requests will succeed. For example, client applications might wait up to 400

milliseconds before attempting the first retry, up to 1600 milliseconds before the second, up to 6400 milliseconds (6.4 seconds) before the third, and so on.

expression

[Amazon CloudSearch \(p. 409\)](#): A numeric expression that you can use to control how search hits are sorted. You can construct Amazon CloudSearch expressions using numeric fields, other rank expressions, a document's default relevance score, and standard numeric operators and functions. When you use the `sort` option to specify an expression in a search request, the expression is evaluated for each search hit and the hits are listed according to their expression values.

extract, transform, and load (ETL)

A process that is used to integrate data from multiple sources. Data is collected from sources (extract), converted to an appropriate format (transform), and written to a target data store (load) for purposes of analysis and querying.

ETL tools combine these three functions to consolidate and move data from one environment to another. [AWS Glue \(p. 418\)](#) is a fully managed ETL service for discovering and organizing data, transforming it, and making it available for search and analytics.

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## F

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

facet

[Amazon CloudSearch \(p. 409\)](#): An index field that represents a category that you want to use to refine and filter search results.

facet enabled

[Amazon CloudSearch \(p. 409\)](#): An index field option that enables facet information to be calculated for the field.

FBL

See [feedback loop](#).

feature transformation

Amazon Machine Learning: The machine learning process of constructing more predictive input representations or “features” from the raw input variables to optimize a machine learning model's ability to learn and generalize. Also known as *data transformation* or *feature engineering*.

federated identity management

Allows individuals to sign in to different networks or services, using the same group or personal credentials to access data across all networks. With identity federation in AWS, external identities (federated users) are granted secure access to [resource \(p. 449\)](#)s in an AWS [account \(p. 408\)](#) without having to create IAM [user \(p. 458\)](#)s. These external identities can come from a corporate identity store (such as LDAP or Windows Active Directory) or from a third party (such as Login with Amazon, Facebook, or Google). AWS federation also supports SAML 2.0.

federated user

See [federated identity management](#).

federation

See [federated identity management](#).

feedback loop

The mechanism by which a mailbox provider (for example, an [internet service provider \(p. 437\)](#)) forwards a [recipient \(p. 448\)](#)'s [complaint \(p. 425\)](#) back to the [sender \(p. 451\)](#).

field weight

The relative importance of a text field in a search index. Field weights control how much matches in particular text fields affect a document's relevance score.

filter	A criterion that you specify to limit the results when you list or describe your <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410) resource (p. 449)s</a> .
filter query	A way to filter search results without affecting how the results are scored and sorted. Specified with the <a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409) fq</a> parameter.
FIM	See <a href="#">federated identity management</a> .
Firehose	See <a href="#">Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose</a> .
format version	See <a href="#">template format version</a> .
forums	See <a href="#">discussion forums</a> .
function	See <a href="#">intrinsic function</a> .
fuzzy search	A simple search query that uses approximate string matching (fuzzy matching) to correct for typographical errors and misspellings.

## G

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

geospatial search	A search query that uses locations specified as a latitude and longitude to determine matches and sort the results.
gibibyte	A contraction of giga binary byte, a gibibyte is 2 <sup>30</sup> or 1,073,741,824 bytes. A gigabyte (GB) is 10 <sup>9</sup> or 1,000,000,000 bytes. 1,024 GiB is a <a href="#">tebibyte (p. 456)</a> .
GitHub	A web-based repository that uses Git for version control.
global secondary index	An index with a partition key and a sort key that can be different from those on the table. A global secondary index is considered global because queries on the index can span all of the data in a table, across all partitions. See Also <a href="#">local secondary index</a> .
grant	<a href="#">AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 419)</a> : A mechanism for giving AWS <a href="#">principal (p. 445)s</a> long-term permissions to use <a href="#">customer master key (CMK) (p. 427)s</a> .
grant token	A type of identifier that allows the permissions in a <a href="#">grant (p. 434)</a> to take effect immediately.
ground truth	The observations used in the machine learning (ML) model training process that include the correct value for the target attribute. To train an ML model to predict house sales prices, the input observations would typically include prices of previous house sales in the area. The sale prices of these houses constitute the ground truth.
group	A collection of <a href="#">IAM (p. 418) user (p. 458)s</a> . You can use IAM groups to simplify specifying and managing permissions for multiple users.

## H

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#)

[P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

Hadoop	Software that enables distributed processing for big data by using clusters and simple programming models. For more information, see <a href="http://hadoop.apache.org">http://hadoop.apache.org</a> .
hard bounce	A persistent email delivery failure such as "mailbox does not exist."
hardware VPN	A hardware-based IPsec VPN connection over the internet.
health check	A system call to check on the health status of each instance in an <a href="#">Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 410)</a> group.
high-quality email	Email that recipients find valuable and want to receive. Value means different things to different recipients and can come in the form of offers, order confirmations, receipts, newsletters, etc.
highlights	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : Excerpts returned with search results that show where the search terms appear within the text of the matching documents.
highlight enabled	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : An index field option that enables matches within the field to be highlighted.
hit	A document that matches the criteria specified in a search request. Also referred to as a <i>search result</i> .
HMAC	Hash-based Message Authentication Code. A specific construction for calculating a message authentication code (MAC) involving a cryptographic hash function in combination with a secret key. You can use it to verify both the data integrity and the authenticity of a message at the same time. AWS calculates the HMAC using a standard, cryptographic hash algorithm, such as SHA-256.
hosted zone	A collection of <a href="#">resource record (p. 449)</a> sets that <a href="#">Amazon Route 53 (p. 412)</a> hosts. Like a traditional DNS zone file, a hosted zone represents a collection of records that are managed together under a single domain name.
HTTP-Query	See <a href="#">Query</a> .
HVM virtualization	Hardware Virtual Machine virtualization. Allows the guest VM to run as though it is on a native hardware platform, except that it still uses paravirtual (PV) network and storage drivers for improved performance. See Also <a href="#">PV virtualization</a> .

## I

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

IAM	See <a href="#">AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)</a> .
IAM group	See <a href="#">group</a> .
IAM policy simulator	See <a href="#">policy simulator</a> .
IAM role	See <a href="#">role</a> .
IAM user	See <a href="#">user</a> .

Identity and Access Management	See <a href="#">AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)</a> .
identity provider (IdP)	An <a href="#">IAM (p. 418)</a> entity that holds metadata about external identity providers.
IdP	See <a href="#">identity provider (IdP)</a> .
image	See <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI)</a> .
import/export station	A machine that uploads or downloads your data to or from <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> .
import log	A report that contains details about how <a href="#">AWS Import/Export (p. 418)</a> processed your data.
in-place deployment	CodeDeploy: A deployment method in which the application on each instance in the deployment group is stopped, the latest application revision is installed, and the new version of the application is started and validated. You can choose to use a load balancer so each instance is deregistered during its deployment and then restored to service after the deployment is complete.
index	See <a href="#">search index</a> .
index field	A name–value pair that is included in an <a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> domain's index. An index field can contain text or numeric data, dates, or a location.
indexing options	Configuration settings that define an <a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> domain's index fields, how document data is mapped to those index fields, and how the index fields can be used.
inline policy	An <a href="#">IAM (p. 418)</a> <a href="#">policy (p. 445)</a> that is embedded in a single IAM <a href="#">user (p. 458)</a> , <a href="#">group (p. 434)</a> , or <a href="#">role (p. 449)</a> .
input data	Amazon Machine Learning: The observations that you provide to Amazon Machine Learning to train and evaluate a machine learning model and generate predictions.
instance	A copy of an <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> running as a virtual server in the AWS Cloud.
instance family	A general <a href="#">instance type (p. 436)</a> grouping using either storage or CPU capacity.
instance group	A <a href="#">Hadoop (p. 435)</a> cluster contains one master instance group that contains one <a href="#">master node (p. 440)</a> , a core instance group containing one or more <a href="#">core node (p. 426)</a> and an optional <a href="#">task node (p. 456)</a> instance group, which can contain any number of task nodes.
instance profile	A container that passes <a href="#">IAM (p. 418)</a> <a href="#">role (p. 449)</a> information to an <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> at launch.
instance store	Disk storage that is physically attached to the host computer for an <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> , and therefore has the same lifespan as the instance. When the instance is terminated, you lose any data in the instance store.
instance store-backed AMI	A type of <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> whose <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> s use an <a href="#">instance store (p. 436)</a> <a href="#">volume (p. 459)</a> as the root device. Compare this with instances launched from <a href="#">Amazon EBS (p. 410)</a> -backed AMIs, which use an Amazon EBS volume as the root device.
instance type	A specification that defines the memory, CPU, storage capacity, and usage cost for an <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> . Some instance types are designed for standard



