
AWS General Reference

Reference guide

Version 1.0



AWS General Reference: Reference guide

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Table of Contents

AWS General Reference	1
AWS Security Credentials	2
AWS Account Root User Credentials vs. IAM User Credentials	2
AWS Tasks That Require AWS Account Root User Credentials	3
Understanding and Getting Your Security Credentials	3
Email and Password (Root User)	4
IAM User Name and Password	4
Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)	5
Access Keys (Access Key ID and Secret Access Key)	5
Key Pairs	6
AWS Account Identifiers	6
Finding Your AWS Account ID	6
Finding Your Account Canonical User ID	7
Best Practices for Managing AWS Access Keys	8
Remove (or Don't Generate) Account Access Key	8
Use Temporary Security Credentials (IAM Roles) Instead of Long-Term Access Keys	9
Manage IAM User Access Keys Properly	10
More Resources	10
Managing Access Keys for Your AWS Account Root User	11
Creating, Disabling, and Deleting Access Keys for Your AWS Account Root User	11
AWS Security Audit Guidelines	12
When Should You Perform a Security Audit?	13
General Guidelines for Auditing	13
Review Your AWS Account Credentials	13
Review Your IAM Users	13
Review Your IAM Groups	14
Review Your IAM Roles	14
Review Your IAM Providers for SAML and OpenID Connect (OIDC)	14
Review Your Mobile Apps	14
Review Your Amazon EC2 Security Configuration	15
Review AWS Policies in Other Services	15
Monitor Activity in Your AWS Account	15
Tips for Reviewing IAM Policies	16
More Information	17
Service Endpoints and Quotas	18
Alexa for Business	22
Service Endpoints	22
Service Quotas	22
Amazon API Gateway	22
Service Endpoints	22
Service Quotas	26
Application Auto Scaling	26
Regions and Endpoints	26
Service Quotas	28
AWS Application Discovery Service	28
Service Endpoints	29
Service Quotas	29
Amazon AppStream 2.0	29
Service Endpoints	29
Service Quotas	30
AWS App Mesh	30
Service Endpoints	31
Service Quotas	32
AWS AppSync	32

Service Endpoints	32
Service Quotas	34
Amazon Athena	34
Service Endpoints	35
Service Quotas	36
Aurora	37
Service Endpoints	37
AWS Auto Scaling	40
Regions and Endpoints	40
Service Quotas	41
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling	42
Regions and Endpoints	42
Service Quotas	44
AWS Backup	44
Service Endpoints	44
Service Quotas	46
AWS Batch	47
Service Endpoints	48
Service Quotas	49
Billing and Cost Management	49
Service Endpoints	50
Service Quotas	53
AWS Certificate Manager	53
Service Endpoints	53
Service Quotas	55
AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority	55
Service Endpoints	55
Service Quotas	57
Amazon Chime	57
Service Endpoints	57
Service Quotas	57
AWS Cloud9	58
Service Endpoints	58
Service Quotas	59
Amazon Cloud Directory	60
Service Endpoints	60
AWS CloudFormation	60
Service Endpoints	61
Service Quotas	62
Amazon CloudFront	62
Service Endpoints	62
Service Quotas	63
AWS CloudHSM	63
Service Endpoints	64
Service Quotas	66
AWS Cloud Map	66
Service Endpoints	67
Service Quotas	68
Amazon CloudSearch	68
Service Endpoints	68
Service Quotas	69
AWS CloudTrail	69
Service Endpoints	70
Service Quotas	71
Amazon CloudWatch	71
Service Endpoints	71
Service Quotas	73

Amazon CloudWatch Events	75
Service Endpoints	75
Service Quotas	77
Amazon CloudWatch Logs	78
Service Endpoints	78
Service Quotas	80
AWS CodeBuild	80
Service Endpoints	80
Service Quotas	82
AWS CodeCommit	82
Service Endpoints	82
Service Quotas	84
AWS CodeDeploy	84
Service Endpoints	84
Service Quotas	86
AWS CodePipeline	86
Service Endpoints	87
Service Quotas	88
AWS CodeStar	88
Service Endpoints	89
AWS CodeStar Notifications	90
Amazon Cognito Identity	91
Service Endpoints	91
Service Quotas	93
Amazon Cognito Sync	93
Service Endpoints	94
Service Quotas	94
Amazon Comprehend	95
Service Endpoints	95
Service Quotas	96
Compute Optimizer	97
Service Endpoints	97
Service Quotas	98
AWS Config	98
Service Endpoints	99
Service Quotas	100
Amazon Connect	100
Service Endpoints	100
Service Quotas	101
Countries You Can Call	103
AWS Data Exchange	103
Service Endpoints	104
Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager	104
Service Endpoints	105
Service Quotas	106
AWS Data Pipeline	106
Service Endpoints	106
Service Quotas	107
DataSync	107
Service Endpoints	107
Service Quotas	109
AWS Database Migration Service	109
Service Endpoints	109
Service Quotas	111
AWS DeepLens	111
Service Endpoints	112
Service Quotas	112

AWS Device Farm	112
Service Endpoints	112
Service Quotas	112
AWS Direct Connect	113
Service Endpoints	113
Service Quotas	115
AWS Directory Service	115
Service Endpoints	115
Service Quotas	116
Amazon DocumentDB	117
Service Endpoints	117
Service Quotas	118
Amazon DynamoDB	118
Service Endpoints	119
Service Quotas	123
AWS Elastic Beanstalk	124
Service Endpoints	124
Service Quotas	127
Amazon EBS	128
Service Endpoints	128
Service Quotas	131
Amazon EC2	132
Service Endpoints	132
Service Quotas	134
EC2 Image Builder	135
Service Endpoints	135
Service Quotas	136
Amazon ECR	137
Service Endpoints	137
Service Quotas	139
Amazon ECS	140
Service Endpoints	140
Service Quotas	142
Amazon EKS	143
Service Endpoints	144
Service Quotas	145
Amazon EFS	145
Service Endpoints	145
Service Quotas	147
Amazon Elastic Inference	148
Service Endpoints	148
Service Quotas	148
Elastic Load Balancing	149
Service Endpoints	149
Service Quotas	151
Elastic Transcoder	152
Service Endpoints	152
Service Quotas	153
Amazon ElastiCache	153
Service Endpoints	153
Service Quotas	155
Amazon ES	156
Service Endpoints	156
Amazon EMR	158
Service Endpoints	158
Service Quotas	160
EventBridge	161

Service Endpoints	161
Service Quotas	163
Firewall Manager	163
Service Endpoints	163
Service Quotas	164
Forecast	165
Service Endpoints	165
Amazon Fraud Detector	166
Service Endpoints	166
Service Quotas	166
Amazon FreeRTOS	167
Service Endpoints	167
Service Quotas	170
Amazon FSx	170
Service Endpoints	170
Service Quotas	171
GameLift	172
Service Endpoints	172
Service Quotas	173
S3 Glacier	174
Service Endpoints	174
Service Quotas	176
Global Accelerator	176
Service Endpoints	176
Service Quotas	177
AWS Glue	177
Service Endpoints	177
Service Quotas	179
AWS Ground Station	180
Service Endpoints	180
Service Quotas	180
GuardDuty	180
Service Endpoints	181
Service Quotas	182
AWS Health	182
Service Endpoints	182
IAM	183
Service Endpoints	183
Service Quotas	184
AWS Import/Export	185
Service Endpoints	185
Amazon Inspector	185
Service Endpoints	185
Service Quotas	186
AWS IoT 1-Click	187
Service Endpoints	187
AWS IoT Analytics	187
Service Endpoints	188
Service Quotas	188
AWS IoT Core	189
Service Endpoints	189
Service Quotas	194
AWS IoT Device Defender	209
Service Endpoints	209
AWS IoT Device Management	211
Service Endpoints	211
AWS IoT Events	214

Service Endpoints	214
Service Quotas	215
AWS IoT Greengrass	216
Service Endpoints	216
Service Quotas	220
AWS IoT SiteWise	222
Service Endpoints	222
Service Quotas	223
AWS IoT Things Graph	225
Service Endpoints	225
Service Quotas	226
Amazon Kendra	228
Service Endpoints	228
AWS KMS	228
Service Endpoints	228
Service Quotas	230
Kinesis Data Analytics	231
Service Endpoints	231
Service Quotas	232
Kinesis Data Firehose	233
Service Endpoints	233
Service Quotas	234
Kinesis Data Streams	235
Service Endpoints	235
Service Quotas	237
Kinesis Video Streams	237
Service Endpoints	237
Service Quotas	238
Lake Formation	243
Service Endpoints	244
Service Quotas	244
Lambda	245
Service Endpoints	245
Service Quotas	247
Amazon Lex	247
Service Endpoints	247
License Manager	248
Service Endpoints	248
Service Quotas	249
Amazon Lightsail	250
Service Endpoints	250
Service Quotas	251
Macie	251
Service Endpoints	251
Service Quotas	252
Amazon ML	252
Service Endpoints	252
Service Quotas	252
Managed Blockchain	253
Service Endpoints	253
Service Quotas	253
AWS Marketplace	254
Service Endpoints	254
Amazon Mechanical Turk	256
Service Endpoints	256
Amazon MSK	256
Service Endpoints	257

MediaConnect	258
Service Endpoints	258
Service Quotas	259
MediaConvert	260
Service Endpoints	260
Service Quotas	261
MediaLive	262
Service Quotas	263
MediaPackage	263
Service Endpoints	263
Service Quotas	265
MediaStore	265
Service Endpoints	266
Service Quotas	266
MediaTailor	267
Service Endpoints	267
Service Quotas	268
Migration Hub	268
Service Endpoints	268
Amazon MQ	268
Service Endpoints	269
Service Quotas	270
Neptune	270
Service Endpoints	270
Service Quotas	271
AWS OpsWorks	271
Service Endpoints	272
Service Quotas	274
Organizations	274
Service Endpoints	274
Service Quotas	275
AWS Outposts	276
Service Endpoints	276
Amazon Personalize	277
Service Endpoints	277
Amazon Pinpoint	279
Service Endpoints	279
Service Quotas	281
Amazon Polly	282
Service Endpoints	282
Service Quotas	283
QLDB	284
Service Endpoints	284
Service Quotas	286
Amazon QuickSight	286
Service Endpoints	286
AWS RAM	287
Service Endpoints	287
Service Qutoas	289
Amazon Redshift	289
Service Endpoints	289
Service Quotas	291
Amazon Rekognition	291
Service Endpoints	291
Service Quotas	293
Amazon RDS	295
Service Endpoints	295

Service Quotas	298
Resource Groups	299
Service Endpoints	299
Service Quotas	302
AWS RoboMaker	302
Service Endpoints	302
Service Quotas	303
Route 53	305
Service Endpoints	305
Service Quotas	308
Amazon SageMaker	309
Service Endpoints	309
Service Quotas	312
Secrets Manager	319
Service Endpoints	320
Service Quotas	321
Security Hub	321
Service Endpoints	322
AWS STS	323
Service Endpoints	323
AWS SMS	325
Service Endpoints	325
Service Quotas	327
Service Quotas	327
Service Endpoints	327
Service Quotas	328
AWS Serverless Application Repository	328
Service Endpoints	328
Service Quotas	330
AWS Service Catalog	330
Service Endpoints	331
Service Quotas	332
Shield Advanced	332
Service Endpoints	332
Service Quotas	332
Amazon SES	333
Service Endpoints	333
Service Quotas	334
Amazon SNS	335
Service Endpoints	335
Service Quotas	337
Amazon SQS	339
Service Endpoints	339
Service Quotas	342
Amazon S3	342
Service Endpoints	343
Service Quotas	354
Amazon SWF	354
Service Endpoints	355
Service Quotas	356
Amazon SimpleDB	356
Service Endpoints	357
Service Quotas	357
AWS SSO	357
Service Endpoints	358
Snowball	358
Service Endpoints	358

Service Quotas	360
Step Functions	360
Service Endpoints	360
Service Quotas	362
AWS Storage Gateway	362
Service Endpoints	362
Service Quotas	364
AWS Support	364
Service Endpoints	364
Systems Manager	364
Service Endpoints	364
Service Quotas	366
Amazon Textract	372
Service Endpoints	372
Service Quotas	372
Amazon Transcribe	373
Service Endpoints	373
Service Quotas	375
Amazon Transcribe Medical	376
Service Endpoints	376
Service Quotas	377
AWS SFTP	377
Service Endpoints	377
Service Quotas	378
Amazon Translate	378
Service Endpoints	379
Service Quotas	380
Amazon VPC	380
Service Endpoints	380
Service Quotas	382
AWS WAF	386
Service Endpoints	386
Service Quotas	388
Amazon WorkDocs	390
Service Endpoints	390
Amazon WorkLink	390
Service Endpoints	390
Amazon WorkMail	391
Service Endpoints	391
Service Quotas	392
Amazon WorkSpaces	392
Service Endpoints	392
Service Quotas	393
X-Ray	393
Service Endpoints	394
Service Quotas	395
AWS Resources	396
AWS Service Endpoints	396
Regional Endpoints	396
View the Service Endpoints	397
FIPS Endpoints	398
Learn More About Regions and Endpoints	398
Managing AWS Regions	398
About AWS Regions	398
Enabling a Region	399
Disabling a Region	399
Describing Your Regions Using the AWS CLI	399

AWS Service Quotas	400
Tagging AWS Resources	401
Tag Naming and Usage Conventions	401
More Information on Tagging	401
Amazon Resource Names (ARNs)	401
ARN Format	402
Resource ARNs	403
AWS IP Address Ranges	408
Download	408
Syntax	408
Filtering the JSON File	410
Windows	410
Linux	411
Implementing Egress Control	412
Windows PowerShell	412
jq	413
Python	413
AWS IP Address Ranges Notifications	414
Release Notes	415
AWS APIs	416
API Retries	416
Signing AWS API Requests	418
When Do You Need to Sign Requests?	418
Why Requests Are Signed	418
Signing Requests	419
Signature Versions	419
Signature Version 4 Signing Process	420
Signature Version 2 Signing Process	457
AWS SDK Support for Amazon S3 Client-Side Encryption	464
AWS SDK Features for Amazon S3 Client-Side Encryption	464
Amazon S3 Encryption Client Cryptographic Algorithms	465
Document Conventions	467
AWS Glossary	469

AWS General Reference

The AWS General Reference provides information that is useful across Amazon Web Services.

Contents

- [AWS Security Credentials \(p. 2\)](#)
- [Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 18\)](#)
- [AWS Resources \(p. 396\)](#)
- [AWS IP Address Ranges \(p. 408\)](#)
- [AWS APIs \(p. 416\)](#)
- [Document Conventions \(p. 467\)](#)
- [AWS Glossary \(p. 469\)](#)

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 \(p. 2\)](#)
- [Understanding and Getting Your Security Credentials \(p. 3\)](#)
- [AWS Account Identifiers \(p. 6\)](#)
- [Best Practices for Managing AWS Access Keys \(p. 8\)](#)
- [Managing Access Keys for Your AWS Account Root User \(p. 11\)](#)
- [AWS Security Audit Guidelines \(p. 12\)](#)

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 \(Root User\) \(p. 4\)](#).

For a list of tasks that require root user access, see [AWS Tasks That Require AWS Account Root User Credentials \(p. 3\)](#).

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 following tasks require you to sign in as the AWS account root user. [We 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.

If you cannot complete any of the following tasks using your root user credentials, your account might be a member of an organization in AWS Organizations. If your organizational administrator used a service control policy (SCP) to limit the permissions of your account, then your root user permissions are affected. For more information, see [Service Control Policies](#) in the *AWS Organizations User Guide*.

Tasks

- [Change your account settings](#). This includes the account name, root user password, and email address. Other account settings, such as contact information, payment currency preference, and Regions, do not require root user credentials.
- [Find your AWS account canonical user ID in the console \(p. 7\)](#). 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.
- [Change your AWS support plan](#).
- View certain tax invoices. An IAM user with the [aws-portal:ViewBilling](#) permission can view and download VAT invoices from AWS Europe, but not AWS Inc or Amazon Internet Services Pvt. Ltd (AISPL).
- [Restore IAM user permissions](#). If the only IAM administrator accidentally revokes their own permissions, you can sign in as the root user to edit policies and restore those permissions.
- [Submit a Reverse DNS for Amazon EC2 request](#). The link on that page to submit a request works only if you sign in with root user credentials.
- [Request removal of the port 25 email throttle on your EC2 instance](#).
- [Register as a seller](#) in the Reserved Instance Marketplace.
- [Create a CloudFront key pair](#).
- [Configure an Amazon S3 bucket to enable MFA \(multi-factor authentication\) Delete](#).
- Edit or delete an Amazon S3 bucket policy that includes an invalid VPC ID or VPC endpoint ID.
- [Sign up for GovCloud](#).
- [Close an AWS account](#).

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. 4)
- [IAM User Name and Password](#) (p. 4)
- [Multi-Factor Authentication \(MFA\)](#) (p. 5)
- [Access Keys \(Access Key ID and Secret Access Key\)](#) (p. 5)
- [Key Pairs](#) (p. 6)

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/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY). 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 \(p. 418\)](#). 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 or root user access keys with the [IAM console](#), AWS CLI, or AWS API. To learn how to create IAM user access keys, see [Managing Access Keys for IAM Users](#) in the *IAM User Guide*. To create access keys for your root user, see [Managing Access Keys for Your AWS Account Root User \(p. 11\)](#) 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 \(p. 7\)](#). 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 S3 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. 2).

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. 5) 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. 2).

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? \(p. 13\)](#)
- [General Guidelines for Auditing \(p. 13\)](#)
- [Review Your AWS Account Credentials \(p. 13\)](#)
- [Review Your IAM Users \(p. 13\)](#)
- [Review Your IAM Groups \(p. 14\)](#)
- [Review Your IAM Roles \(p. 14\)](#)
- [Review Your IAM Providers for SAML and OpenID Connect \(OIDC\) \(p. 14\)](#)

- [Review Your Mobile Apps \(p. 14\)](#)
- [Review Your Amazon EC2 Security Configuration \(p. 15\)](#)
- [Review AWS Policies in Other Services \(p. 15\)](#)
- [Monitor Activity in Your AWS Account \(p. 15\)](#)
- [Tips for Reviewing IAM Policies \(p. 16\)](#)
- [More Information \(p. 17\)](#)

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 \(p. 16\)](#).
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 \(p. 13\)](#) earlier.
3. Review the policies attached to the group. See [Tips for Reviewing IAM Policies \(p. 16\)](#).

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 \(p. 16\)](#).

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](#)).

Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following pages describe the service endpoints and service quotas for AWS services. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Click one of the following links to go to the page for that service. To view the service quotas for all AWS services in the documentation without switching pages, view the information in the [Service Endpoints and Quotas](#) page in the PDF instead.

Services

- [Alexa for Business Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 22\)](#)
- [Amazon API Gateway Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 22\)](#)
- [Application Auto Scaling Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 26\)](#)
- [AWS Application Discovery Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 28\)](#)
- [Amazon AppStream 2.0 Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 29\)](#)
- [AWS App Mesh Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 30\)](#)
- [AWS AppSync Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 32\)](#)
- [Amazon Athena Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 34\)](#)
- [Amazon Aurora Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 37\)](#)
- [AWS Auto Scaling Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 40\)](#)
- [Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 42\)](#)
- [AWS Backup Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 44\)](#)
- [AWS Batch Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 47\)](#)
- [AWS Billing and Cost Management Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 49\)](#)
- [AWS Certificate Manager Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 53\)](#)
- [AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 55\)](#)
- [Amazon Chime Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 57\)](#)
- [AWS Cloud9 Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 58\)](#)
- [Amazon Cloud Directory Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 60\)](#)
- [AWS CloudFormation Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 60\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudFront Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 62\)](#)
- [AWS CloudHSM Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 63\)](#)
- [AWS Cloud Map Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 66\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudSearch Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 68\)](#)
- [AWS CloudTrail Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 69\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 71\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch Events Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 75\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch Logs Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 78\)](#)
- [AWS CodeBuild Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 80\)](#)
- [AWS CodeCommit Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 82\)](#)
- [AWS CodeDeploy Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 84\)](#)
- [AWS CodePipeline Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 86\)](#)

- [AWS CodeStar Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 88\)](#)
- [AWS CodeStar Notifications \(p. 90\)](#)
- [Amazon Cognito Identity Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 91\)](#)
- [Amazon Cognito Sync Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 93\)](#)
- [Amazon Comprehend Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 95\)](#)
- [AWS Compute Optimizer Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 97\)](#)
- [AWS Config and AWS Config Rules Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 98\)](#)
- [Amazon Connect Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 100\)](#)
- [AWS Data Exchange Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 103\)](#)
- [Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 104\)](#)
- [AWS Data Pipeline Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 106\)](#)
- [AWS DataSync Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 107\)](#)
- [AWS Database Migration Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 109\)](#)
- [AWS DeepLens Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 111\)](#)
- [AWS Device Farm Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 112\)](#)
- [AWS Direct Connect Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 113\)](#)
- [AWS Directory Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 115\)](#)
- [Amazon DocumentDB Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 117\)](#)
- [Amazon DynamoDB Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 118\)](#)
- [AWS Elastic Beanstalk Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 124\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Block Store Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 128\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 132\)](#)
- [EC2 Image Builder Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 135\)](#)
- [Amazon ECR Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 137\)](#)
- [Amazon ECS Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 140\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 143\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic File System Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 145\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Inference Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 148\)](#)
- [Elastic Load Balancing Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 149\)](#)
- [Amazon Elastic Transcoder Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 152\)](#)
- [Amazon ElastiCache Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 153\)](#)
- [Amazon Elasticsearch Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 156\)](#)
- [Amazon EMR Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 158\)](#)
- [Amazon EventBridge Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 161\)](#)
- [AWS Firewall Manager Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 163\)](#)
- [Amazon Forecast Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 165\)](#)
- [Amazon Fraud Detector Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 166\)](#)
- [Amazon FreeRTOS Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 167\)](#)
- [Amazon FSx Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 170\)](#)
- [Amazon GameLift Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 172\)](#)
- [Amazon S3 Glacier Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 174\)](#)
- [AWS Global Accelerator \(p. 176\)](#)
- [AWS Glue Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 177\)](#)
- [AWS Ground Station Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 180\)](#)

- [Amazon GuardDuty Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 180\)](#)
- [AWS Health Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 182\)](#)
- [AWS Identity and Access Management Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 183\)](#)
- [AWS Import/Export Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 185\)](#)
- [Amazon Inspector \(p. 185\)](#)
- [AWS IoT 1-Click Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 187\)](#)
- [AWS IoT Analytics Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 187\)](#)
- [AWS IoT Core Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 189\)](#)
- [AWS IoT Device Defender Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 209\)](#)
- [AWS IoT Device Management Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 211\)](#)
- [AWS IoT Events Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 214\)](#)
- [AWS IoT Greengrass Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 216\)](#)
- [AWS IoT SiteWise Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 222\)](#)
- [AWS IoT Things Graph Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 225\)](#)
- [Amazon Kendra Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 228\)](#)
- [AWS Key Management Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 228\)](#)
- [Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 231\)](#)
- [Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 233\)](#)
- [Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 235\)](#)
- [Amazon Kinesis Video Streams Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 237\)](#)
- [AWS Lake Formation Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 243\)](#)
- [AWS Lambda Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 245\)](#)
- [Amazon Lex Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 247\)](#)
- [AWS License Manager Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 248\)](#)
- [Amazon Lightsail Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 250\)](#)
- [Amazon Macie Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 251\)](#)
- [Amazon Machine Learning Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 252\)](#)
- [Amazon Managed Blockchain Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 253\)](#)
- [AWS Marketplace Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 254\)](#)
- [Amazon Mechanical Turk Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 256\)](#)
- [Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 256\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaConnect Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 258\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaConvert Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 260\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaLive Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 262\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaPackage Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 263\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaStore Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 265\)](#)
- [AWS Elemental MediaTailor Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 267\)](#)
- [AWS Migration Hub Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 268\)](#)
- [Amazon MQ Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 268\)](#)
- [Amazon Neptune Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 270\)](#)
- [AWS OpsWorks Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 271\)](#)
- [AWS Organizations Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 274\)](#)
- [AWS Outposts Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 276\)](#)
- [Amazon Personalize Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 277\)](#)

- [Amazon Pinpoint Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 279\)](#)
- [Amazon Polly Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 282\)](#)
- [Amazon QLDB Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 284\)](#)
- [Amazon QuickSight Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 286\)](#)
- [AWS Resource Access Manager Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 287\)](#)
- [Amazon Redshift Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 289\)](#)
- [Amazon Rekognition Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 291\)](#)
- [Amazon Relational Database Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 295\)](#)
- [AWS Resource Groups Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 299\)](#)
- [AWS RoboMaker Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 302\)](#)
- [Amazon Route 53 Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 305\)](#)
- [Amazon SageMaker Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 309\)](#)
- [AWS Secrets Manager Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 319\)](#)
- [AWS Security Hub Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 321\)](#)
- [AWS Security Token Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 323\)](#)
- [AWS Server Migration Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 325\)](#)
- [Service Quotas Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 327\)](#)
- [AWS Serverless Application Repository Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 328\)](#)
- [AWS Service Catalog Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 330\)](#)
- [AWS Shield Advanced Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 332\)](#)
- [Amazon Simple Email Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 333\)](#)
- [Amazon Simple Notification Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 335\)](#)
- [Amazon Simple Queue Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 339\)](#)
- [Amazon Simple Storage Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 342\)](#)
- [Amazon Simple Workflow Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 354\)](#)
- [Amazon SimpleDB Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 356\)](#)
- [AWS Single Sign-On Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 357\)](#)
- [AWS Snowball Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 358\)](#)
- [AWS Step Functions Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 360\)](#)
- [AWS Storage Gateway Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 362\)](#)
- [AWS Support Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 364\)](#)
- [AWS Systems Manager Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 364\)](#)
- [Amazon Textract Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 372\)](#)
- [Amazon Transcribe Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 373\)](#)
- [Amazon Transcribe Medical Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 376\)](#)
- [AWS Transfer for SFTP Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 377\)](#)
- [Amazon Translate Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 378\)](#)
- [Amazon Virtual Private Cloud Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 380\)](#)
- [AWS WAF Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 386\)](#)
- [Amazon WorkDocs Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 390\)](#)
- [Amazon WorkLink Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 390\)](#)
- [Amazon WorkMail Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 391\)](#)
- [Amazon WorkSpaces Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 392\)](#)
- [AWS X-Ray Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 393\)](#)

Alexa for Business Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)

- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Amazon API Gateway includes the API Gateway Control Plane (for creating and managing APIs) and the API Gateway Data Plane (for calling deployed APIs).