	applications, whereas others are designed for CPU-intensive, memory-intensive applications, and so on.
internet gateway	Connects a network to the internet. You can route traffic for IP addresses outside your <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> to the internet gateway.
internet service provider	A company that provides subscribers with access to the internet. Many ISPs are also <a href="#">mailbox provider (p. 440)</a> s. Mailbox providers are sometimes referred to as ISPs, even if they only provide mailbox services.
intrinsic function	A special action in a <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> template that assigns values to properties not available until runtime. These functions follow the format <i>Fn::Attribute</i> , such as <i>Fn::GetAtt</i> . Arguments for intrinsic functions can be parameters, pseudo parameters, or the output of other intrinsic functions.
IP address	A numerical address (for example, 192.0.2.44) that networked devices use to communicate with one another using the Internet Protocol (IP). All <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> s are assigned two IP addresses at launch, which are directly mapped to each other through network address translation ( <a href="#">NAT (p. 442)</a> ): a private IP address (following RFC 1918) and a public IP address. Instances launched in a <a href="#">VPC (p. 413)</a> are assigned only a private IP address. Instances launched in your default VPC are assigned both a private IP address and a public IP address.
IP match condition	<a href="#">AWS WAF (p. 422)</a> : An attribute that specifies the IP addresses or IP address ranges that web requests originate from. Based on the specified IP addresses, you can configure AWS WAF to allow or block web requests to <a href="#">AWS resource (p. 449)</a> s such as <a href="#">Amazon CloudFront (p. 409)</a> distributions.
ISP	See <a href="#">internet service provider</a> .
issuer	The person who writes a <a href="#">policy (p. 445)</a> to grant permissions to a <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> . The issuer (by definition) is always the resource owner. AWS does not permit <a href="#">Amazon SQS (p. 413)</a> users to create policies for resources they don't own. If John is the resource owner, AWS authenticates John's identity when he submits the policy he's written to grant permissions for that resource.
item	A group of attributes that is uniquely identifiable among all of the other items. Items in <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> are similar in many ways to rows, records, or tuples in other database systems.

## J

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

job flow	<a href="#">Amazon EMR (p. 410)</a> : One or more <a href="#">step (p. 454)</a> s that specify all of the functions to be performed on the data.
job ID	A five-character, alphanumeric string that uniquely identifies an <a href="#">AWS Import/Export (p. 418)</a> storage device in your shipment. AWS issues the job ID in response to a <code>CREATE JOB</code> email command.
job prefix	An optional string that you can add to the beginning of an <a href="#">AWS Import/Export (p. 418)</a> log file name to prevent collisions with objects of the same name. See Also <a href="#">key prefix</a> .

JSON	JavaScript Object Notation. A lightweight data interchange format. For information about JSON, see <a href="http://www.json.org/">http://www.json.org/</a> .
junk folder	The location where email messages that various filters determine to be of lesser value are collected so that they do not arrive in the <a href="#">recipient (p. 448)</a> 's inbox but are still accessible to the recipient. This is also referred to as a <a href="#">spam (p. 453)</a> or bulk folder.

## K

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

key	<p>A credential that identifies an AWS <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> or <a href="#">user (p. 458)</a> to AWS (such as the AWS <a href="#">secret access key (p. 451)</a>).</p> <p><a href="#">Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) (p. 413)</a>, <a href="#">Amazon EMR (Amazon EMR) (p. 410)</a>: The unique identifier for an object in a <a href="#">bucket (p. 423)</a>. Every object in a bucket has exactly one key. Because a bucket and key together uniquely identify each object, you can think of Amazon S3 as a basic data map between the <i>bucket + key</i>, and the object itself. You can uniquely address every object in Amazon S3 through the combination of the web service endpoint, bucket name, and key, as in this example: <code>http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01/AmazonS3.wsd1</code>, where <code>doc</code> is the name of the bucket, and <code>2006-03-01/AmazonS3.wsd1</code> is the key.</p> <p><a href="#">AWS Import/Export (p. 418)</a>: The name of an object in Amazon S3. It is a sequence of Unicode characters whose UTF-8 encoding cannot exceed 1024 bytes. If a key, for example, <code>logPrefix + import-log-JOBID</code>, is longer than 1024 bytes, <a href="#">AWS Elastic Beanstalk (p. 417)</a> returns an <code>InvalidManifestField</code> error.</p> <p><a href="#">IAM (p. 418)</a>: In a <a href="#">policy (p. 445)</a>, a specific characteristic that is the basis for restricting access (such as the current time, or the IP address of the requester).</p> <p>Tagging resources: A general <a href="#">tag (p. 456)</a> label that acts like a category for more specific tag values. For example, you might have <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> with the tag key of <i>Owner</i> and the tag value of <i>Jan</i>. You can tag an AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> with up to 10 key-value pairs. Not all AWS resources can be tagged.</p>
key pair	A set of security credentials that you use to prove your identity electronically. A key pair consists of a private key and a public key.
key prefix	A logical grouping of the objects in a <a href="#">bucket (p. 423)</a> . The prefix value is similar to a directory name that enables you to store similar data under the same directory in a bucket.
kibibyte	A contraction of kilo binary byte, a kibibyte is $2^{10}$ or 1,024 bytes. A kilobyte (KB) is $10^3$ or 1,000 bytes. 1,024 KiB is a <a href="#">mebibyte (p. 440)</a> .
KMS	See <a href="#">AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)</a> .

## L

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#)

[P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

labeled data	In machine learning, data for which you already know the target or “correct” answer.
launch configuration	<p>A set of descriptive parameters used to create new <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a>s in an <a href="#">Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 410)</a> activity.</p> <p>A template that an <a href="#">Auto Scaling group (p. 415)</a> uses to launch new EC2 instances. The launch configuration contains information such as the <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> ID, the instance type, key pairs, <a href="#">security group (p. 451)</a>s, and block device mappings, among other configuration settings.</p>
launch permission	An <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> attribute that allows users to launch an AMI.
lifecycle	The lifecycle state of the <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> contained in an <a href="#">Auto Scaling group (p. 415)</a> . EC2 instances progress through several states over their lifespan; these include <i>Pending</i> , <i>InService</i> , <i>Terminating</i> and <i>Terminated</i> .
lifecycle action	An action that can be paused by Auto Scaling, such as launching or terminating an EC2 instance.
lifecycle hook	Enables you to pause Auto Scaling after it launches or terminates an EC2 instance so that you can perform a custom action while the instance is not in service.
link to VPC	<p>The process of linking (or attaching) an EC2-Classic <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> to a ClassicLink-enabled <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a>.</p> <p>See Also <a href="#">ClassicLink</a>, <a href="#">unlink from VPC</a>.</p>
load balancer	A DNS name combined with a set of ports, which together provide a destination for all requests intended for your application. A load balancer can distribute traffic to multiple application instances across every <a href="#">Availability Zone (p. 415)</a> within a <a href="#">Region (p. 448)</a> . Load balancers can span multiple Availability Zones within an AWS Region into which an <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> instance was launched. But load balancers cannot span multiple Regions.
local secondary index	<p>An index that has the same partition key as the table, but a different sort key. A local secondary index is local in the sense that every partition of a local secondary index is scoped to a table partition that has the same partition key value.</p> <p>See Also <a href="#">local secondary index</a>.</p>
logical name	A case-sensitive unique string within an <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> template that identifies a <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> , <a href="#">mapping (p. 440)</a> , parameter, or output. In an AWS CloudFormation template, each parameter, <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> , property, mapping, and output must be declared with a unique logical name. You use the logical name when dereferencing these items using the <code>Ref</code> function.

## M

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

Mail Transfer Agent (MTA)	Software that transports email messages from one computer to another by using a client-server architecture.
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mailbox provider	An organization that provides email mailbox hosting services. Mailbox providers are sometimes referred to as <a href="#">internet service provider (p. 437)</a> s, even if they only provide mailbox services.
mailbox simulator	A set of email addresses that you can use to test an <a href="#">Amazon SES (p. 413)</a> -based email sending application without sending messages to actual recipients. Each email address represents a specific scenario (such as a bounce or complaint) and generates a typical response that is specific to the scenario.
main route table	The default <a href="#">route table (p. 450)</a> that any new <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> <a href="#">subnet (p. 455)</a> uses for routing. You can associate a subnet with a different route table of your choice. You can also change which route table is the main route table.
managed policy	A standalone <a href="#">IAM (p. 418)</a> <a href="#">policy (p. 445)</a> that you can attach to multiple <a href="#">user (p. 458)</a> s, <a href="#">group (p. 434)</a> s, and <a href="#">role (p. 449)</a> s in your <a href="#">IAM account (p. 408)</a> . Managed policies can either be AWS managed policies (which are created and managed by AWS) or customer managed policies (which you create and manage in your AWS account).
manifest	When sending a <i>create job</i> request for an import or export operation, you describe your job in a text file called a manifest. The manifest file is a YAML-formatted file that specifies how to transfer data between your storage device and the AWS Cloud.
manifest file	Amazon Machine Learning: The file used for describing batch predictions. The manifest file relates each input data file with its associated batch prediction results. It is stored in the Amazon S3 output location.
mapping	A way to add conditional parameter values to an <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> template. You specify mappings in the template's optional Mappings section and retrieve the desired value using the <code>FN::FindInMap</code> function.
marker	See <a href="#">pagination token</a> .
master node	A process running on an <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> that keeps track of the work its core and task nodes complete.
maximum price	The maximum price you will pay to launch one or more <a href="#">Spot Instance (p. 453)</a> s. If your maximum price exceeds the current <a href="#">Spot price (p. 454)</a> and your restrictions are met, <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> launches instances on your behalf.
maximum send rate	The maximum number of email messages that you can send per second using <a href="#">Amazon SES (p. 413)</a> .
mebibyte	A contraction of mega binary byte, a mebibyte is 2 <sup>20</sup> or 1,048,576 bytes. A megabyte (MB) is 10 <sup>6</sup> or 1,000,000 bytes. 1,024 MiB is a <a href="#">gibibyte (p. 434)</a> .
member resources	See <a href="#">resource</a> .
message ID	<a href="#">Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) (p. 413)</a> : A unique identifier that is assigned to every email message that is sent.  <a href="#">Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) (p. 413)</a> : The identifier returned when you send a message to a queue.
metadata	Information about other data or objects. In <a href="#">Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) (p. 413)</a> and <a href="#">Amazon EMR (Amazon EMR) (p. 410)</a> metadata takes the form of name–value pairs that describe the object. These include default metadata such as the date last modified and standard HTTP metadata such as Content-Type. Users can also specify custom metadata at the time they store