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 Z2FDTNDATAQYW2 for all Regions.

Amazon API Gateway Control Plane

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	apigateway.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	apigateway.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	apigateway.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	apigateway.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	apigateway.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	apigateway.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	apigateway.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	apigateway.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	apigateway.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	apigateway.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Amazon API Gateway Data Plane

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	execute-api.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZOJJZC49E0EPZ	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1UJRXOUMOOFQ8	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	execute-api.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2MUQ32089INYE	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	execute-api.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2OJLYMUO9EFXC	

AWS General Reference Reference guide
Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	execute-api.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3FD1VL90ND7K5	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	execute-api.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3VO1THU9YC4UR	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	execute-api.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z20JF4UZKIW1U8	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	execute-api.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZL327KTPIQFUL	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	execute-api.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2RPCDW04V8134	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	execute-api.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1YSHQZHG15GKL	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	execute-api.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z19DQILCV00WEC	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	execute-api.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	None	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	execute-api.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	None	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	execute-api.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1U9ULNL0V5AJ3	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	execute-api.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZLY8HYME6SFDD	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	execute-api.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZJ5UAJN8Y3Z2Q	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	execute-api.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3KY65QIEKYHQQ	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	execute-api.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3UWIKFBOOGXPP	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	execute-api.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z20ZBPC0SS8806	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	execute-api.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZCMLWB8V5SYIT	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	execute-api.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3SE9ATJYCRCZJ	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	execute-api.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1K6XKP9SAGWDV	

Service Quotas

For more information, see [Quotas in Amazon API Gateway](#) in the *API Gateway Developer Guide*.

Application Auto Scaling Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints](#) (p. 396). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas](#) (p. 400).

Regions and Endpoints

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

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

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

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

For information about using Application Auto Scaling in the China Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Default Quotas Per Region Per Account

Item	Default
Maximum number of scalable targets per resource type	Quotas vary depending on resource type. Amazon DynamoDB: 3000 All other resource types: 500
Maximum number of scaling policies per scalable target	50 Includes both step scaling policies and target tracking policies.
Maximum number of scheduled actions per scalable target	200
Maximum number of step adjustments per scaling policy	20

For more information, see [Application Auto Scaling Service Quotas](#) in the *Application Auto Scaling User Guide*.

AWS Application Discovery Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	discovery.us-west-2.amazonaws.com		
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	discovery.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com		

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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

Amazon AppStream 2.0 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	appstream2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		appstream2-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	appstream2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		appstream2-fips.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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	appstream2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	appstream2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	appstream2.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		appstream2-fips.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Stacks	5
Fleets	5
Streaming instances	5 *
Images	5
Image builders	5 †
Users	5

* This is the total quota across all instance families. Certain instance families have additional quotas. For the Graphics Desktop and Graphics Pro instance families, the default quota is 0. For the Graphics Design instance family, the default quota is 2.

† This is the total quota across all instance families. Certain instance families have additional quotas. For the Graphics Desktop and Graphics Pro instance families, the default quota is 0. For the Graphics Design instance family, the default quota is 1.

AWS App Mesh Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	appmesh.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	appmesh.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	appmesh.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	appmesh.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	appmesh.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	appmesh.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Maximum number of meshes per account	15
Maximum number of virtual services per mesh	200
Maximum number of virtual nodes per mesh	200
Maximum number of backends per virtual node	50
Maximum number of connected Envoy's per virtual node	10
Maximum number of virtual routers per mesh	200
Maximum number of routes per virtual router	50
Maximum number of weighted targets per route	10

AWS AppSync Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	appsync.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	appsync.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	appsync.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (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
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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<code><unique-id>.appsync-api.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</code>	HTTPS
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<code><unique-id>.appsync-api.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</code>	HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<code><unique-id>.appsync-api.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</code>	HTTPS

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Maximum number of APIs per Region	25 per account You can request a quota increase .
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 request a quota increase .
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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (N. California)	us-west-1	athena.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	athena.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	athena.ap-east-1.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	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	athena.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	athena.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	athena.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	athena.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	athena.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	athena.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	athena.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	athena.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	athena.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	athena.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	athena.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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](#).

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Number of active DDL queries. DDL queries include <code>CREATE TABLE</code> and <code>CREATE TABLE ADD PARTITION</code> queries.	20
Number of active DML queries. DML queries include <code>SELECT</code> and <code>CREATE TABLE AS (CTAS)</code> queries.	20
DDL query timeout	600 minutes
DML query timeout	30 minutes
Maximum allowed query string length	262144 bytes

Athena APIs have the following default quotas 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 quota 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. To request a quota increase, contact AWS Support. Open the [AWS Support Center](#) page, sign in if necessary, and choose **Create case**. Choose **Service limit increase**. Complete and submit the form.

Note

This quota cannot be changed in the Athena Service Quotas console.

For information about quotas for databases, tables, and partitions, see [Service Quotas \(p. 179\)](#). If you have not migrated to AWS Glue Data Catalog, the number of partitions per table is 20,000.

Amazon Aurora Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	rds.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	rds.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	rds.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	rds.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	rds.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	rds.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	rds.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	rds.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	rds.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	rds.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	rds.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS Auto Scaling Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Regions and Endpoints

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

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

Service Quotas

Default Quotas Per Region Per Account

Item	Default
Maximum number of scalable resources per resource type	Quotas vary depending on resource type.

Item	Default
	Amazon DynamoDB: 3000 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups: 200 All other resource types: 500
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 more information, see [AWS Auto Scaling Service Quotas](#) in the *AWS Auto Scaling User Guide*.

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Regions and Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	autoscaling.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	autoscaling.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	autoscaling.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	autoscaling.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	autoscaling.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	autoscaling.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	autoscaling.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

If you 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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Item	Default
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 more information, see [Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Service Quotas](#) in the *Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide*.

AWS Backup Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	backup.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	backup.ap-south-1.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	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	backup.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	backup.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	backup.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	backup.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	backup.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	backup.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	backup.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	backup.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	backup.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

API Name	Default Number of Calls Per Second
CreateBackupPlan	5
CreateBackupSelection	
DeleteBackupPlan	
DeleteBackupSelection	
DeleteBackupVault	
DeleteBackupVaultAccessPolicy	
DeleteBackupVaultNotifications	
DescribeBackupVault	
ExportBackupPlanTemplate	
GetBackupPlanFromJSON	
GetBackupPlanFromTemplate	
PutBackupVaultNotifications	
StartBackupJob	
StartRestoreJob	
StopBackupJob	
TagResource	
UntagResource	
UpdateBackupPlan	
UpdateRecoveryPointLifecycle	
DeleteRecoveryPoint	10
DescribeProtectedResource	

API Name	Default Number of Calls Per Second
DescribeBackupJob	15
DescribeRecoveryPoint	
DescribeRestoreJob	
GetBackupPlan	
GetBackupSelection	
GetBackupVaultAccessPolicy	
GetBackupVaultNotifications	
GetRecoveryPointRestoreMetadata	
GetSupportedResourceTypes	
ListBackupJobs	20
ListBackupPlans	
ListBackupPlanTemplates	
ListBackupPlanVersions	
ListBackupSelections	
ListBackupVaults	
ListProtectedResources	
ListRecoveryPointByResource	
ListRecoveryPointsByBackupVault	
ListRecoveryPointsByResource	
ListRestoreJobs	
ListTags	
Sum of All API Calls	50

If you regularly receive throttling exceptions, consider using a rate limiter.

To request an increase in these quotas, create a case with the [AWS Support Center](#).

For additional information, see [Quotas](#) in the *AWS Backup Developer Guide*.

AWS Batch Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	batch.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	batch.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	batch.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	batch.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	batch.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	batch.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	batch.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	batch.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	batch.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	batch.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	batch.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

AWS Batch does not have any default service quotas that you can increase. For more information about service quotas for AWS Batch, see [Service Quotas](#) in the *AWS Batch User Guide*.

AWS Billing and Cost Management Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

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.

Service Endpoints

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	

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

Savings Plans

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	savingsplans.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

Service Quotas

Billing and Cost Management has no increasable quotas. For more information, see [Quotas in AWS Billing and Cost Management](#).

AWS Certificate Manager Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
		acm-fips.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	acm.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	acm.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	acm.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	acm.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	acm.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	acm.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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](#).

Service Quotas

Item	Default
Number of ACM certificates	1000
Number of ACM certificates per year (last 365 days)	Twice your account quota
Number of imported certificates	1000
Number of imported certificates per year (last 365 days)	Twice your account quota
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, see [Quotas](#) in the *AWS Certificate Manager User Guide*.

AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

AWS General Reference Reference guide
Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Hong Kong)				
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 acm-pca-fips.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	acm-pca.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	acm-pca.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	acm-pca.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	acm-pca.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	acm-pca.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	acm-pca.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	acm-pca.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	acm-pca.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

Service Quotas

Item	Default
Number of private CAs	10
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, see [Quotas](#) in the *AWS Certificate Manager User Guide*.

Amazon Chime Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Amazon Chime Voice Connectors per account	3
Amazon Chime Voice Connector groups per account	3
Amazon Chime Voice Connectors per Amazon Chime Voice Connector group	3
Amazon Chime provisioned phone numbers per account	25
Calls per second for each Amazon Chime Voice Connector	1
Rooms per account	1,500

Resource	Default
Rooms per profile	1,500
Memberships per room	1,000
Memberships per profile	1,000
Active Amazon Chime SDK meetings per account	100
Amazon Chime SDK attendees per meeting	100

AWS Cloud9 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	cloud9.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	cloud9.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	cloud9.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	cloud9.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	cloud9.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	cloud9.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloud9.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloud9.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	cloud9.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	cloud9.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	Adjustable
Maximum number of AWS Cloud9 EC2 development environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 per user 200 per account 	Yes
Maximum number of SSH environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 per user 200 per account 	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 ¹

¹ 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, see [Quotas](#) in the *AWS Cloud9 User Guide*.

Amazon Cloud Directory Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	clouddirectory.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	clouddirectory.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	clouddirectory.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	clouddirectory.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS CloudFormation Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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
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
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloudformation.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloudformation.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	cloudformation.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	cloudformation.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	cloudformation.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Stacks	200
Stack sets	20
Stack instances per stack set	500

For more information, see [AWS CloudFormation Quotas](#) in the *AWS CloudFormation User Guide*.

Amazon CloudFront Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Service Quotas

General

Resource	Default
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 quota 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	10
Response timeout per origin	4–60 seconds

Lambda@Edge

Resource	Default
Distributions per AWS account that you can create triggers for	25
Triggers per distribution	100
Requests per second	10,000
Concurrent executions	1,000

For more information, see [Quotas](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

AWS CloudHSM Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	cloudhsmv2.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloudhsmv2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloudhsmv2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	cloudhsmv2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	cloudhsmv2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	cloudhsmv2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	cloudhsmv2.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	cloudhsmv2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	cloudhsmv2.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	cloudhsmv2.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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	
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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	cloudhsm.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloudhsm.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloudhsm.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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](#).

Service Quotas

AWS CloudHSM

Resource	Default
Clusters	4
HSMs	6

For more information, see [Quotas](#) in the *AWS CloudHSM User Guide*.

AWS CloudHSM Classic

Resource	Default
HSM appliances	3
High-availability partition groups	20

For more information, see [Quotas](#) in the *AWS CloudHSM Classic User Guide*.

AWS Cloud Map Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	servicediscovery.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	servicediscovery.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	servicediscovery.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	servicediscovery.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	servicediscovery.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	servicediscovery.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	servicediscovery.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	servicediscovery.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS Cloud Map is available in the South America (São Paulo) Region 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.

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Namespaces	50 per AWS Region *
Services	1,000 per namespace
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 quota on the number of hosted zones that you can create with an AWS account. See [Service Quotas \(p. 308\)](#).

For more information, see [AWS Cloud Map Quotas](#) in the *AWS Cloud Map Developer Guide*.

Amazon CloudSearch Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloudsearch.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloudsearch.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	cloudsearch.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Partitions	10
Search instances	50

For more information, see [Understanding Amazon CloudSearch Quotas](#) in the *Amazon CloudSearch Developer Guide*.

AWS CloudTrail Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	cloudtrail.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cloudtrail.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cloudtrail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	cloudtrail.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	cloudtrail.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	cloudtrail.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	cloudtrail.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	cloudtrail.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	cloudtrail.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

CloudTrail has no increasable quotas. For more information, see [Quotas in AWS CloudTrail](#).

Amazon CloudWatch Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	monitoring.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	monitoring.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	monitoring.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	monitoring.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	monitoring.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	monitoring.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	monitoring.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Actions	5/alarm. This quota cannot be changed.
Alarms	10/month/customer for free. 5000 per Region per account.
API requests	1,000,000/month/customer for free.
Custom metrics	No quota.
Dashboards	Up to 100 metrics per dashboard widget. Up to 500 metrics per dashboard, across all widgets. These cannot be changed.
DescribeAlarms	9 transactions per second (TPS). The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled. You can request a quota increase .

Resource	Default
DeleteAlarms request DescribeAlarmHistory request DescribeAlarmsForMetric request DisableAlarmActions request EnableAlarmActions request SetAlarmState request	<p>3 transactions per second (TPS) for each of these operations. The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled.</p> <p>These quotas cannot be changed.</p>
DeleteDashboards request GetDashboard request ListDashboards request PutDashboard request	<p>10 transactions per second (TPS) for each of these operations. The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled.</p> <p>These quotas cannot be changed.</p>
Dimensions	10/metric. This quota cannot be changed.
GetMetricData	<p>50 transactions per second (TPS). The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled. You can request a quota increase.</p> <p>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 current time. 90,000 DPS if the <code>StartTime</code> is more than three hours from current time. This is the maximum number of datapoints you can request per second using one or more API calls without being throttled. This quota cannot be changed.</p>
GetMetricData	<p>A single <code>GetMetricData</code> call can include as many as 100 <code>MetricDataQuery</code> structures.</p> <p>This quota cannot be changed.</p>
GetMetricStatistics	<p>400 transactions per second (TPS). The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled.</p> <p>You can request a quota increase.</p>
ListMetrics	<p>25 transactions per second (TPS). The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled.</p> <p>You can request a quota increase.</p>
Metric data	15 months. This quota cannot be changed.
MetricDatum items	20/ PutMetricData request. A MetricDatum object can contain a single value or a StatisticSet object representing many values. This quota cannot be changed.
Metrics	10/month/customer for free.

Resource	Default
Period	Maximum value is one day (86,400 seconds). This quota cannot be changed.
PutMetricAlarm request	3 transactions per second (TPS). The maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled. You can request a quota increase .
PutMetricData request	40 KB for HTTP POST requests. PutMetricData can handle 150 transactions per second (TPS), which is the maximum number of operation requests you can make per second without being throttled. You can request a quota increase .
Amazon SNS email notifications	1,000/month/customer for free.

For more information, see [CloudWatch Quotas](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch User Guide*.

Amazon CloudWatch Events Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	events.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	events.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	events.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	events.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	events.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	events.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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](#).

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Batch size	1 MB (maximum). This quota cannot be changed.
Data archiving	Up to 5 GB of data archiving for free. This quota cannot be changed.
DescribeLogStreams	5 transactions per second (TPS/account/Region).
Discovered log fields	CloudWatch Logs Insights can discover a maximum of 1000 log event fields in a log group. This quota cannot be changed.
Event size	256 KB (maximum). This quota cannot be changed.
Export task	One active (running or pending) export task at a time, per account. This quota cannot be changed.
FilterLogEvents	5 transactions per second (TPS)/account/Region. This quota cannot be changed.
GetLogEvents	10 requests per second per account per Region. This quota cannot be changed. We recommend subscriptions if you are continuously processing new data. If you need historical data, we recommend exporting your data to Amazon S3.
Incoming data	Up to 5 GB of incoming data for free. This quota cannot be changed.
Log groups	20,000 log groups per account per Region. You can request a quota increase . There is no quota on the number of log streams that can belong to one log group.
Metrics filters	100 per log group. This quota cannot be changed.
PutLogEvents	5 requests per second per log stream. Additional requests are throttled. This quota cannot be changed. The maximum batch size of a PutLogEvents request is 1MB. 1500 transactions per second per account per Region, except for the following Regions where the quota is 800

Resource	Default
	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. You can request a quota increase .
Query concurrency	A maximum of 4 concurrent CloudWatch Logs Insights queries, including queries that have been added to dashboards. You can request a quota increase .
Query results displayed in console	In CloudWatch Logs Insights query results, a maximum of 10000 log events are displayed on the console. This quota cannot be changed.
Subscription filters	1 per log group. This quota cannot be changed.

For more information, see [CloudWatch Logs Quotas](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Logs User Guide*.

Amazon CloudWatch Logs Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	ap-northeast-3	logs.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS General Reference Reference guide
Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Osaka-Local)				
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	logs.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	logs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	logs.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	logs.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	logs.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	logs.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

For more information, see [CloudWatch Events Quotas](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Events User Guide*.

AWS CodeBuild Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	codebuild.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	codebuild.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	codebuild.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	codebuild.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	codebuild.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	codebuild.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	codebuild.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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	

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

For information about using AWS CodeBuild in the China Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Maximum number of build projects	1,000
Maximum number of concurrent running builds *	20

* Quotas 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 quota or if you get a "Cannot have more than X active builds for the account" error, contact AWS support.

For more information, see [Quotas for CodeBuild](#) in the *AWS CodeBuild User Guide*.

AWS CodeCommit Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	codecommit.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		codecommit-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	codecommit.ap-east-1.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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	codecommit.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	codecommit.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	codecommit.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	codecommit.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	codecommit.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	codecommit.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	codecommit.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	codecommit.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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](#).

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Number of repositories	1,000 per AWS account

For more information, see [Quotas in CodeCommit](#) in the *AWS CodeCommit User Guide*.

AWS CodeDeploy Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
		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	ap-east-1	codedeploy.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Hong Kong)				
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	codedeploy.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	codedeploy.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	codedeploy.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	codedeploy.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	codedeploy.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	codedeploy.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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
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, see [Quotas in CodeDeploy](#) in the *AWS CodeDeploy User Guide*.

AWS CodePipeline Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	codepipeline.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	codepipeline.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	codepipeline.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	codepipeline.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	codepipeline.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America	sa-east-1	codepipeline.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Sao Paulo)				

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Maximum number of total pipelines per Region in an AWS account	300 Note Pipelines configured for either polling or event-based change detection are counted toward this quota.
Maximum number of pipelines set to polling for source changes, per AWS Region	60 Note We recommend you configure your pipeline to use event-based change detection, such as webhooks or Amazon CloudWatch Events. See Change Detection Methods to Start Pipelines for instructions for 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 quota increase.

For more information, see [Quotas in CodePipeline](#) in the *AWS CodePipeline User Guide*.

AWS CodeStar Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	codestar.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	codestar.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	codestar.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS CodeStar Notifications

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	codestar-notifications.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	codestar-notifications.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	codestar-notifications.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Amazon Cognito Identity Endpoints and Quotas

Amazon Cognito Identity includes Amazon Cognito user pools and Amazon Cognito identity pools (federated identities).

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Amazon Cognito 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	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	cognito-idp.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cognito-idp.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cognito-idp.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	cognito-idp.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Amazon Cognito Identity Pools

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	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	cognito-identity.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

Service Quotas

Amazon Cognito User Pools

Resource	Default
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 more information, see [Quotas in Amazon Cognito](#) in the *Amazon Cognito Developer Guide*.

Amazon Cognito Federated Identities Quotas

Resource	Default
Maximum number of identity pools per account	1000

For more information, see [Quotas in Amazon Cognito](#) in the *Amazon Cognito Developer Guide*.

Amazon Cognito Sync Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	cognito-sync.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	cognito-sync.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	cognito-sync.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Maximum number of datasets per identity	20
Maximum number of records per dataset	1024
Maximum size of a single dataset	1 MB

For more information, see [Quotas in Amazon Cognito](#) in the *Amazon Cognito Developer Guide*.

Amazon Comprehend Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	comprehend.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	comprehend.ap-northeast-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	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	comprehend.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	comprehend.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	comprehend.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	comprehend.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	comprehend.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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	
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	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	comprehendmedical.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	comprehendmedical.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Amazon Comprehend

Resource	Default	
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	

Resource	Default	
Transactions per second for the DescribeTopicsDetectionJob and ListTopicDetectionJobs operations	10	
Maximum concurrent jobs	10	

You can request an increase for any of the quotas using the [Amazon Comprehend service quotas increase form](#).

For more information, see [Guidelines and Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide*.

Amazon Comprehend Medical

Resource	Default
Transactions per second (TPS) for the DetectEntities and DetectPHI operations	10

You can request an increase for any of the quotas using the Comprehend Medical service quotas.

For more information, see [Guidelines and Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Comprehend Medical Developer Guide*.

AWS Compute Optimizer Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	compute-optimizer.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	compute-optimizer.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	compute-optimizer.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	compute-optimizer.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	compute-optimizer.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	compute-optimizer.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	compute-optimizer.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	compute-optimizer.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	compute-optimizer.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	compute-optimizer.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	compute-optimizer.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
API calls	5 per second, per account

AWS Config and AWS Config Rules Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	config.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	config.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	config.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	config.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	config.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	config.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	Notes
Number of AWS Config rules per Region in your account	150	You can request a quota increase .
Maximum Number of Configuration Aggregators	50	You can request a quota increase .

Amazon Connect Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	connect.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	connect.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	connect.ap-southeast-1.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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	connect.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	connect.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

The Amazon Connect Participant Service has a single endpoint: participant.connect.[REGION].amazonaws.com (HTTPS).

Service Quotas

The following are the defaults for new Amazon Connect instances. The quotas for your account may differ from the defaults described here. For more information, see [Amazon Connect Service Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Connect Administrator Guide*.

Item	Default quota
Amazon Connect instances per account	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

Item	Default quota
Quick connects per instance	100
Prompts per instance	500
Agent status per instance	50 This quota cannot be increased.
Security profiles per instance	100
Contact flows per instance	100
Agent hierarchy groups per instance	250
Reports per instance	500 Personal saved reports count towards the reports per instance. For example, if one of your supervisors saves a report every day, it will count towards your overall number of saved reports per instance. As a best practice, we recommend you implement policies so reports don't pile up.
Managers who can listen in on an agent call at the same time	5 This quota cannot be increased.
Scheduled reports per instance	50
Contact Trace Record retention	24 months from the time the associated contact was initiated. This quota cannot be increased. You can choose to stream CTRs to Kinesis so you can manage retention and perform advanced analysis.
Lambda functions	35 functions per Amazon Connect instance
Amazon Lex bots	50 Amazon Lex bots per Amazon Connect instance
Concurrent chats per instance	100. This includes chats that are waiting. If this is exceeded, the API call fails with a quota exceeded error.
Active chats per agent	5 This quota cannot be increased.
Total duration per chat	25 hours, including wait time This quota cannot be increased.
Characters per chat message	1024 This quota cannot be increased.

Item	Default quota
Concurrent calls per instance	100. If this is exceeded, contacts will get a reorder tone (also known as a fast busy tone), which indicates no transmission path to the called number is available.
Phone Number Porting	You can port your US phone numbers from your current carrier to Amazon Connect.

Countries You Can Call

You can place calls to the following countries when you create a new instance.

If you already have an instance, the countries that you are allowed to call may be different than those listed in the following table because we have changed the service quotas over time.

Item	Default quota
Country code allow list for Outbound Calls	<p>Submit a service quota increase request to allow calling to additional countries, or to limit the countries that you can call from. You must be signed in to your AWS account to access the form.</p> <p>For a list of all the countries available for outbound calling, see Amazon Connect pricing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Australia• Canada• China• Germany• Hong Kong• Israel• Japan• Mexico• Singapore• Sweden• United States• United Kingdom †

† UK numbers with a 447 prefix are not allowed by default. Before you can dial these UK mobile numbers, you must submit a service quota increase request.

AWS Data Exchange Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	d1m.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	d1m.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	d1m.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	d1m.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	d1m.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	d1m.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	d1m.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	d1m.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	d1m.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	d1m.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	d1m.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	d1m.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	d1m.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	d1m.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	d1m.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	d1m.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	d1m.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	d1m.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

You can create up to 100 lifecycle policies per Region.

AWS Data Pipeline Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	datapipeline.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Attribute	Value	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 more additional, see [AWS Data Pipeline Quotas](#) in the *AWS Data Pipeline Developer Guide*.

AWS DataSync Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	datasync.us-west-1.amazonaws.com datasync-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	datasync.us-west-2.amazonaws.com datasync-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	datasync.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	datasync.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	datasync.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	datasync.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	datasync.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	datasync.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	datasync.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	datasync.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	datasync.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	datasync.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	datasync.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	datasync.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	datasync.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	datasync.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	datasync.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	datasync.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		datasync-fips.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](#).

Service Quotas

Resource	Value
Maximum number of tasks you can create in account per AWS Region Note You can make a request for this quota to be increased to 64.	10
Maximum number of files for per task	20 million
Maximum throughput per task	10 Gbps

These quotas can be increased upon request.

AWS Database Migration Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	dms.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	dms.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	dms.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	dms.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	dms.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	dms.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	dms.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Replication instances	20
Total amount of storage	6 TB
Replication subnet groups	20
Subnets per replication subnet group	20
Endpoints	100
Tasks	200
Endpoints per instance	20

AWS DeepLens Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	Comments
App file size you can upload	4 GB	
Number of devices that AWS Device Farm can test during a run	5	This quota can be increased to 100 upon request.
Number of devices you can include in a test run	None	

Resource	Default	Comments
Number of runs you can schedule	None	
Duration of a remote access session	60 minutes	

AWS Direct Connect Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	directconnect.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	directconnect.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	directconnect.ap-northeast-3.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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	directconnect.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	directconnect.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	directconnect.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	directconnect.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	directconnect.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	directconnect.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

For more information, see [AWS Direct Connect Quotas](#) in the *AWS Direct Connect User Guide*.

AWS Directory Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	ds.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	ds.ap-east-1.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	

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

For a list of supported Region endpoints 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](#).