	an object. In <a href="#">Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) (p. 410)</a> metadata includes data about an <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> that the instance can retrieve to determine things about itself, such as the instance type, the IP address, and so on.
metric	An element of time-series data defined by a unique combination of exactly one <a href="#">namespace (p. 442)</a> , exactly one metric name, and between zero and ten dimensions. Metrics and the statistics derived from them are the basis of <a href="#">Amazon CloudWatch (p. 409)</a> .
metric name	The primary identifier of a metric, used in combination with a <a href="#">namespace (p. 442)</a> and optional dimensions.
MFA	See <a href="#">multi-factor authentication (MFA)</a> .
micro instance	A type of <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> that is more economical to use if you have occasional bursts of high CPU activity.
MIME	See <a href="#">Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME)</a> .
ML model	In machine learning (ML), a mathematical model that generates predictions by finding patterns in data. Amazon Machine Learning supports three types of ML models: binary classification, multiclass classification, and regression. Also known as a <i>predictive model</i> . See Also <a href="#">binary classification model</a> , <a href="#">multiclass classification model</a> , <a href="#">regression model</a> .
MTA	See <a href="#">Mail Transfer Agent (MTA)</a> .
Multi-AZ deployment	A primary <a href="#">DB instance (p. 428)</a> that has a synchronous standby replica in a different <a href="#">Availability Zone (p. 415)</a> . The primary DB instance is synchronously replicated across Availability Zones to the standby replica.
multiclass classification model	A machine learning model that predicts values that belong to a limited, pre-defined set of permissible values. For example, "Is this product a book, movie, or clothing?"
multi-factor authentication (MFA)	An optional AWS <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> security feature. Once you enable AWS MFA, you must provide a six-digit, single-use code in addition to your sign-in credentials whenever you access secure AWS webpages or the <a href="#">AWS Management Console (p. 419)</a> . You get this single-use code from an authentication device that you keep in your physical possession. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/mfa/">https://aws.amazon.com/mfa/</a> .
multi-valued attribute	An attribute with more than one value.
multipart upload	A feature that allows you to upload a single object as a set of parts.
Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME)	An internet standard that extends the email protocol to include non-ASCII text and nontext elements like attachments.
Multitool	A cascading application that provides a simple command-line interface for managing large datasets.

## N

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

namespace	An abstract container that provides context for the items (names, or technical terms, or words) it holds, and allows disambiguation of homonym items residing in different namespaces.
NAT	Network address translation. A strategy of mapping one or more IP addresses to another while data packets are in transit across a traffic routing device. This is commonly used to restrict internet communication to private instances while allowing outgoing traffic. See Also <a href="#">Network Address Translation and Protocol Translation</a> , <a href="#">NAT gateway</a> , <a href="#">NAT instance</a> .
NAT gateway	A <a href="#">NAT (p. 442)</a> device, managed by AWS, that performs network address translation in a private <a href="#">subnet (p. 455)</a> , to secure inbound internet traffic. A NAT gateway uses both NAT and port address translation. See Also <a href="#">NAT instance</a> .
NAT instance	A <a href="#">NAT (p. 442)</a> device, configured by a user, that performs network address translation in a <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> public <a href="#">subnet (p. 455)</a> to secure inbound internet traffic. See Also <a href="#">NAT gateway</a> .
network ACL	An optional layer of security that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of a <a href="#">subnet (p. 455)</a> . You can associate multiple subnets with a single network <a href="#">ACL (p. 407)</a> , but a subnet can be associated with only one network ACL at a time.
Network Address Translation and Protocol Translation	( <a href="#">NAT (p. 442)</a> -PT) An internet protocol standard defined in RFC 2766. See Also <a href="#">NAT instance</a> , <a href="#">NAT gateway</a> .
n-gram processor	A processor that performs n-gram transformations. See Also <a href="#">n-gram transformation</a> .
n-gram transformation	Amazon Machine Learning: A transformation that aids in text string analysis. An n-gram transformation takes a text variable as input and outputs strings by sliding a window of size <i>n</i> words, where <i>n</i> is specified by the user, over the text, and outputting every string of words of size <i>n</i> and all smaller sizes. For example, specifying the n-gram transformation with window size =2 returns all the two-word combinations and all of the single words.
node	<a href="#">Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 411)</a> : An Elasticsearch instance. A node can be either a data instance or a dedicated master instance. See Also <a href="#">dedicated master node</a> .
NoEcho	A property of <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> parameters that prevent the otherwise default reporting of names and values of a template parameter. Declaring the <code>NoEcho</code> property causes the parameter value to be masked with asterisks in the report by the <code>cfn-describe-stacks</code> command.
NoSQL	Nonrelational database systems that are highly available, scalable, and optimized for high performance. Instead of the relational model, NoSQL databases (like <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> ) use alternate models for data management, such as key-value pairs or document storage.
null object	A null object is one whose version ID is null. <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> adds a null object to a <a href="#">bucket (p. 423)</a> when <a href="#">versioning (p. 459)</a> for that bucket is suspended. It is possible to have only one null object for each key in a bucket.
number of passes	The number of times that you allow Amazon Machine Learning to use the same data records to train a machine learning model.

## O

Numbers and Symbols (p. 407) | A (p. 407) | B (p. 422) | C (p. 423) | D (p. 427) | E (p. 430) | F (p. 433) | G (p. 434) | H (p. 434) | I (p. 435) | J (p. 437) | K (p. 438) | L (p. 438) | M (p. 439) | N (p. 441) | O (p. 443) | P (p. 444) | Q (p. 446) | R (p. 447) | S (p. 450) | T (p. 456) | U (p. 458) | V (p. 458) | W (p. 459) | X, Y, Z (p. 460)

object	<p><a href="#">Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) (p. 413)</a>: The fundamental entity type stored in Amazon S3. Objects consist of object data and metadata. The data portion is opaque to Amazon S3.</p> <p><a href="#">Amazon CloudFront (p. 409)</a>: Any entity that can be served either over HTTP or a version of RTMP.</p>
observation	Amazon Machine Learning: A single instance of data that Amazon Machine Learning (Amazon ML) uses to either train a machine learning model how to predict or to generate a prediction. Each row in an Amazon ML input data file is an observation.
On-Demand Instance	An <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> pricing option that charges you for compute capacity by the hour with no long-term commitment.
operation	An API function. Also called an <i>action</i> .
optimistic locking	A strategy to ensure that an item that you want to update has not been modified by others before you perform the update. For <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> , optimistic locking support is provided by the AWS SDKs.
organization	<a href="#">AWS Organizations (p. 419)</a> : An entity that you create to consolidate and manage your AWS accounts. An organization has one master account along with zero or more member accounts.
organizational unit	<a href="#">AWS Organizations (p. 419)</a> : A container for accounts within a <a href="#">root (p. 449)</a> of an organization. An organizational unit (OU) can contain other OUs.
origin access identity	Also called OAI. When using <a href="#">Amazon CloudFront (p. 409)</a> to serve content with an <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413) bucket (p. 423)</a> as the origin, a virtual identity that you use to require users to access your content through CloudFront URLs instead of Amazon S3 URLs. Usually used with CloudFront <a href="#">private content (p. 445)</a> .
origin server	The <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413) bucket (p. 423)</a> or custom origin containing the definitive original version of the content you deliver through <a href="#">CloudFront (p. 409)</a> .
original environment	The instances in a deployment group at the start of an CodeDeploy blue/green deployment.
OSB transformation	Orthogonal sparse bigram transformation. In machine learning, a transformation that aids in text string analysis and that is an alternative to the n-gram transformation. OSB transformations are generated by sliding the window of size <i>n</i> words over the text, and outputting every pair of words that includes the first word in the window. See Also <a href="#">n-gram transformation</a> .
OU	See <a href="#">organizational unit</a> .
output location	Amazon Machine Learning: An Amazon S3 location where the results of a batch prediction are stored.



# P

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

pagination	<p>The process of responding to an API request by returning a large list of records in small separate parts. Pagination can occur in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The client sets the maximum number of returned records to a value below the total number of records.</li><li>• The service has a default maximum number of returned records that is lower than the total number of records.</li></ul> <p>When an API response is paginated, the service sends a subset of the large list of records and a pagination token that indicates that more records are available. The client includes this pagination token in a subsequent API request, and the service responds with the next subset of records. This continues until the service responds with a subset of records and no pagination token, indicating that all records have been sent.</p>
pagination token	<p>A marker that indicates that an API response contains a subset of a larger list of records. The client can return this marker in a subsequent API request to retrieve the next subset of records until the service responds with a subset of records and no pagination token, indicating that all records have been sent.</p> <p>See Also <a href="#">pagination</a>.</p>
paid AMI	<p>An <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> that you sell to other <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> users on <a href="#">AWS Marketplace (p. 419)</a>.</p>
paravirtual virtualization	<p>See <a href="#">PV virtualization</a>.</p>
part	<p>A contiguous portion of the object's data in a multipart upload request.</p>
partition key	<p>A simple primary key, composed of one attribute (also known as a <i>hash attribute</i>). See Also <a href="#">partition key</a>, <a href="#">sort key</a>.</p>
PAT	<p>Port address translation.</p>
pebibyte	<p>A contraction of peta binary byte, a pebibyte is 2<sup>50</sup> or 1,125,899,906,842,624 bytes. A petabyte (PB) is 10<sup>15</sup> or 1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes. 1,024 PiB is an <a href="#">exbibyte (p. 432)</a>.</p>
period	<p>See <a href="#">sampling period</a>.</p>
permission	<p>A statement within a <a href="#">policy (p. 445)</a> that allows or denies access to a particular <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a>. You can state any permission like this: "A has permission to do B to C." For example, Jane (A) has permission to read messages (B) from John's <a href="#">Amazon SQS (p. 413)</a> queue (C). Whenever Jane sends a request to Amazon SQS to use John's queue, the service checks to see if she has permission. It further checks to see if the request satisfies the conditions John set forth in the permission.</p>
persistent storage	<p>A data storage solution where the data remains intact until it is deleted. Options within <a href="#">AWS (p. 413)</a> include: <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a>, <a href="#">Amazon RDS (p. 412)</a>, <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a>, and other services.</p>



physical name	A unique label that <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> assigns to each <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> when creating a <a href="#">stack (p. 454)</a> . Some AWS CloudFormation commands accept the physical name as a value with the <code>--physical-name</code> parameter.
pipeline	<a href="#">AWS CodePipeline (p. 416)</a> : A workflow construct that defines the way software changes go through a release process.
plaintext	Information that has not been <a href="#">encrypted (p. 431)</a> , as opposed to <a href="#">ciphertext (p. 424)</a> .
policy	<a href="#">IAM (p. 418)</a> : A document defining permissions that apply to a user, group, or role; the permissions in turn determine what users can do in AWS. A policy typically <a href="#">allow (p. 408)</a> s access to specific actions, and can optionally grant that the actions are allowed for specific <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> s, like <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> s, <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413) bucket (p. 423)</a> s, and so on. Policies can also explicitly <a href="#">deny (p. 429)</a> access.  <a href="#">Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 410)</a> : An object that stores the information needed to launch or terminate instances for an Auto Scaling group. Executing the policy causes instances to be launched or terminated. You can configure an <a href="#">alarm (p. 408)</a> to invoke an Auto Scaling policy.
policy generator	A tool in the <a href="#">IAM (p. 418) AWS Management Console (p. 419)</a> that helps you build a <a href="#">policy (p. 445)</a> by selecting elements from lists of available options.
policy simulator	A tool in the <a href="#">IAM (p. 418) AWS Management Console (p. 419)</a> that helps you test and troubleshoot <a href="#">policies (p. 445)</a> so you can see their effects in real-world scenarios.
policy validator	A tool in the <a href="#">IAM (p. 418) AWS Management Console (p. 419)</a> that examines your existing IAM access control <a href="#">policies (p. 445)</a> to ensure that they comply with the IAM policy grammar.
presigned URL	A web address that uses <a href="#">query string authentication (p. 447)</a> .
prefix	See <a href="#">job prefix</a> .
Premium Support	A one-on-one, fast-response support channel that AWS customers can subscribe to for support for AWS infrastructure services. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/">https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/</a> .
primary key	One or two attributes that uniquely identify each item in a <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB (p. 410)</a> table, so that no two items can have the same key. See Also <a href="#">partition key</a> , <a href="#">sort key</a> .
primary shard	See <a href="#">shard</a> .
principal	The <a href="#">user (p. 458)</a> , service, or <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> that receives permissions that are defined in a <a href="#">policy (p. 445)</a> . The principal is A in the statement "A has permission to do B to C."
private content	When using <a href="#">Amazon CloudFront (p. 409)</a> to serve content with an <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413) bucket (p. 423)</a> as the origin, a method of controlling access to your content by requiring users to use signed URLs. Signed URLs can restrict user access based on the current date and time and/or the IP addresses that the requests originate from.
private IP address	A private numerical address (for example, 192.0.2.44) that networked devices use to communicate with one another using the Internet Protocol (IP). All <a href="#">EC2</a>

	<a href="#">instance (p. 430)</a> s are assigned two IP addresses at launch, which are directly mapped to each other through network address translation ( <a href="#">NAT (p. 442)</a> ): a private address (following RFC 1918) and a public address. <i>Exception:</i> Instances launched in <a href="#">Amazon VPC (p. 413)</a> are assigned only a private IP address.
private subnet	A <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> <a href="#">subnet (p. 455)</a> whose instances cannot be reached from the internet.
product code	An identifier provided by AWS when you submit a product to <a href="#">AWS Marketplace (p. 419)</a> .
properties	See <a href="#">resource property</a> .
property rule	A <a href="#">JSON (p. 438)</a> -compliant markup standard for declaring properties, mappings, and output values in an <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> template.
Provisioned IOPS	A storage option designed to deliver fast, predictable, and consistent I/O performance. When you specify an IOPS rate while creating a DB instance, <a href="#">Amazon RDS (p. 412)</a> provisions that IOPS rate for the lifetime of the DB instance.
pseudo parameter	A predefined setting, such as <code>AWS::StackName</code> that can be used in <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> templates without having to declare them. You can use pseudo parameters anywhere you can use a regular parameter.
public AMI	An <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> that all AWS <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> s have permission to launch.
public dataset	A large collection of public information that can be seamlessly integrated into applications that are based in the AWS Cloud. Amazon stores public datasets at no charge to the community and, like all AWS services, users pay only for the compute and storage they use for their own applications. These datasets currently include data from the Human Genome Project, the U.S. Census, Wikipedia, and other sources. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/publicdatasets">https://aws.amazon.com/publicdatasets</a> .
public IP address	A public numerical address (for example, 192.0.2.44) that networked devices use to communicate with one another using the Internet Protocol (IP). <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> s are assigned two IP addresses at launch, which are directly mapped to each other through Network Address Translation ( <a href="#">NAT (p. 442)</a> ): a private address (following RFC 1918) and a public address. <i>Exception:</i> Instances launched in <a href="#">Amazon VPC (p. 413)</a> are assigned only a private IP address.
public subnet	A <a href="#">subnet (p. 455)</a> whose instances can be reached from the internet.
PV virtualization	Paravirtual virtualization. Allows guest VMs to run on host systems that do not have special support extensions for full hardware and CPU virtualization. Because PV guests run a modified operating system that does not use hardware emulation, they cannot provide hardware-related features such as enhanced networking or GPU support. See Also <a href="#">HVM virtualization</a> .

## Q

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

quartile binning transformation	Amazon Machine Learning: A process that takes two inputs, a numerical variable and a parameter called a bin number, and outputs a categorical variable. Quartile binning transformations discover non-linearity in a variable's distribution by enabling the machine learning model to learn separate importance values for parts of the numeric variable's distribution.
Query	A type of web service that generally uses only the GET or POST HTTP method and a query string with parameters in the URL. See Also <a href="#">REST</a> .
query string authentication	An AWS feature that lets you place the authentication information in the HTTP request query string instead of in the <code>Authorization</code> header, which enables URL-based access to objects in a <a href="#">bucket</a> (p. 423).
queue	A sequence of messages or jobs that are held in temporary storage awaiting transmission or processing.
queue URL	A web address that uniquely identifies a queue.
quota	<a href="#">Amazon RDS</a> (p. 412): The maximum number of <a href="#">DB instance</a> (p. 428)s and available storage you can use.  <a href="#">Amazon ElastiCache</a> (p. 411): The maximum number of the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The number of cache clusters for each AWS <a href="#">account</a> (p. 408)</li><li>• The number of cache nodes per cache cluster</li><li>• The total number of cache nodes per AWS account across all cache clusters created by that AWS account</li></ul>