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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

Resource	Default
Manual snapshots	5 per Simple AD

For more information, see [AWS Directory Service Quotas](#) in the *AWS Directory Service Administration Guide*.

Amazon DocumentDB Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	rds.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	rds.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	rds.eu-west-3.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 Guide*.

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Clusters	40
Cluster parameter groups	50
Event subscriptions	20
Instances	40
Manual cluster snapshots	100
Read replicas per cluster	15
Subnet groups	50
Subnets per subnet group	20
Tags per resource	50
VPC security groups per instance	5

For more information, see [Amazon DocumentDB Service Quotas](#) in the *Amazon DocumentDB Developer Guide*.

Amazon DynamoDB Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
		dynamodb-fips.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	dynamodb.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	dynamodb.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	dynamodb.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	dynamodb.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	dynamodb.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	dynamodb.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) 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	
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	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	dax.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	dax.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	dax.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	dax.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	dax.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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	HTTP and HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	streams.dynamodb.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	streams.dynamodb.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	streams.dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and 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	HTTP and 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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	streams.dynamodb.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	streams.dynamodb.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	streams.dynamodb.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	streams.dynamodb.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	streams.dynamodb.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	streams.dynamodb.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	streams.dynamodb.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and 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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
US East (N. Virginia), US East (Ohio), US West (N. California), US West (Oregon), South America (São Paulo), Europe (Frankfurt), Europe (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), Europe (Frankfurt), Europe (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
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, see [Quotas in Amazon DynamoDB](#) in the *Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide*.

AWS Elastic Beanstalk Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints](#) (p. 396). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas](#) (p. 400).

Service Endpoints

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		
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticbeanstalk.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1FRNW7UH4DEZJ	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticbeanstalk.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2NYPWQ7DFZAZH	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	elasticbeanstalk.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1GKAAAUGATPF1	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticbeanstalk.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z5WN6GAYWG5OB	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticbeanstalk.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z23GO28BZ5AETM	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	elasticbeanstalk.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2BBTEKR2I36N2	
South America (Sao 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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	elasticbeanstalk.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z4KAURWC4UUUG	

For information about using AWS Elastic Beanstalk in the China Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	elasticbeanstalk-health.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticbeanstalk-health.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	elasticbeanstalk-health.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Applications	75

Resource	Default
Application Versions	1000
Configuration Templates	2000
Environments	200

Amazon Elastic Block Store Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Use the Amazon EBS endpoints in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) to manage EBS volumes, snapshots, and encryption. For more information, see [Amazon EBS Actions](#) in the *Amazon EC2 API Reference*.

Use the EBS direct API endpoints to directly read the data on your EBS snapshots, and identify the difference between two snapshots. For more information, see [Accessing the Contents of an EBS Snapshot](#) in the *Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud User Guide*.

Endpoints for Amazon EBS in Amazon EC2

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 (Oregon)	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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
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	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	ec2.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	ec2.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	ec2.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	ec2.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Endpoints for the EBS direct APIs

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Sao Paulo)				

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Number of EBS snapshots	100,000
Concurrent snapshot copies to a single destination Region	5
Total provisioned IOPS	300,000
Number of EBS snapshots enabled for fast snapshot restore	5

General Purpose SSD (gp2) volumes

Resource	Default
Concurrent snapshots for a single volume	5
Total volume storage	300 TiB
Maximum modifying storage	100 TiB

Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1) volumes

Resource	Default
Concurrent snapshots for a single volume	5
Total volume storage	300 TiB
Maximum modifying storage	100 TiB
Maximum modifying IOPS	100,000

Throughput Optimized HDD (st1) volumes

Resource	Default
Concurrent snapshots for a single volume	1
Total volume storage	300 TiB
Maximum modifying storage	100 TiB

Cold HDD (sc1) volumes

Resource	Default
Concurrent snapshots for a single volume	1
Total volume storage	300 TiB
Maximum modifying storage	100 TiB

Magnetic (standard) volumes

Resource	Default
Concurrent snapshots for a single volume	5
Total volume storage	300 TiB
Maximum modifying storage	100 TiB

EBS direct APIs

Resource	Default
Get requests per account per Region	500 per second
List requests per account per Region	50 per second

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	ec2.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	ec2.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
South America (Sao 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	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
On-Demand Instances	Quotas vary depending on instance type. For more information, see On-Demand Instance Quotas .
Spot Instances	20 per Region. For more information, see Spot Instance Quotas .
Reserved Instances	20 regional and 20 zonal per month per Availability Zone. For more information, see Reserved Instance Quotas .
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

Resource	Default
Concurrent AMI copies	Destination Regions can have up to 50 concurrent AMI copies.
Throttle on the emails that can be sent from your Amazon EC2 account	Throttle applied

EC2 Image Builder Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	imagebuilder.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	imagebuilder.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	imagebuilder.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	imagebuilder.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	imagebuilder.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	imagebuilder.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	imagebuilder.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	imagebuilder.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	imagebuilder.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	imagebuilder.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	imagebuilder.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	imagebuilder.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	imagebuilder.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	imagebuilder.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	imagebuilder.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	imagebuilder.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	imagebuilder.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-2	imagebuilder.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	imagebuilder.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	imagebuilder.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
The maximum number of concurrent builds that can be in progress in this account in the current Region.	100 builds per account per Region
The maximum number of EC2 Image Builder components that you can create in an account in the current Region.	1,000 components per account per Region
The maximum size of the data field of an EC2 Image Builder component.	16 KB
The maximum number of EC2 Image Builder image pipelines that you can create in an account in the current Region.	75 image pipelines per account per Region
The maximum number of EC2 Image Builder image recipes that you can create in an account in the current Region.	1,000 image recipes per account per Region
The maximum number of EC2 Image Builder components that can be associated with a single EC2 Image Builder image recipe.	20 components per image per Region
The maximum number of EC2 Image Builder infrastructure configurations that you can create in an account in the current Region.	1,000 configurations per account per Region
The maximum number of EC2 Image Builder distribution configurations that you can create in an account in the current Region.	1,000 configurations

Resource	Default
	per account per Region

Amazon ECR Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

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

For information about using Amazon ECR in the China Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Service quota	Description	Default quota value
Registered repositories	The maximum number of repositories that you can create in this account in the current Region.	10,000
Image per repository	The maximum number of images per repository.	10,000
Rate of GetAuthorizationToken API requests	The sustain rate of GetAuthorizationToken API requests that you can make per second in the current Region. Your account receives a bucket that can store up to 200 credits to use for this API transaction and the bucket gets replenishes at this sustain rate.	20 *
GetAuthorizationToken API throttle burst quota	The maximum number of GetAuthorizationToken API requests you can make in one burst in the current Region. Your bucket replenishes at the sustain rate of 20 transactions per second.	200
Rate of image pulls	The sustain rate of <code>docker pull</code> transactions that you can make per second in the current Region. Your account receives a bucket that can store up to 400 credits to use for this API transaction and the bucket gets replenishes at this sustain rate.	200
Image pull throttle burst quota	The maximum number of <code>docker pull</code> transactions you can make in one burst in the current Region. Your bucket replenishes at the sustain rate of 200 transactions per second.	400
Rate of image pull layers	The sustain rate of <code>docker pull</code> layer transactions that you can make per second in the current Region. Your account receives a bucket that can store up to 400 credits to use for this API transaction and the bucket gets replenishes at this sustain rate.	200

Service quota	Description	Default quota value
Image pull layer throttle burst quota	The maximum number of <code>docker pull</code> layer transactions you can make in one burst in the current Region. Your bucket replenishes at the sustain rate of 200 transactions per second.	400
Rate of image pushes	The maximum number of <code>docker push</code> transactions that you can make per second in the current Region. Your account receives a bucket that can store up to 40 credits to use for this API transaction and the bucket gets replenishes at this sustain rate.	10
Image push throttle burst quota	The maximum number of <code>docker push</code> transactions you can make in one burst in the current Region. Your bucket replenishes at the sustain rate of 10 transactions per second.	40

For more information, see [Amazon ECR Service Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Elastic Container Registry User Guide*.

Amazon ECS Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	ecs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ecs.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ecs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	ecs.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	ecs.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ecs.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	ecs.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	ecs.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using Amazon ECS in the China Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Service quota	Description	Default quota value
Clusters per account	The maximum number of clusters per Region, per account.	2000
Container instances per cluster	The maximum number of container instances per cluster.	2000
Services per cluster	The maximum number of services per cluster.	1000
Tasks using the EC2 launch type per service (the desired count)	The maximum number of tasks using the EC2 launch type per service (the desired count).	1000
Tasks using the Fargate launch type, per Region, per account	The maximum number of tasks using the Fargate launch type, per Region.	100
Public IP addresses for tasks using the Fargate launch type	The maximum number of public IP addresses used by tasks using the Fargate launch type, per Region.	100
Tasks using the Fargate Spot capacity provider, per Region, per account	The maximum number of tasks using the Fargate Spot capacity provider, per Region.	250

For more information, see [Amazon ECS Service Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide*.

The following table provides other limitations for Amazon ECS that cannot be changed.

Service quota	Description	Default quota value
Classic Load Balancers per service	The maximum number of Classic Load Balancers per service.	1
Tasks launched (count) per run-task	The maximum number of tasks that can be launched per RunTask API action.	10
Container instances per start-task	The maximum number of container instances specified in a StartTask API action.	10
Revisions per task definition family	The maximum number of revisions per task definition family. Deregistering a task definition revision does not exclude it from being included in this limit.	1,000,000
Task definition size limit	The maximum size, in KiB, of a task definition.	32
Task definition max containers	The maximum number of containers definitions within a task definition.	10
Subnets specified in an <code>awsvpcConfiguration</code>	The maximum number of subnets specified within an <code>awsvpcConfiguration</code> .	16
Security groups specified in an <code>awsvpcConfiguration</code>	The maximum number of security groups specified within an <code>awsvpcConfiguration</code> .	5
Shared volume used by multiple containers within a task using the Fargate launch type	The maximum size of a shared volume, in GB, used by multiple containers within a task using the Fargate launch type.	4
Container storage for tasks using the Fargate launch type	The maximum container storage, in GB, for tasks using the Fargate launch type.	10
Tags per resource	The maximum number of tags per resource. This applies to tasks, services, task definitions, clusters, and container instances.	50

Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	eks.ap-east-1.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	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	eks.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	eks.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	eks.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	eks.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	eks.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	eks.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	eks.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	eks.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Maximum number of Amazon EKS clusters (per region, per account)	100
Maximum number of managed node groups per cluster	10
Maximum number nodes per managed node group	100
Maximum number Fargate profiles per cluster	10
Maximum number selectors per Fargate profile	5
Maximum number of label pairs per Fargate profile selector	100
Maximum number of concurrent Fargate pods (per region, per account)	100
Maximum number Fargate pod launches per second (per region, per account)	1, with temporary burst up to 10

Amazon Elastic File System Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	elasticfilesystem.ap-east-1.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	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	elasticfilesystem.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	elasticfilesystem.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticfilesystem.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticfilesystem.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	elasticfilesystem.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticfilesystem.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticfilesystem.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	elasticfilesystem.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	elasticfilesystem.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	elasticfilesystem.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	elasticfilesystem.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Number of file systems for each customer account in an AWS Region	1,000
Total bursting throughput for all connected clients	<p>US East (Ohio) Region – 3 GB/s</p> <p>US East (N. Virginia) Region – 3 GB/s</p> <p>US West (N. California) Region – 1 GB/s</p> <p>US West (Oregon) Region – 3 GB/s</p> <p>Asia Pacific (Hong Kong) Region – 1 GB/s</p> <p>Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Region – 1 GB/s</p> <p>Asia Pacific (Seoul) Region – 1 GB/s</p> <p>Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region – 1 GB/s</p> <p>Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region – 3 GB/s</p> <p>Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region – 1 GB/s</p> <p>Canada (Central) Region – 1 GB/s</p> <p>Europe (Frankfurt) Region – 1 GB/s</p> <p>Europe (Ireland) Region – 3 GB/s</p> <p>Europe (London) Region – 1 GB/s</p>

Resource	Default
	Europe (Paris) Region – 1 GB/s Europe (Stockholm) Region – 1 GB/s Middle East (Bahrain) Region – 1 GB/s South America (São Paulo) Region – 1 GB/s
Total provisioned throughput for all connected clients	All AWS Regions – 1 GB/s

For more information, see [Amazon EFS Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Elastic File System User Guide*.