## R

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[Numbers and Symbols](#) (p. 407) | [A](#) (p. 407) | [B](#) (p. 422) | [C](#) (p. 423) | [D](#) (p. 427) | [E](#) (p. 430) | [F](#) (p. 433) | [G](#) (p. 434) | [H](#) (p. 434) | [I](#) (p. 435) | [J](#) (p. 437) | [K](#) (p. 438) | [L](#) (p. 438) | [M](#) (p. 439) | [N](#) (p. 441) | [O](#) (p. 443) | [P](#) (p. 444) | [Q](#) (p. 446) | [R](#) (p. 447) | [S](#) (p. 450) | [T](#) (p. 456) | [U](#) (p. 458) | [V](#) (p. 458) | [W](#) (p. 459) | [X](#), [Y](#), [Z](#) (p. 460)

range GET	A request that specifies a byte range of data to get for a download. If an object is large, you can break up a download into smaller units by sending multiple range GET requests that each specify a different byte range to GET.
raw email	A type of <i>sendmail</i> request with which you can specify the email headers and MIME types.
RDS	See <a href="#">Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)</a> .
read replica	<a href="#">Amazon RDS</a> (p. 412): An active copy of another DB instance. Any updates to the data on the source DB instance are replicated to the read replica DB instance using the built-in replication feature of MySQL 5.1.
real-time predictions	Amazon Machine Learning: Synchronously generated predictions for individual data observations. See Also <a href="#">batch prediction</a> .
receipt handle	<a href="#">Amazon SQS</a> (p. 413): An identifier that you get when you receive a message from the queue. This identifier is required to delete a message from the queue or when changing a message's visibility timeout.
receiver	The entity that consists of the network systems, software, and policies that manage email delivery for a <a href="#">recipient</a> (p. 448).

recipient	<a href="#">Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) (p. 413)</a> : The person or entity receiving an email message. For example, a person named in the "To" field of a message.
Redis	A fast, open-source, in-memory key-value data structure store. Redis comes with a set of versatile in-memory data structures with which you can easily create a variety of custom applications.
reference	A means of inserting a property from one AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> into another. For example, you could insert an <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410) security group (p. 451)</a> property into an <a href="#">Amazon RDS (p. 412)</a> resource.
Region	A named set of AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> s in the same geographical area. A Region comprises at least two <a href="#">Availability Zone (p. 415)</a> s.
regression model	Amazon Machine Learning: Preformatted instructions for common data transformations that fine-tune machine learning model performance.
regression model	A type of machine learning model that predicts a numeric value, such as the exact purchase price of a house.
regularization	A machine learning (ML) parameter that you can tune to obtain higher-quality ML models. Regularization helps prevent ML models from memorizing training data examples instead of learning how to generalize the patterns it sees (called overfitting). When training data is overfitted, the ML model performs well on the training data but does not perform well on the evaluation data or on new data.
replacement environment	The instances in a deployment group after the CodeDeploy blue/green deployment.
replica shard	See <a href="#">shard</a> .
reply path	The email address to which an email reply is sent. This is different from the <a href="#">return path (p. 449)</a> .
representational state transfer	See <a href="#">REST</a> .
reputation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. An <a href="#">Amazon SES (p. 413)</a> metric, based on factors that might include <a href="#">bounce (p. 423)</a>s, <a href="#">complaint (p. 425)</a>s, and other metrics, regarding whether or not a customer is sending high-quality email.</li><li>2. A measure of confidence, as judged by an <a href="#">internet service provider (p. 437)</a> or other entity that an IP address that they are receiving email from is not the source of <a href="#">spam (p. 453)</a>.</li></ol>
requester	The person (or application) that sends a request to AWS to perform a specific action. When AWS receives a request, it first evaluates the requester's permissions to determine whether the requester is allowed to perform the request action (if applicable, for the requested <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> ).
Requester Pays	An <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> feature that allows a <a href="#">bucket owner (p. 423)</a> to specify that anyone who requests access to objects in a particular <a href="#">bucket (p. 423)</a> must pay the data transfer and request costs.
reservation	A collection of <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> s started as part of the same launch request. Not to be confused with a <a href="#">Reserved Instance (p. 448)</a> .
Reserved Instance	A pricing option for <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> s that discounts the <a href="#">on-demand (p. 443)</a> usage charge for instances that meet the specified parameters. Customers pay for the entire term of the instance, regardless of how they use it.

Reserved Instance Marketplace	An online exchange that matches sellers who have reserved capacity that they no longer need with buyers who are looking to purchase additional capacity. <a href="#">Reserved Instance</a> (p. 448)s that you purchase from third-party sellers have less than a full standard term remaining and can be sold at different upfront prices. The usage or reoccurring fees remain the same as the fees set when the Reserved Instances were originally purchased. Full standard terms for Reserved Instances available from AWS run for one year or three years.
resource	An entity that users can work with in AWS, such as an <a href="#">EC2 instance</a> (p. 430), an <a href="#">Amazon DynamoDB</a> (p. 410) table, an <a href="#">Amazon S3</a> (p. 413) bucket (p. 423), an <a href="#">IAM</a> (p. 418) user, an <a href="#">AWS OpsWorks</a> (p. 419) stack (p. 454), and so on.
resource property	A value required when including an AWS <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449) in an <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation</a> (p. 416) stack (p. 454). Each resource may have one or more properties associated with it. For example, an <code>AWS::EC2::Instance</code> resource may have a <code>UserData</code> property. In an AWS CloudFormation template, resources must declare a properties section, even if the resource has no properties.
resource record	Also called <i>resource record set</i> . The fundamental information elements in the Domain Name System (DNS). See Also Domain Name System in Wikipedia.
REST	Representational state transfer. A simple stateless architecture that generally runs over HTTPS/TLS. REST emphasizes that resources have unique and hierarchical identifiers (URIs), are represented by common media types (HTML, XML, <a href="#">JSON</a> (p. 438), and so on), and that operations on the resources are either predefined or discoverable within the media type. In practice, this generally results in a limited number of operations. See Also <a href="#">Query</a> , <a href="#">WSDL</a> , <a href="#">SOAP</a> .
RESTful web service	Also known as RESTful API. A web service that follows <a href="#">REST</a> (p. 449) architectural constraints. The API operations must use HTTP methods explicitly; expose hierarchical URIs; and transfer either XML, <a href="#">JSON</a> (p. 438), or both.
return enabled	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch</a> (p. 409): An index field option that enables the field's values to be returned in the search results.
return path	The email address to which bounced email is returned. The return path is specified in the header of the original email. This is different from the <a href="#">reply path</a> (p. 448).
revision	<a href="#">AWS CodePipeline</a> (p. 416): A change made to a source that is configured in a source action, such as a pushed commit to a <a href="#">GitHub</a> (p. 434) repository or an update to a file in a versioned <a href="#">Amazon S3</a> (p. 413) bucket (p. 423).
role	A tool for giving temporary access to AWS <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449)s in your AWS <a href="#">account</a> (p. 408).
rollback	A return to a previous state that follows the failure to create an object, such as <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation</a> (p. 416) stack (p. 454). All <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449)s associated with the failure are deleted during the rollback. For AWS CloudFormation, you can override this behavior using the <code>--disable-rollback</code> option on the command line.
root	<a href="#">AWS Organizations</a> (p. 419): A parent container for the accounts in your organization. If you apply a <a href="#">service control policy</a> (p. 452) to the root, it applies to every <a href="#">organizational unit</a> (p. 443) and account in the organization.
root credentials	Authentication information associated with the AWS <a href="#">account</a> (p. 408) owner.

root device volume	A <a href="#">volume (p. 459)</a> that contains the image used to boot the <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> (also known as a <i>root device</i> ). If you launched the instance from an <a href="#">AMI (p. 412)</a> backed by <a href="#">instance store (p. 436)</a> , this is an instance store <a href="#">volume (p. 459)</a> created from a template stored in <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> . If you launched the instance from an AMI backed by <a href="#">Amazon EBS (p. 410)</a> , this is an Amazon EBS volume created from an Amazon EBS snapshot.
route table	A set of routing rules that controls the traffic leaving any <a href="#">subnet (p. 455)</a> that is associated with the route table. You can associate multiple subnets with a single route table, but a subnet can be associated with only one route table at a time.
row identifier	Amazon Machine Learning: An attribute in the input data that you can include in the evaluation or prediction output to make it easier to associate a prediction with an observation.
rule	<a href="#">AWS WAF (p. 422)</a> : A set of conditions that AWS WAF searches for in web requests to AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> s such as <a href="#">Amazon CloudFront (p. 409)</a> distributions. You add rules to a <a href="#">web ACL (p. 460)</a> , and then specify whether you want to allow or block web requests based on each rule.

## S

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

S3	See <a href="#">Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)</a> .
sampling period	A defined duration of time, such as one minute, over which <a href="#">Amazon CloudWatch (p. 409)</a> computes a <a href="#">statistic (p. 454)</a> .
sandbox	<p>A testing location where you can test the functionality of your application without affecting production, incurring charges, or purchasing products.</p> <p><a href="#">Amazon SES (p. 413)</a>: An environment that is designed for developers to test and evaluate the service. In the sandbox, you have full access to the Amazon SES API, but you can only send messages to verified email addresses and the mailbox simulator. To get out of the sandbox, you need to apply for production access. Accounts in the sandbox also have lower <a href="#">sending limits (p. 452)</a> than production accounts.</p>
scale in	To remove EC2 instances from an <a href="#">Auto Scaling group (p. 415)</a> .
scale out	To add EC2 instances to an <a href="#">Auto Scaling group (p. 415)</a> .
scaling policy	<p>A description of how Auto Scaling should automatically scale an <a href="#">Auto Scaling group (p. 415)</a> in response to changing demand.</p> <p>See Also <a href="#">scale in</a>, <a href="#">scale out</a>.</p>
scaling activity	A process that changes the size, configuration, or makeup of an <a href="#">Auto Scaling group (p. 415)</a> by launching or terminating instances.
scheduler	The method used for placing <a href="#">task (p. 456)</a> s on <a href="#">container instance (p. 426)</a> s.
schema	Amazon Machine Learning: The information needed to interpret the input data for a machine learning model, including attribute names and their assigned data types, and the names of special attributes.

score cut-off value	Amazon Machine Learning: A binary classification model outputs a score that ranges from 0 to 1. To decide whether an observation should be classified as 1 or 0, you pick a classification threshold, or cut-off, and Amazon ML compares the score against it. Observations with scores higher than the cut-off are predicted as target equals 1, and scores lower than the cut-off are predicted as target equals 0.
SCP	See <a href="#">service control policy</a> .
search API	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : The API that you use to submit search requests to a <a href="#">search domain (p. 451)</a> .
search domain	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : Encapsulates your searchable data and the search instances that handle your search requests. You typically set up a separate Amazon CloudSearch domain for each different collection of data that you want to search.
search domain configuration	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : An domain's indexing options, <a href="#">analysis scheme (p. 414)s</a> , <a href="#">expression (p. 433)s</a> , <a href="#">suggester (p. 455)s</a> , access policies, and scaling and availability options.
search enabled	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : An index field option that enables the field data to be searched.
search endpoint	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : The URL that you connect to when sending search requests to a search domain. Each Amazon CloudSearch domain has a unique search endpoint that remains the same for the life of the domain.
search index	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : A representation of your searchable data that facilitates fast and accurate data retrieval.
search instance	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : A compute <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> that indexes your data and processes search requests. An Amazon CloudSearch domain has one or more search instances, each with a finite amount of RAM and CPU resources. As your data volume grows, more search instances or larger search instances are deployed to contain your indexed data. When necessary, your index is automatically partitioned across multiple search instances. As your request volume or complexity increases, each search partition is automatically replicated to provide additional processing capacity.
search request	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : A request that is sent to an Amazon CloudSearch domain's search endpoint to retrieve documents from the index that match particular search criteria.
search result	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : A document that matches a search request. Also referred to as a <i>search hit</i> .
secret access key	A key that is used in conjunction with the <a href="#">access key ID (p. 407)</a> to cryptographically sign programmatic AWS requests. Signing a request identifies the sender and prevents the request from being altered. You can generate secret access keys for your AWS <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> , individual IAM <a href="#">user (p. 458)s</a> , and temporary sessions.
security group	A named set of allowed inbound network connections for an instance. (Security groups in <a href="#">Amazon VPC (p. 413)</a> also include support for outbound connections.) Each security group consists of a list of protocols, ports, and IP address ranges. A security group can apply to multiple instances, and multiple groups can regulate a single instance.
sender	The person or entity sending an email message.



Sender ID	A Microsoft-controlled version of <a href="#">SPF (p. 453)</a> . An email authentication and anti-spoofing system. For more information about Sender ID, see <a href="#">Sender ID</a> in Wikipedia.
sending limits	The <a href="#">sending quota (p. 452)</a> and <a href="#">maximum send rate (p. 440)</a> that are associated with every <a href="#">Amazon SES (p. 413)</a> account.
sending quota	The maximum number of email messages that you can send using <a href="#">Amazon SES (p. 413)</a> in a 24-hour period.
server-side encryption (SSE)	The <a href="#">encrypting (p. 431)</a> of data at the server level. <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> supports three modes of server-side encryption: SSE-S3, in which Amazon S3 manages the keys; SSE-C, in which the customer manages the keys; and SSE-KMS, in which <a href="#">AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 419)</a> manages keys.
service	See <a href="#">Amazon ECS service</a> .
service control policy	<a href="#">AWS Organizations (p. 419)</a> : A policy-based control that specifies the services and actions that users and roles can use in the accounts that the service control policy (SCP) affects.
service endpoint	See <a href="#">endpoint</a> .
service health dashboard	A web page showing up-to-the-minute information about AWS service availability. The dashboard is located at <a href="http://status.aws.amazon.com/">http://status.aws.amazon.com/</a> .
service role	An <a href="#">IAM (p. 418) role (p. 449)</a> that grants permissions to an AWS service so it can access AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> s. The policies that you attach to the service role determine which AWS resources the service can access and what it can do with those resources.
SES	See <a href="#">Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)</a> .
session	The period during which the temporary security credentials provided by <a href="#">AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) (p. 420)</a> allow access to your AWS account.
SHA	Secure Hash Algorithm. SHA1 is an earlier version of the algorithm, which AWS has deprecated in favor of SHA256.
shard	<a href="#">Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 411)</a> : A partition of data in an index. You can split an index into multiple shards, which can include primary shards (original shards) and replica shards (copies of the primary shards). Replica shards provide failover, which means that a replica shard is promoted to a primary shard if a cluster node that contains a primary shard fails. Replica shards also can handle requests.
shared AMI	An <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> that a developer builds and makes available for others to use.
shutdown action	<a href="#">Amazon EMR (p. 410)</a> : A predefined bootstrap action that launches a script that executes a series of commands in parallel before terminating the job flow.
signature	Refers to a <i>digital signature</i> , which is a mathematical way to confirm the authenticity of a digital message. AWS uses signatures to authenticate the requests you send to our web services. For more information, to <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/security">https://aws.amazon.com/security</a> .
SIGNATURE file	<a href="#">AWS Import/Export (p. 418)</a> : A file you copy to the root directory of your storage device. The file contains a job ID, manifest file, and a signature.



Signature Version 4	Protocol for authenticating inbound API requests to AWS services in all AWS Regions.
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol	See <a href="#">SMTP</a> .
Simple Object Access Protocol	See <a href="#">SOAP</a> .
Simple Storage Service	See <a href="#">Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)</a> .
Single Sign-On	See <a href="#">AWS Single Sign-On</a> .
Single-AZ DB instance	A standard (non-Multi-AZ) <a href="#">DB instance</a> (p. 428) that is deployed in one <a href="#">Availability Zone</a> (p. 415), without a standby replica in another Availability Zone. See Also <a href="#">Multi-AZ deployment</a> .
sloppy phrase search	A search for a phrase that specifies how close the terms must be to one another to be considered a match.
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. The standard that is used to exchange email messages between internet hosts for the purpose of routing and delivery.
snapshot	<a href="#">Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)</a> (p. 410): A backup of your <a href="#">volume</a> (p. 459)s that is stored in <a href="#">Amazon S3</a> (p. 413). You can use these snapshots as the starting point for new Amazon EBS volumes or to protect your data for long-term durability. See Also <a href="#">DB snapshot</a> .
SNS	See <a href="#">Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)</a> .
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol. An XML-based protocol that lets you exchange information over a particular protocol (HTTP or SMTP, for example) between applications. See Also <a href="#">REST</a> , <a href="#">WSDL</a> .
soft bounce	A temporary email delivery failure such as one resulting from a full mailbox.
software VPN	A software appliance-based VPN connection over the internet.
sort enabled	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch</a> (p. 409): An index field option that enables a field to be used to sort the search results.
sort key	An attribute used to sort the order of partition keys in a composite primary key (also known as a <i>range attribute</i> ). See Also <a href="#">partition key</a> , <a href="#">primary key</a> .
source/destination checking	A security measure to verify that an <a href="#">EC2 instance</a> (p. 430) is the origin of all traffic that it sends and the ultimate destination of all traffic that it receives; that is, that the instance is not relaying traffic. Source/destination checking is enabled by default. For instances that function as gateways, such as <a href="#">VPC</a> (p. 459) <a href="#">NAT</a> (p. 442) instances, source/destination checking must be disabled.
spam	Unsolicited bulk email.
spamtrap	An email address that is set up by an anti-spam (p. 453) entity, not for correspondence, but to monitor unsolicited email. This is also called a <i>honeypot</i> .
SPF	Sender Policy Framework. A standard for authenticating email.
Spot Instance	A type of <a href="#">EC2 instance</a> (p. 430) that you can bid on to take advantage of unused <a href="#">Amazon EC2</a> (p. 410) capacity.