Amazon Elastic Inference Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	api.elastic-inference.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	api.elastic-inference.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	api.elastic-inference.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	api.elastic-inference.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	api.elastic-inference.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	api.elastic-inference.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	Adjustable
Maximum number of Elastic Inference accelerators	5	Yes

Elastic Load Balancing Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	Z35SXDOTRQ7X7KZ26RNL4JYFTOTI	
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	Z1GWIQ4HH19ISX
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	Z5KVM4W9LS7TM
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	elasticloadbalancing.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z1GM3OXH4ZPM6Z	ZCT6FZBF4DROD

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 (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	elasticloadbalancing.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z14GRHDCWA56QZ31USIVHYNEOWT	
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	Z1GDH35T77C1KEZ3QFB96KMJ7ED6	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	elasticloadbalancing.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	ZM7IZAIOVVDZF	ZQEIKTCZ8352D
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticloadbalancing.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z215JYRZR1TBD5	Z3F0SRJ5LGBH90
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticloadbalancing.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z32O12XQLNTSW	Z2IFOLAFXWLO4F
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	elasticloadbalancing.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZHURV8PSTC4K8	ZD4D7Y8KGAS4G
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticloadbalancing.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z3Q77PNBQS71R4Z1CMS0P5QUZ6D5	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticloadbalancing.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z23TAZ6LKFMNIO	Z1UDT6IFJ4EJM
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	elasticloadbalancing.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	ZS929ML54UICD	Z3QSRYP46NYYV
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	elasticloadbalancing.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2P70J7HTTTPLU	ZTK26PT1VY4CU

If you 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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Elastic Load Balancing supports three types of load balancers: Application Load Balancers, Network Load Balancers, and Classic Load Balancers.

Application Load Balancers

Resource	Default
Application Load Balancers per Region	50
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
Network Load Balancers per Region	50
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
Certificates per load balancer (not counting default certificates)	25
Load balancers per target group	1

* This quota is shared by target groups for your Application Load Balancers and Network Load Balancers.

Classic Load Balancers

Resource	Default
Classic Load Balancers per Region	20

Resource	Default
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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elastictranscoder.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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 quota increase.

For more information, see [Amazon Elastic Transcoder](#) quotas in the *Amazon Elastic Transcoder Developer Guide*.

Amazon ElastiCache Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	elasticache.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticache.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticache.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	elasticache.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticache.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticache.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	elasticache.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

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](#).

Service Quotas

For information on ElastiCache terminology, see [ElastiCache Components and Features](#).

Resource	Default	Description
Nodes per Region	300	The maximum number of nodes across all clusters in a Region. This quota applies to both your reserved and non-reserved nodes within the given Region. You can have up to 300 reserved nodes and 300 non-reserved nodes in the same Region.
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 quota cannot be increased.

Resource	Default	Description
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 quotas are global quotas per customer account. To exceed these quotas, make your request using the [ElasticCache Node request form](#).

Amazon Elasticsearch Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	es.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	es.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	es.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	es.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	es.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	es.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	es.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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-West)	us-gov-west-1	es.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		es-fips.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Amazon EMR Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	elasticmapreduce.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	elasticmapreduce.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	elasticmapreduce.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	elasticmapreduce.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	elasticmapreduce.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	elasticmapreduce.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Clusters per AWS account	500
Instances per cluster	Amazon EC2 quotas for On-Demand, Spot, and Reserved Instances apply. For more information, see Service Quotas for Amazon EC2 (p. 132) .
Amazon EBS volumes per cluster instance	25
Amazon EMR notebooks per cluster	Dependent on master node instance type. For more information, see Notebook Limits Per Cluster in the <i>Amazon EMR Management Guide</i> .

Amazon EMR throttles the following API requests for each AWS account on a per-Region basis. For more information about how throttling is applied, see [API Request Throttling](#) in the *Amazon EC2 API Reference*. You can request an increase to API throttling quotas for your AWS account. To request a quota adjustment, create a case using the [AWS Support Center](#).

API Action	Bucket Maximum Capacity	Bucket Refill Rate (per second)
DescribeJobFlows	20	0.2
RunJobFlow	10	0.5
TerminateJobFlows	10	0.5
AddJobFlowSteps	10	0.5
AddInstanceGroups	5	0.2
ModifyInstanceGroups	5	0.2
SetTerminationProtection	5	0.2
SetVisibleToAllUsers	5	0.2
ListClusters	20	0.5
DescribeCluster	10	1.0
ListSteps	10	0.5
DescribeStep	10	0.5
ListInstanceGroups	5	0.5

API Action	Bucket Maximum Capacity	Bucket Refill Rate (per second)
ListBootstrapActions	5	0.5
ListInstances	10	0.5
AddTags	5	0.5
RemoveTags	5	0.5
At the AWS account level, the bucket maximum capacity and refill rate for the sum of all API actions listed above	25	5

Amazon EventBridge Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	events.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	events.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	events.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	events.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	events.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	events.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	events.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

Service Quotas

For more information, see [EventBridge Quotas](#) in the *Amazon EventBridge User Guide*.

AWS Firewall Manager Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	fms.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	fms.ap-south-1.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	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	fms.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	fms.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	fms.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	fms.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	fms.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	fms.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	fms.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

AWS Firewall Manager has default quotas on the number of entities per account. You can [request an increase](#) in these quotas.

Resource	Default
Accounts per organization in AWS Organizations	Varies. An invitation sent to an account counts against this quota. The count is returned if the invited account 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 quotas related to Firewall Manager can't be changed.

Resource	Value
Rule groups per AWS Firewall Manager administrator account	3
Rule groups per Firewall Manager policy	2: 1 customer-created rule

Resource	Value
	group and 1 AWS Marketplace rule group
Rules per rule group	10

Amazon Forecast Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Amazon Forecast

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	forecast.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
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	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	forecast.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	forecast.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	forecast.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	forecast.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Amazon Forecast Query

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

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

Amazon Fraud Detector Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Amazon Fraud Detector has a single endpoint: `frauddetector.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`.

Service Quotas

Machine learning model

Resource	Default Limit
Training data size	5 GB per model training
Number of custom models per account	100
Number of versions per custom model	5000
Number of deployed model versions	20
Number of concurrent training jobs per custom model	3

Applications and Evaluations

Resource	Default Limit
Number of variables per account	5000
Number of rules per account	5000

Resource	Default Limit
Number of outcomes per account	5000
Number of applications per account	100
Number of evaluations per application	100
Number of models per evaluation	10

getEventEvaluation

Resource	Default Limit
Maximum event evaluations per account	200 TPS
Maximum size of payload per call	256 KB

Amazon FreeRTOS Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	iot.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	iot.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	iot.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	iot.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using in the China Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)

- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Amazon FreeRTOS OTA Data Plane

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	<i>prefix.iot.ap-east-1.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
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	<i>prefix.iot.me-south-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	<i>prefix.iot.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT

Service Quotas

Amazon FreeRTOS OTA Resource Quotas

Resource	Default
Streams per account	10000*
Files per stream	10

* For additional information, see [Stream Limit Exceeded for your AWS Account](#) in the *Amazon FreeRTOS User Guide*.

Amazon FreeRTOS OTA Throttling

API	Transactions Per Second
CreateOTAUpdate	10 TPS
CreateStream	15 TPS
DeleteOTAUpdate	5 TPS
DeleteStream	15 TPS
DescribeStream	15 TPS
GetOTAUpdate	15 TPS
ListOTAUpdates	15 TPS
ListStreams	15 TPS
UpdateStream	15 TPS

Amazon FSx Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (N. California)	us-west-1	fsx.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	fsx.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	fsx.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	fsx.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	fsx.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Amazon FSx for Lustre

Resource	Default	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 (N. California) Region – 25,200 GiB US West (Oregon) Region – 100,800 GiB Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region – 25,200 GiB Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region – 100,800 GiB Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region – 100,800 GiB	Petabytes

Resource	Default	Can be increased up to
	Europe (Frankfurt) Region – 100,800 GiB	
	Europe (Ireland) Region – 100,800 GiB	
	Europe (London) Region – 25,200 GiB	
	Europe (Stockholm) Region – 25,200 GiB	

For more information, see [FSx Lustre Quotas](#) in the *Amazon FSx for Lustre User Guide*.

Amazon FSx for Windows File Server

Resource	Default	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 Quotas](#) in the *Amazon FSx for Windows File Server User Guide*.

Amazon GameLift Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	gamelift.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	gamelift.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	gamelift.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	gamelift.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Aliases	20
Fleets	20
Builds	1000
Scripts	1000

Resource	Default
Total combined size of uploaded builds and scripts	100 GB
Log upload size per game session	200 MB
On-demand instances	<p>Per instance type: quotas vary.</p> <p>Per account: 20 instances max, regardless of instance type.</p> <p>For more information, see Scaling Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Instances for Amazon GameLift.</p>
Server processes per instance	<p>GameLift SDK v2.x: 1</p> <p>GameLift SDK v3.x and up: 50</p>
Player sessions per game session	200
Matchmakers per account	100
VPC peering connections	<p>For quotas on active and pending VPC peering connections, see Amazon VPC (p. 382).</p> <p>The expiry time for an Amazon GameLift VPC peering authorization is 24 hours.</p>

Amazon S3 Glacier Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	ap-east-1	glacier.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Hong Kong)				
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	glacier.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	glacier.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	glacier.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	glacier.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	glacier.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	glacier.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Number of vaults per account	1000
Number of provisioned capacity units	2

AWS Global Accelerator

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	Amazon Route 53 Hosted Zone ID*
US West (Oregon) Region	us-west-2	globalaccelerator.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	Z2BJ6XQ5FK7U4H

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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 quotas 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 Quota](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.
- [Quotas for Your Network Load Balancers](#) in the *User Guide for Network Load Balancers*.
- [Quotas for Your Application Load Balancers](#) in the *User Guide for Application Load Balancers*.

AWS Glue Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	glue.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	glue.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	glue.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	glue.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	glue.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	glue.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	glue.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	glue.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	glue.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	glue.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Number of databases per account	10,000
Number of tables per database	200,000
Number of partitions per table	10,000,000
Number of table versions per table	100,000
Number of functions per database	100
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 functions per account	100
Number of concurrent crawlers per account	50
Number of crawlers per account	1000
Number of jobs per account	1000
Number of triggers per account	1000
Number of workflows 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
Number of machine learning transforms per account	100
Maximum label file size in MB	10
Number of concurrent task runs per machine learning transform	3
Total number of concurrent task runs for machine learning transforms per account	30

Some of the quotas 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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	groundstation.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	groundstation.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	guardduty.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		guardduty-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	guardduty.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		guardduty-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	guardduty.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		guardduty-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	guardduty.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		guardduty-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	guardduty.ap-east-1.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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	guardduty.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	guardduty.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	guardduty.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	guardduty.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	guardduty.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	guardduty.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	guardduty.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	guardduty.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Detectors	1
Filters	100
Trusted IP sets	1
Threat intel sets	6
GuardDuty member accounts	1000
GuardDuty finding retention time	90 days

AWS Health Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

AWS Identity and Access Management Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	iam.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	iam.us-gov.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	iam.us-gov.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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

Resource	Default
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 quotas can be changed. For information about other quotas that cannot be changed, see [Limitations on IAM Entities and Objects](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

AWS Import/Export Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Endpoint	Protocol
importexport.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Amazon Inspector

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	inspector.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	inspector.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	inspector.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	inspector.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (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-West)	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](#).

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Running agents	500
Assessment runs	50,000
Assessment templates	500
Assessment targets	50

For more information, see the [Amazon Inspector User Guide](#).

AWS IoT 1-Click Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	projects.iot1click.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	projects.iot1click.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iotanalytics.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iotanalytics.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

API	Default Description	Adjustable?
SampleChannelData	1 transaction per second per channel	yes
CreateDatasetContent	1 transaction per second per data set	yes
RunPipelineActivity	1 transaction per second	yes
other management APIs	20 transactions per second	yes
BatchPutMessage	100,000 messages or 500MB total message size per second per channel; 100 messages per batch; 128Kb per message	yes; yes; no

Resource	Default 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

Resource	Default Description	Adjustable?
minimum SQL data set refresh interval	1 minute	no
minimum container data set refresh interval	15 minutes	yes
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 Core Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	iot.ap-east-1.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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	iot.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	iot.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

AWS IoT supports additional endpoints for secure tunneling.

Secure Tunneling Management APIs Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	api.tunneling.iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	api.tunneling.iot.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	api.tunneling.iot.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Secure Tunneling Device Connection Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	wss://data.tunneling.iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	wss://data.tunneling.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	wss://data.tunneling.iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	wss://data.tunneling.iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	wss://data.tunneling.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	wss://data.tunneling.iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	wss://data.tunneling.iot.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

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
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS, MQTT
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS, MQTT

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	<i>prefix.iot.me-south-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
8883	MQTT	TLS client authentication, with certificates

Service Quotas

Contents

AWS IoT Bulk Thing Registration (p. 195)
AWS IoT Device Defender (p. 195)
AWS IoT Fleet Indexing (p. 196)
AWS IoT Jobs (p. 197)
AWS IoT Rules Engine (p. 199)
AWS IoT Secure Tunneling (p. 199)
AWS IoT Throttling (p. 199)

Device Shadows (p. 203)
Message Broker (p. 204)
Protocols (p. 207)
Security and Identity (p. 208)
Things (p. 208)
Thing Groups (p. 209)

AWS IoT Bulk Thing Registration

Resource	Default	Note
Allowed registration tasks	1	For any given AWS account, only one bulk registration task can run at a time.
Data retention policy	30 days	After the bulk registration task (which can be long lived) is complete , data related to bulk thing registration is permanently deleted after 30 days.
Maximum line length	256K	Each line in an Amazon S3 input JSON file cannot exceed 256K in length.
Registration task termination	30 days	Any pending or incomplete bulk registration tasks are terminated after 30 days.

AWS IoT Device Defender

Audit

Resource	Default
Maximum number of scheduled audits	5
Maximum number of simultaneous in progress on-demand audits	10

Detect

Resource	Default	Description
Behaviors per security profile	100 maximum	
Device Defender Detect violations	30 days maximum	Violations are stored for 30 days after they have been generated.