Spot price	The price for a <a href="#">Spot Instance (p. 453)</a> at any given time. If your maximum price exceeds the current price and your restrictions are met, <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> launches instances on your behalf.
SQL injection match condition	<a href="#">AWS WAF (p. 422)</a> : An attribute that specifies the part of web requests, such as a header or a query string, that AWS WAF inspects for malicious SQL code. Based on the specified conditions, you can configure AWS WAF to allow or block web requests to AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> s such as <a href="#">Amazon CloudFront (p. 409)</a> distributions.
SQS	See <a href="#">Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)</a> .
SSE	See <a href="#">server-side encryption (SSE)</a> .
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer See Also <a href="#">Transport Layer Security</a> .
SSO	See <a href="#">AWS Single Sign-On</a> .
stack	<a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> : A collection of AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> s that you create and delete as a single unit.  <a href="#">AWS OpsWorks (p. 419)</a> : A set of instances that you manage collectively, typically because they have a common purpose such as serving PHP applications. A stack serves as a container and handles tasks that apply to the group of instances as a whole, such as managing applications and cookbooks.
station	<a href="#">AWS CodePipeline (p. 416)</a> : A portion of a pipeline workflow where one or more actions are performed.
station	A place at an AWS facility where your AWS Import/Export data is transferred on to, or off of, your storage device.
statistic	One of five functions of the values submitted for a given <a href="#">sampling period (p. 450)</a> . These functions are Maximum, Minimum, Sum, Average, and SampleCount.
stem	The common root or substring shared by a set of related words.
stemming	The process of mapping related words to a common stem. This enables matching on variants of a word. For example, a search for "horse" could return matches for horses, horseback, and horsing, as well as horse. <a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> supports both dictionary based and algorithmic stemming.
step	<a href="#">Amazon EMR (p. 410)</a> : A single function applied to the data in a <a href="#">job flow (p. 437)</a> . The sum of all steps comprises a job flow.
step type	<a href="#">Amazon EMR (p. 410)</a> : The type of work done in a step. There are a limited number of step types, such as moving data from <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> to <a href="#">Amazon EC2 (p. 410)</a> or from Amazon EC2 to Amazon S3.
sticky session	A feature of the <a href="#">Elastic Load Balancing (p. 431)</a> load balancer that binds a user's session to a specific application instance so that all requests coming from the user during the session are sent to the same application instance. By contrast, a load balancer defaults to route each request independently to the application instance with the smallest load.
stopping	The process of filtering stop words from an index or search request.
stopword	A word that is not indexed and is automatically filtered out of search requests because it is either insignificant or so common that including it would result in too many matches to be useful. Stopwords are language specific.

streaming	<p><a href="#">Amazon EMR (Amazon EMR) (p. 410)</a>: A utility that comes with <a href="#">Hadoop (p. 435)</a> that enables you to develop MapReduce executables in languages other than Java.</p> <p><a href="#">Amazon CloudFront (p. 409)</a>: The ability to use a media file in real time—as it is transmitted in a steady stream from a server.</p>
streaming distribution	A special kind of <a href="#">distribution (p. 429)</a> that serves streamed media files using a Real Time Messaging Protocol (RTMP) connection.
Streams	See <a href="#">Amazon Kinesis Data Streams</a> .
string-to-sign	Before you calculate an <a href="#">HMAC (p. 435)</a> signature, you first assemble the required components in a canonical order. The preencrypted string is the string-to-sign.
string match condition	<a href="#">AWS WAF (p. 422)</a> : An attribute that specifies the strings that AWS WAF searches for in a web request, such as a value in a header or a query string. Based on the specified strings, you can configure AWS WAF to allow or block web requests to AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> s such as <a href="#">CloudFront (p. 409)</a> distributions.
strongly consistent read	<p>A read process that returns a response with the most up-to-date data, reflecting the updates from all prior write operations that were successful—regardless of the Region.</p> <p>See Also <a href="#">data consistency</a>, <a href="#">eventual consistency</a>, <a href="#">eventually consistent read</a>.</p>
structured query	Search criteria specified using the <a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> structured query language. You use the structured query language to construct compound queries that use advanced search options and combine multiple search criteria using Boolean operators.
STS	See <a href="#">AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)</a> .
subnet	A segment of the IP address range of a <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> that <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> s can be attached to. You can create subnets to group instances according to security and operational needs.
Subscription button	An HTML-coded button that enables an easy way to charge customers a recurring fee.
suggester	<a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> : Specifies an index field you want to use to get autocomplete suggestions and options that can enable fuzzy matches and control how suggestions are sorted.
suggestions	Documents that contain a match for the partial search string in the field designated by the <a href="#">suggester (p. 455)</a> . <a href="#">Amazon CloudSearch (p. 409)</a> suggestions include the document IDs and field values for each matching document. To be a match, the string must match the contents of the field starting from the beginning of the field.
supported AMI	An <a href="#">Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 412)</a> similar to a <a href="#">paid AMI (p. 444)</a> , except that the owner charges for additional software or a service that customers use with their own AMIs.
SWF	See <a href="#">Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF)</a> .
symmetric encryption	<a href="#">Encryption (p. 431)</a> that uses a private key only. See Also <a href="#">asymmetric encryption</a> .
synchronous bounce	A type of <a href="#">bounce (p. 423)</a> that occurs while the email servers of the <a href="#">sender (p. 451)</a> and <a href="#">receiver (p. 447)</a> are actively communicating.

synonym	A word that is the same or nearly the same as an indexed word and that should produce the same results when specified in a search request. For example, a search for "Rocky Four" or "Rocky 4" should return the fourth <i>Rocky</i> movie. This can be done by designating that <i>four</i> and <i>4</i> are synonyms for <i>IV</i> . Synonyms are language specific.
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## T

Numbers and Symbols (p. 407) | A (p. 407) | B (p. 422) | C (p. 423) | D (p. 427) | E (p. 430) | F (p. 433) | G (p. 434) | H (p. 434) | I (p. 435) | J (p. 437) | K (p. 438) | L (p. 438) | M (p. 439) | N (p. 441) | O (p. 443) | P (p. 444) | Q (p. 446) | R (p. 447) | S (p. 450) | T (p. 456) | U (p. 458) | V (p. 458) | W (p. 459) | X, Y, Z (p. 460)

table	A collection of data. Similar to other database systems, DynamoDB stores data in tables.
tag	Metadata that you can define and assign to AWS <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449)s, such as an <a href="#">EC2 instance</a> (p. 430). Not all AWS resources can be tagged.
tagging	Tagging resources: Applying a <a href="#">tag</a> (p. 456) to an AWS <a href="#">resource</a> (p. 449).  <a href="#">Amazon SES</a> (p. 413): Also called <i>labeling</i> . A way to format <a href="#">return path</a> (p. 449) email addresses so that you can specify a different return path for each recipient of a message. Tagging enables you to support <a href="#">VERP</a> (p. 459). For example, if Andrew manages a mailing list, he can use the return paths <code>andrew+recipient1@example.net</code> and <code>andrew+recipient2@example.net</code> so that he can determine which email bounced.
target attribute	Amazon Machine Learning (Amazon ML ): The attribute in the input data that contains the "correct" answers. Amazon ML uses the target attribute to learn how to make predictions on new data. For example, if you were building a model for predicting the sale price of a house, the target attribute would be "target sale price in USD."
target revision	<a href="#">AWS CodeDeploy</a> (p. 416): The most recent version of the application revision that has been uploaded to the repository and will be deployed to the instances in a deployment group. In other words, the application revision currently targeted for deployment. This is also the revision that will be pulled for automatic deployments.
task	An instantiation of a <a href="#">task definition</a> (p. 456) that is running on a <a href="#">container instance</a> (p. 426).
task definition	The blueprint for your task. Specifies the name of the <a href="#">task</a> (p. 456), revisions, <a href="#">container definition</a> (p. 426)s, and <a href="#">volume</a> (p. 459) information.
task node	An <a href="#">EC2 instance</a> (p. 430) that runs <a href="#">Hadoop</a> (p. 435) map and reduce tasks, but does not store data. Task nodes are managed by the <a href="#">master node</a> (p. 440), which assigns Hadoop tasks to nodes and monitors their status. While a job flow is running you can increase and decrease the number of task nodes. Because they don't store data and can be added and removed from a job flow, you can use task nodes to manage the EC2 instance capacity your job flow uses, increasing capacity to handle peak loads and decreasing it later.  Task nodes only run a TaskTracker Hadoop daemon.
tebibyte	A contraction of tera binary byte, a tebibyte is 2 <sup>40</sup> or 1,099,511,627,776 bytes. A terabyte (TB) is 10 <sup>12</sup> or 1,000,000,000,000 bytes. 1,024 TiB is a <a href="#">pebibyte</a> (p. 444).

template format version	The version of an <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> template design that determines the available features. If you omit the <code>AWS::TemplateFormatVersion</code> section from your template, AWS CloudFormation assumes the most recent format version.
template validation	The process of confirming the use of <a href="#">JSON (p. 438)</a> code in an <a href="#">AWS CloudFormation (p. 416)</a> template. You can validate any AWS CloudFormation template using the <code>cfn-validate-template</code> command.
temporary security credentials	Authentication information that is provided by <a href="#">AWS STS (p. 420)</a> when you call an STS API action. Includes an <a href="#">access key ID (p. 407)</a> , a <a href="#">secret access key (p. 451)</a> , a <a href="#">session (p. 452)</a> token, and an expiration time.
throttling	The automatic restricting or slowing down of a process based on one or more limits. Examples: <a href="#">Amazon Kinesis Data Streams (p. 411)</a> throttles operations if an application (or group of applications operating on the same stream) attempts to get data from a shard at a rate faster than the shard limit. <a href="#">Amazon API Gateway (p. 409)</a> uses throttling to limit the steady-state request rates for a single account. <a href="#">Amazon SES (p. 413)</a> uses throttling to reject attempts to send email that exceeds the <a href="#">sending limits (p. 452)</a> .
time series data	Data provided as part of a metric. The time value is assumed to be when the value occurred. A metric is the fundamental concept for <a href="#">Amazon CloudWatch (p. 409)</a> and represents a time-ordered set of data points. You publish metric data points into CloudWatch and later retrieve statistics about those data points as a time-series ordered dataset.
timestamp	A date/time string in ISO 8601 format.
TLS	See <a href="#">Transport Layer Security</a> .
tokenization	The process of splitting a stream of text into separate tokens on detectable boundaries such as white space and hyphens.
topic	A communication channel to send messages and subscribe to notifications. It provides an access point for publishers and subscribers to communicate with each other.
Traffic Mirroring	An Amazon VPC feature that you can use to copy network traffic from an elastic network interface of Amazon EC2 instances, and then send it to out-of-band security and monitoring appliances for content inspection, threat monitoring, and troubleshooting. See Also <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/">https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/</a> .
training datasource	A datasource that contains the data that Amazon Machine Learning uses to train the machine learning model to make predictions.
transition	<a href="#">AWS CodePipeline (p. 416)</a> : The act of a revision in a pipeline continuing from one stage to the next in a workflow.
Transport Layer Security	A cryptographic protocol that provides security for communication over the internet. Its predecessor is Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
trust policy	An <a href="#">IAM (p. 418) policy (p. 445)</a> that is an inherent part of an IAM <a href="#">role (p. 449)</a> . The trust policy specifies which <a href="#">principal (p. 445)</a> s are allowed to use the role.
trusted signers	<a href="#">AWS account (p. 408)</a> s that the <a href="#">CloudFront (p. 409)</a> distribution owner has given permission to create signed URLs for a distribution's content.

tuning	Selecting the number and type of <a href="#">AMIs (p. 412)</a> to run a <a href="#">Hadoop (p. 435)</a> job flow most efficiently.
tunnel	A route for transmission of private network traffic that uses the internet to connect nodes in the private network. The tunnel uses encryption and secure protocols such as PPTP to prevent the traffic from being intercepted as it passes through public routing nodes.

## U

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

unbounded	The number of potential occurrences is not limited by a set number. This value is often used when defining a data type that is a list (for example, <code>maxOccurs="unbounded"</code> ), in <a href="#">WSDL (p. 460)</a> .
unit	Standard measurement for the values submitted to <a href="#">Amazon CloudWatch (p. 409)</a> as metric data. Units include seconds, percent, bytes, bits, count, bytes/second, bits/second, count/second, and none.
unlink from VPC	The process of unlinking (or detaching) an EC2-Classic <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> from a ClassicLink-enabled <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> . See Also <a href="#">ClassicLink</a> , <a href="#">link to VPC</a> .
usage report	An AWS record that details your usage of a particular AWS service. You can generate and download usage reports from <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/usage-reports/">https://aws.amazon.com/usage-reports/</a> .
user	A person or application under an <a href="#">account (p. 408)</a> that needs to make API calls to AWS products. Each user has a unique name within the AWS account, and a set of security credentials not shared with other users. These credentials are separate from the AWS account's security credentials. Each user is associated with one and only one AWS account.

## V

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#) | [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

validation	See <a href="#">template validation</a> .
value	Instances of <a href="#">attributes (p. 415)</a> for an item, such as cells in a spreadsheet. An attribute might have multiple values.  Tagging resources: A specific <a href="#">tag (p. 456)</a> label that acts as a descriptor within a tag category (key). For example, you might have <a href="#">EC2 instance (p. 430)</a> with the tag key of <i>Owner</i> and the tag value of <i>Jan</i> . You can tag an AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> with up to 10 key–value pairs. Not all AWS resources can be tagged.
Variable Envelope Return Path	See <a href="#">VERP</a> .

verification	The process of confirming that you own an email address or a domain so that you can send email from or to it.
VERP	Variable Envelope Return Path. A way in which email sending applications can match <a href="#">bounce (p. 423)</a> d email with the undeliverable address that caused the bounce by using a different <a href="#">return path (p. 449)</a> for each recipient. VERP is typically used for mailing lists. With VERP, the recipient's email address is embedded in the address of the return path, which is where bounced email is returned. This makes it possible to automate the processing of bounced email without having to open the bounce messages, which may vary in content.
versioning	Every object in <a href="#">Amazon S3 (p. 413)</a> has a key and a version ID. Objects with the same key, but different version IDs can be stored in the same <a href="#">bucket (p. 423)</a> . Versioning is enabled at the bucket layer using PUT Bucket versioning.
VGW	See <a href="#">virtual private gateway</a> .
virtualization	Allows multiple guest virtual machines (VM) to run on a host operating system. Guest VMs can run on one or more levels above the host hardware, depending on the type of virtualization. See Also <a href="#">PV virtualization</a> , <a href="#">HVM virtualization</a> .
virtual private cloud	See <a href="#">VPC</a> .
virtual private gateway	(VGW) The Amazon side of a <a href="#">VPN connection (p. 459)</a> that maintains connectivity. The internal interfaces of the virtual private gateway connect to your <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> via the VPN attachment and the external interfaces connect to the VPN connection, which leads to the <a href="#">customer gateway (p. 427)</a> .
visibility timeout	The period of time that a message is invisible to the rest of your application after an application component gets it from the queue. During the visibility timeout, the component that received the message usually processes it, and then deletes it from the queue. This prevents multiple components from processing the same message.
volume	A fixed amount of storage on an <a href="#">instance (p. 436)</a> . You can share volume data between <a href="#">container (p. 426)</a> s and persist the data on the <a href="#">container instance (p. 426)</a> when the containers are no longer running.
VPC	Virtual private cloud. An elastic network populated by infrastructure, platform, and application services that share common security and interconnection.
VPC endpoint	A feature that enables you to create a private connection between your <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> and another AWS service without requiring access over the internet, through a <a href="#">NAT (p. 442)</a> instance, a <a href="#">VPN connection (p. 459)</a> , or <a href="#">AWS Direct Connect (p. 417)</a> .
VPG	See <a href="#">virtual private gateway</a> .
VPN CloudHub	See <a href="#">AWS VPN CloudHub</a> .
VPN connection	<a href="#">Amazon Web Services (AWS) (p. 413)</a> : The IPsec connection between a <a href="#">VPC (p. 459)</a> and some other network, such as a corporate data center, home network, or colocation facility.

## W

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[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 407\)](#) | [A \(p. 407\)](#) | [B \(p. 422\)](#) | [C \(p. 423\)](#) | [D \(p. 427\)](#) | [E \(p. 430\)](#) | [F \(p. 433\)](#) | [G \(p. 434\)](#) | [H \(p. 434\)](#) | [I \(p. 435\)](#) | [J \(p. 437\)](#) | [K \(p. 438\)](#) | [L \(p. 438\)](#) | [M \(p. 439\)](#) | [N \(p. 441\)](#) | [O \(p. 443\)](#)

| [P \(p. 444\)](#) | [Q \(p. 446\)](#) | [R \(p. 447\)](#) | [S \(p. 450\)](#) | [T \(p. 456\)](#) | [U \(p. 458\)](#) | [V \(p. 458\)](#) | [W \(p. 459\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 460\)](#)

WAM	See <a href="#">Amazon WorkSpaces Application Manager (Amazon WAM)</a> .
web access control list	<a href="#">AWS WAF (p. 422)</a> : A set of rules that defines the conditions that AWS WAF searches for in web requests to AWS <a href="#">resource (p. 449)</a> s such as <a href="#">Amazon CloudFront (p. 409)</a> distributions. A web access control list (web ACL) specifies whether to allow, block, or count the requests.
Web Services Description Language	See <a href="#">WSDL</a> .
WSDL	Web Services Description Language. A language used to describe the actions that a web service can perform, along with the syntax of action requests and responses. See Also <a href="#">REST</a> , <a href="#">SOAP</a> .

## X, Y, Z

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X.509 certificate	A digital document that uses the X.509 public key infrastructure (PKI) standard to verify that a public key belongs to the entity described in the <a href="#">certificate (p. 424)</a> .
yobibyte	A contraction of yotta binary byte, a yobibyte is 2 <sup>80</sup> or 1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176 bytes. A yottabyte (YB) is 10 <sup>24</sup> or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes.
zebibyte	A contraction of zetta binary byte, a zebibyte is 2 <sup>70</sup> or 1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424 bytes. A zettabyte (ZB) is 10 <sup>21</sup> or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes. 1,024 ZiB is a <a href="#">yobibyte (p. 460)</a> .
zone awareness	<a href="#">Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 411)</a> : A configuration that distributes nodes in a cluster across two <a href="#">Availability Zone (p. 415)</a> s in the same Region. Zone awareness helps to prevent data loss and minimizes downtime in the event of node and data center failure. If you enable zone awareness, you must have an even number of data instances in the instance count, and you also must use the Amazon Elasticsearch Service Configuration API to replicate your data for your Elasticsearch cluster.