Resource	Default	Decription
Device metric reporting	Throttled to 1 metric per 5 minutes per device	A device cannot report more than one metric every 5 minutes.
Number of value elements (counts, IP addresses, ports) per security profile	1000 maximum	
Security profiles per target (thing group or user account)	5 maximum	

AWS IoT Fleet Indexing

Resource	Default	Notes
Maximum number of dynamic groups in the fleet index	100	
Maximum number of query results	500	
Maximum number of query terms per query	5	
Maximum number of * wildcard operators per query term	2	
Maximum number of ? wildcard operators per query term	5	
Maximum number of queries per second	15	
Maximum number of things in the fleet index	Unlimited	
Maximum query length	1000	UTF-8 encoded characters.

AWS IoT Throttling Quotas

API	Max Calls per Second
DescribeIndex	10
GetIndexingConfiguration	20
ListIndices	5
SearchIndex	15
UpdateIndexingConfiguration	1

AWS IoT Jobs

Resource	Minimum	Maximum	Notes
Active continuous jobs	0	100	The maximum number of active continuous jobs is 100 (irrespective of the number of active snapshot jobs).
Active snapshot jobs	0	100	The maximum number of active snapshot jobs is 100 (irrespective of the number of active continuous jobs).
Data retention	N/A	730 days	Job data and job execution data for inactive jobs (jobs that aren't IN_PROGRESS) is purged after 730 days.
Job document variable substitution	0	10	Up to 10 variables substitutions, including the presigned URL, are allowed in a job document.
Comment	N/A	2028 characters	
Description	N/A	2028 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	
ExpiresInSec	60 seconds	3600 seconds	The lifetime of presigned URLs must be configured greater than 60 seconds and less than 1 hour.
JobId	1 character	64 characters	
MaximumJobExecutionsPerMinute		1000	Configures the rollout speed for a job.
MaxResults	1	250	
StatusDetail map key size	1 character	128 characters	
StatusDetail map key:value pairs	1 key:value pair	10 key:value pairs	

Resource	Minimum	Maximum	Notes
StatusDetail map value size	1 character	1024 characters	
Targets	1	100	
DescribeJobExecution and GetPendingJobExectuions	N/A	200 TPS per account	If invoking one or more of these read APIs in the data plane [†] causes the associated AWS account to exceed 200 read transactions per second (TPS) in total, then the offending API invocation is throttled to maintain the maximum allowed 200 read TPS per AWS account. Be aware that in the control plane [†] , DescribeJobExecution has a quota of 10 TPS per invocation.
<code>inProgressTimeoutInMinutes</code> property of TimeoutConfig	1	10080	Values are in minutes (1 minute to 7 days).
StartNextPendingJobExecution and UpdateJobExecution	N/A	200 TPS per account	If invoking one or more of these write APIs in the data plane [†] causes the associated AWS account to exceed 200 write transactions per second (TPS) in total, then the offending API invocation is throttled to maintain the maximum allowed 200 write TPS per AWS account.
<code>stepTimeoutInMinutes</code> value passed with UpdateJobExecution and StartNextPendingJobExecution	1	10080	Values are in minutes (1 minute to 7 days). A value of -1 is also valid when using the UpdateJobExecution API and discards a previously set timer.

[†] For definitions of data plane and control plane, see [What are the ways for accessing AWS IoT Core?](#)

AWS IoT Rules Engine

Resource	Quota
Inbound publish requests per second per account	20,000
Maximum number of actions per rule	10
Maximum number of rules per AWS account	1,000
Rule size	Up to 256 KB of UTF-8 encoded characters (including white space).

AWS IoT Secure Tunneling

Resource	Quota
Maximum bandwidth per tunnel	800 KBPS
Maximum connection rate	10 TPS
Maximum tunnel lifetime	12 hours
Tagging	See Tag Restrictions in the <i>Amazon EC2 User Guide</i> .

AWS IoT Secure Tunneling Throttling Quotas

API	Transactions per Second
<code>CloseTunnel</code>	1
<code>DescribeTunnel</code>	10
<code>ListTagsForResource</code>	10
<code>ListTunnels</code>	10
<code>OpenTunnel</code>	1
<code>TagResource</code>	10
<code>UntagResource</code>	10

AWS IoT Throttling

API	Transactions per Second
<code>AcceptCertificateTransfer</code>	10
<code>AddThingToBillingGroup</code>	60
<code>AddThingToThingGroup</code>	60

API	Transactions per Second
AssociateTargetsWithJob	10
AttachPolicy	15
AttachPrincipalPolicy	15
AttachThingPrincipal	15
CancelCertificateTransfer	10
CancelJob	10
CancelJobExecution	10
ClearDefaultAuthorizer	10
CreateAuthorizer	10
CreateBillingGroup	25
CreateCertificateFromCsr	15
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

API	Transactions per Second
DeleteThingGroup	15
DeleteThingType	15
DeprecateThingType	15
DescribeAuthorizer	10
DescribeBillingGroup	100
DescribeCertificate	10
DescribeCACertificate	10
DescribeDefaultAuthorizer	10
DescribeJob	10
DescribeJobExecution	10
DescribeRoleAlias	10
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

API	Transactions per Second
ListJobs	10
ListOutgoingCertificates	10
ListPolicies	10
ListPolicyPrincipals	10
ListPolicyVersions	10
ListPrincipalPolicies	15
ListPrincipalThings	10
ListRoleAliases	10
ListTagsForResource	10
ListTargetsForPolicy	10
ListThingGroups	10
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

API	Transactions per Second
UpdateBillingGroup	15
UpdateCertificate	10
UpdateCACertificate	10
UpdateDynamicThingGroup	5
UpdateJob	10
UpdateRoleAlias	10
UpdateThing	10
UpdateThingGroup	15

Device Shadows

Resource	Description
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 Device Shadow service supports up to 10 in-flight unacknowledged messages per thing. When this quota is reached, all new shadow requests are rejected with a 429 error code.
Maximum number of JSON objects per AWS account	Unlimited.
Maximum number of shadows in an AWS account	Unlimited.
Maximum size of a JSON state document	8 KB. Metadata does not contribute to the document size for service quotas or pricing.
Maximum size of a thing name	128 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters.
Requests per second per thing	The Device Shadow service supports up to 20 requests per second per thing. This quota is per thing, not per API.

Note

AWS IoT deletes a thing shadow after the creating account is deleted or upon customer request. For operational purposes, AWS IoT service backups are retained for 6 months.

Message Broker

Resource	Description	Default	Adjustable
Connect requests per second per account	AWS IoT restricts 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 restricts 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
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/device/shadow/update</code> topic can result in publishing 3 additional messages to <code>\$aws/things/device/shadow/update/accepted</code> , <code>\$aws/things/device/shadow/update/documents</code> , and <code>\$aws/things/device/shadow/delta</code> topics. In this case, AWS IoT counts those as 4 inbound publish requests. However, a single message to an unreserved topic like <code>a/b</code> is counted as a single inbound publish request.	20,000	Yes
Maximum concurrent client connections per account	The maximum number of concurrent	500,000	Yes

Resource	Description	Default	Adjustable
	connections allowed per account.		
Maximum inbound unacknowledged QoS 1 publish requests	AWS IoT restricts the number of unacknowledged inbound publish requests per client. When this quota 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 restricts the number of unacknowledged outbound publish requests per client. When this quota 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 retries 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 drops the publish requests.	1 hour	No
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, 2 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	Default	Adjustable
Persistent session expiry period	The duration for which the message broker stores an MQTT persistent session. The expiry period begins when the message broker detects the session has become disconnected. After the expiry period has elapsed, the message broker terminates the session and discards any associated queued messages.	1 hour	Yes
Publish requests per second per connection	AWS IoT restricts each client connection to a maximum number of inbound and outbound publish requests per second. Publish requests that exceed that quota are discarded.	100	No
Subscriptions per account	AWS IoT restricts an account to a maximum number of subscriptions across all active connections.	500,000	Yes
Subscriptions per connection	AWS IoT supports 50 subscriptions per connection. AWS IoT might reject subscription requests on the same connection in excess of this amount and the connection is closed. Clients should validate the <code>SUBACK</code> message to ensure that their subscription requests have been successfully processed.	50	No

Resource	Description	Default	Adjustable
Subscriptions per second per account	AWS IoT restricts an account to a maximum number of subscriptions per second. For example, if there are 2 MQTT <code>SUBSCRIBE</code> requests sent within a second, each with 3 subscriptions (topic filters), AWS IoT counts those as 6 subscriptions.	500	Yes
Throughput per second per connection	Data received or sent over a client connection is processed at a maximum throughput rate. Data that exceeds the maximum throughput is delayed in processing.	512 KiB	No

Protocols

Resource	Description
Client ID size	128 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters.
Connection inactivity (keep-alive interval)	For MQTT (or MQTT over WebSocket) connections, a client can request a keep-alive interval between 30—1200 seconds as part of the MQTT <code>CONNECT</code> message. AWS IoT starts the keep-alive timer for a client when sending <code>CONNACK</code> in response to the <code>CONNECT</code> message. This timer is reset whenever AWS IoT receives a <code>PUBLISH</code> , <code>SUBSCRIBE</code> , <code>PING</code> , or <code>PUBACK</code> message from the client. AWS IoT disconnects 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 is used. If a client requests a keep-alive interval greater than 1200 seconds, the default keep-alive interval is 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.
Maximum number of slashes in topic and topic filter	A topic in a publish or subscribe request can have no more than 7 forward slashes (/). This excludes the first 3 slashes in the mandatory segments for Basic Ingest topics (\$AWS/rules/ <i>rule-name</i> /).

Resource	Description
Maximum subscriptions per subscribe request	A single <code>SUBSCRIBE</code> request has a quota of 8 subscriptions.
Message size	The payload for every publish request can be no larger than 128 KB. AWS IoT rejects publish and connect requests larger than this size.
Restricted client ID prefix	\$ is reserved for AWS IoT-generated client IDs.
Restricted topic prefix	Topics that start with \$ are reserved by AWS IoT. They are not supported for publishing and subscribing except for using the specific topic names defined by AWS IoT services (for example, the Device Shadow service).
Topic size	The topic passed to AWS IoT when sending a publish request can be no larger than 256 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters. This excludes the first 3 mandatory segments for Basic Ingest topics (\$AWS/rules/ <i>rule-name</i> /).
WebSocket connection duration	The WebSocket connection quota is 24 hours. If the quota is exceeded, the WebSocket connection is closed when the client or server attempts to send a message.

Security and Identity

Resource	Default
Maximum number of AWS IoT role aliases	100
Maximum number of CA certificates with the same subject field allowed per AWS account per Region	10
Maximum number of device certificates that can be registered per second	15
Maximum number of named policy versions	5
Maximum number of policies that can be attached to a certificate or Amazon Cognito identity	10
Maximum policy document size	2048 characters (excluding white space)

Things

Resource	Default
Maximum number of thing attributes for a thing with a thing type	50

Resource	Default
Maximum number of thing attributes for a thing without a thing type	3
Maximum number of thing types in an AWS account	Unlimited.
Number of thing types that can be associated with a thing	1
Thing name size	128 bytes of UTF-8 encoded characters. This quota applies for both the registry and Device Shadow service.

Thing Groups

Resource	Default	Adjustable
Maximum depth of a thing group hierarchy	7	No
Maximum number of attributes associated with a thing group	50	No
Maximum number of direct child groups	100	No
Maximum number of dynamic groups	100	No
Maximum size of a thing group attribute name, in chars.	128	No
Maximum size of a thing group attribute value, in chars.	800	No

AWS IoT Device Defender Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	iot.ap-east-1.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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	iot.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	iot.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS IoT Device Management Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	iot.ap-east-1.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
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	iot.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	iot.me-south-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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) 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</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 (N. California)	us-west-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	MQTT
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	MQTT
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	MQTT

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
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
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	<i>prefix.iot.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn</i>	MQTT
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	<i>prefix.iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	<i>prefix.iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com</i>	MQTT
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	<i>prefix.iot.me-south-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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.ap-east-1.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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
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
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn</i>	HTTPS
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	<i>prefix.jobs.iot.me-south-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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	<i>iotevents.us-east-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<i>iotevents.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS	

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

Service Quotas

Resource	Description	Default	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).	1	yes
Messages per detector per second	The maximum number of messages that can be sent to a detector in a second.	10	no
Total messages evaluated per second	The maximum number of messages evaluated per second for all detectors in this account.	1000	yes
Detectors per detector model	The maximum number of detectors that can be	100,000	yes

Resource	Description	Default	Adjustable
	created by a detector model.		
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
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	Default Description	Adjustable?
BatchPutMessage	1000 transactions per second	yes

AWS IoT Greengrass Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	greengrass.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	greengrass.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	greengrass.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) 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-ats.iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<i>prefix-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>prefix-ats.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	<i>prefix-ats.iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	<i>prefix-ats.iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
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
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix-ats.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix-ats.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</i>	HTTPS, MQTT
Europe (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 \(p. 219\)](#), 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	greengrass-ats.iot.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	greengrass-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	greengrass-ats.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	greengrass-ats.iot.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	greengrass-ats.iot.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	greengrass-ats.iot.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	greengrass-ats.iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	greengrass-ats.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	greengrass-ats.iot.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	greengrass-ats.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	greengrass-ats.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (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 \(p. 219\)](#), 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</i> .iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS, MQTT
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	<i>prefix</i> .iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	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
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
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	greengrass.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	greengrass.iot.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Service Quotas

AWS IoT Greengrass Cloud API

Description	Default
Maximum number of AWS IoT devices per AWS IoT Greengrass group.	200

Description	Default
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 the section called “TPS” (p. 221) .
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

The default quota for the maximum number of transactions per second on the AWS IoT Greengrass APIs depends on the API and the AWS Region where AWS IoT Greengrass is used.

For most APIs and [supported AWS Regions \(p. 216\)](#), the default quota is 30. Exceptions are noted in the following tables.

API exceptions

API	Default
CreateDeployment	20

AWS Region exceptions

AWS Region	Default
China (Beijing)	10
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	10

This quota applies per account and per API. For example, in the US East (N. Virginia) Region, each account has a default quota of 30 TPS, which is the aggregate of all API operation requests. Each API (such as `CreateGroupVersion` or `ListFunctionDefinitions`) has a quota of 30 TPS. This includes control plane and data plane operations. Requests that exceed the account or API quotas are throttled. To request account and API quota increases, including quotas for specific APIs, contact your AWS Enterprise Support representative.

AWS IoT Greengrass Core

Description	Default
Maximum number of routing table entries that specify Cloud as the source.	50 (matches AWS IoT subscription quota)

Description	Default
Maximum size of messages sent by an AWS IoT device.	128 KB (matches AWS IoT message size quota)
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"> • IP address changes are frequent. • Interruption of the Greengrass core service is unacceptable. • The Greengrass core is multi-homed or Greengrass devices cannot reliably determine which IP address to use. • Reporting of Greengrass core IP addresses to the cloud might raise security concerns.

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 is not always 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 SiteWise Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	iotsitewise.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	iotsitewise.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iotsitewise.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Service Quotas

Quotas for Assets and Asset Models

Resource	Quota	Adjustable	Notes
Number of asset models per Region per AWS account	100	Yes	
Number of assets per asset model	10,000	Yes	
Number of child assets per parent asset	100	Yes	
Depth of asset hierarchy tree	10	Yes	
Number of asset hierarchy definitions per asset model	10	No	
Number of properties per asset model	200	Yes	
Number of property variables per property formula expression	10	No	
Number of functions per property formula expression	10	No	
Depth of property tree per asset model	10	No	For example, a model with a transform property C that consumes a transform property B that consumes a measurement property A has a depth of 3.
Number of asset models per hierarchy tree	20	Yes	

Resource	Quota	Adjustable	Notes
Number of directly dependent properties per asset model	20	No	This quota limits how many properties can directly depend on a single property, as defined in property formula expressions.
Number of dependent properties per asset model	30	No	This quota limits how many properties can directly or indirectly depend on a single property, as defined in property formula expressions.
Request rate for model API actions and logging options	10 requests per second per Region per AWS account	Yes	This quota applies to API actions such as <code>CreateAssetModel</code> and logging options.
Request rate for asset API actions	30 requests per second per Region per AWS account	Yes	This quota applies to API actions such as <code>CreateAsset</code> and <code>AssociateAssets</code> .

Quotas for Asset Property Data

Resource	Quota	Adjustable	Notes
Request rate for asset property data API actions	1,000 requests per second per Region per AWS account	Yes	This quota applies to API actions such as <code>GetAssetPropertyValue</code> and <code>BatchPutAssetPropertyValue</code> .
Rate of data points ingested per asset property	10 data points per second	No	Timestamp-quality-value (TQV) data points.
Rate of data points ingested	1,000 data points per second per Region per AWS account	Yes	Timestamp-quality-value (TQV) data points.
Rate of data points computed	10,000 data points per second per Region per AWS account	Yes	This quota applies to the number of timestamp-quality-value (TQV) data points output by transform and metric computations.
Number of data points processed per metric computation	200,000	No	Timestamp-quality-value (TQV) data points.

Quotas for AWS IoT SiteWise Gateways

Resource	Quota	Adjustable
Number of gateways per Region per AWS account	100	No
Number of OPC-UA sources per gateway	100	No

Quotas for AWS IoT SiteWise Monitor

Resource	Quota	Adjustable
Number of portals per Region per AWS account	100	No
Number of projects per portal	100	No
Number of dashboards per project	100	No
Number of root assets per project	1	No
Number of visualizations per dashboard	10	No
Number of metrics per dashboard visualization	5	No

AWS IoT Things Graph Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	iotthingsgraph.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	iotthingsgraph.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	iotthingsgraph.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	iotthingsgraph.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Description	Default	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

API	Max Calls Per Second	Adjustable?
DeleteFlowTemplate	10	yes
DeleteNamespace	10	yes
DeleteSystemInstance	10	yes
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

API	Max Calls Per Second	Adjustable?
UpdateFlowTemplate	10	yes
UpdateSystemTemplate	10	yes
UploadEntityDefinitions	10	yes
ValidateEntityDefinitions	10	yes

Amazon Kendra Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

AWS Key Management Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	kms.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	kms.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	kms.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	kms.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	kms.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		kms-fips.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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 Quotas in the <i>AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide</i> .

All quotas in the preceding table are calculated separately for each AWS Region in each AWS account.

For more information about these quotas, see [Quotas](#) in the *AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide*.

Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	kinesisanalytics.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	kinesisanalytics.ap-south-1.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	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	kinesisanalytics.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	kinesisanalytics.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	kinesisanalytics.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	kinesisanalytics.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	kinesisanalytics.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	kinesisanalytics.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	kinesisanalytics.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	kinesisanalytics.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	kinesisanalytics.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Kinesis Data Analytics for SQL Applications

Resource	Default
Kinesis Processing Units (KPU)	8
Input Parallelism for SQL applications	64 input streams
Applications	50

For more information, see [Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for SQL Applications Developer Guide*.

Kinesis Data Analytics for Java Applications

Resource	Default
Kinesis Processing Units (KPU)	32
Snapshots	1000
Applications	50

For more information, see [Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for Java Applications Developer Guide*.

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	firehose.ap-east-1.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	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	firehose.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	firehose.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	firehose.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	firehose.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	firehose.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	firehose.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	firehose.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	firehose.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	firehose.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Delivery streams per Region	50
Delivery stream capacity for US East (N. Virginia), US West (Oregon), and Europe (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 quotas scale proportionally. For example, if you increase the throughput quota to 2 MB/second in Asia Pacific (Singapore), the other quotas increase to 2,000 transactions/second and 2,000 records/second.

For more information, see [Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Developer Guide*.

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	kinesis.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	kinesis.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	kinesis.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	kinesis.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	kinesis.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	kinesis.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	kinesis.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	kinesis.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	kinesis.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Shards per Region	US East (N. Virginia) Region – 500 US West (Oregon) Region – 500 Europe (Ireland) Region – 500 All other supported Regions – 200

For more information, see [Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide*.

Amazon Kinesis Video Streams Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	kinesisvideo.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	kinesisvideo.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	kinesisvideo.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	kinesisvideo.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	kinesisvideo.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

Service Quotas

The quotas below are either soft [s], which can be upgraded by submitting a support ticket, or hard [h], which cannot be increased.

Control Plane API Quotas

The following section describes quotas for Control Plane APIs.

When an account-level Request quota is reached, a `ClientLimitExceededException` is thrown.

When an account-level Streams quota is reached, or a stream-level quota is reached, a `StreamLimitExceededException` is thrown.

Control Plane API quotas

API	Account Quota: Request	Account Quota: Streams	Stream-level quota	Relevant Exceptions and Notes
CreateStream	50 TPS [s]	2500 streams per account [s] in US East (N. Virginia) and US West (Oregon) regions. 1000		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.

API	Account Quota: Request	Account Quota: Streams	Stream-level quota	Relevant Exceptions and Notes
		streams per account [s] in all other supported regions. Note This quota can be increased up to 100,000 (or more) streams per account [s]. Sign in to the AWS Management Console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ and submit a service quota increase case for Kinesis Video Streams to request an increase of this limit.		
DescribeStream	300 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
UpdateStream	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
ListStreams	50 TPS [h]	N/A		
DeleteStream	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	

API	Account Quota: Request	Account Quota: Streams	Stream-level quota	Relevant Exceptions and Notes
GetDataEndpoint	300 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	Called every 45 minutes to refresh the streaming token for most PutMedia/GetMedia use cases. Caching data endpoints is safe if the application reloads them on failure.
UpdateDataRetention	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
TagStream	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
UntagStream	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
ListTagsForStream	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	

Media and Archived Media API Quotas

The following section describes quotas for Media and Archived Media APIs.

When a stream-level quota is exceeded, a `StreamLimitExceededException` is thrown.

When a connection-level quota is reached, a `ConnectionLimitExceededException` is thrown.

The following errors or acks are thrown when a fragment-level quota 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 quota is reached in a `GetMediaForFragmentList` operation.

Data Plane API quotas

API	Stream-level quota	Connection-level quota	Bandwidth quota	Fragment-level quota	Relevant Exceptions and Notes
PutMedia	5 TPS [h]	1 [s]	12.5 MB/second, or 100 Mbps [s]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum fragment duration: 1 second [h] • Maximum fragment duration: 10 seconds [h] • Maximum fragment size: 50 MB [h] 	A typical <code>PutMedia</code> request contains data for several seconds, resulting in a lower TPS per stream. In the case of multiple concurrent connections that exceed quotas, the last connection is accepted.

API	Stream-level quota	Connection-level quota	Bandwidth quota	Fragment-level quota	Relevant Exceptions and Notes
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum number of tracks: 3 [s] 	
GetHLSStreamingSessionURL	1 TPS Sustained [h]	N/A	N/A	N/A	Only 10 sessions per stream can be active at a time [s]. After the quota has been reached, the oldest session is revoked when a new session is created.
GetDASHStreamingSessionURL	1 TPS Sustained [h]	N/A	N/A	N/A	Only 10 sessions per stream can be active at a time [s]. After the quota has been reached, the oldest session is revoked when a new session is created.
GetMedia	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 quota means ~75 MB/ sec per Kinesis video stream. Such a stream would have an outgoing bitrate of 2x the streams' maximum incoming bitrate.</p>
ListFragments	5 TPS [h]	N/A	N/A	N/A	
GetMediaForFragmentList	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.

Video Playback Protocol API quotas

API	Session-level quota	Fragment-level quota
GetDASHManifestPlaylist	5 TPS [h]	Maximum number of fragments per playlist: 1000 [h]
GetHLSMasterPlaylist	5 TPS [h]	N/A
GetHLSMediaPlaylist	5 TPS [h]	Maximum number of fragments per playlist: 1000 [h]
GetMP4InitFragment	5 TPS [h]	N/A
GetMP4MediaFragment	10 TPS [h]	N/A
GetTSFragment	10 TPS [h]	N/A

Kinesis Video Streams with WebRTC Control Plane API Quotas

The following section describes service quotas for the control plane APIs.

Control Plane API Service Quotas

API	Account service quota: Request	Account service quota: Channels	Channel-level service quota	Relevant Exceptions and Notes
CreateSignalingChannel	50 TPS [s]	10000 signaling channels per account [s] per region, in all other supported regions.		
DescribeSignalingChannel	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
UpdateSignalingChannel	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
ListSignalingChannels	50 TPS [h]	N/A		
DeleteStream	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
GetSignalingChannelEndpoint	50 TPS [h]	N/A		
TagResource	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
UntagResource	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	
ListTagsForResource	50 TPS [h]	N/A	5 TPS [h]	

Kinesis Video Streams with WebRTC Signaling API Service Quotas

The following section describes service quotas for the signaling component in Kinesis Video Streams with WebRTC.

- ConnectAsMaster
 - API - 3 TPS per channel (hard)
 - Maximum number of master connections per signaling channel - 1 (hard)
 - Connection duration limit - 1 hour (hard)
 - Idle connection timeout - 10 minutes (hard)
 - When a client receives the `GO_AWAY` message from the server, connection is terminated after a grace period of 1 minute (hard)
- ConnectAsViewer
 - API - 3 TPS per channel (hard)
 - Maximum number of viewer connections per channel - 10 (soft)
 - Connection duration limit - 1 hour (hard)
 - Idle connection timeout - 10 minutes (hard)
 - Once a client receives the `GO_AWAY` message from the server, connection is terminated after a grace period of 1 minute (hard)
- SendSDPOffer
 - API: 5 TPS per WebSocket connection (hard)
 - Message payload size limit - 10k (hard)
- SendSDPAnswer
 - API: 5 TPS per WebSocket connection (hard)
 - Message payload size limit - 10k (hard)
- SendICECandidate
 - API: 20 TPS per WebSocket connection (hard)
 - Message payload size limit - 10k (hard)
- SendAlexaOfferToMaster
 - API: 5 TPS per signaling channel (hard)
- GetIceServerConfig
 - API: 5 TPS per signaling channel (hard)
- Disconnect
 - N/A

Kinesis Video Streams with WebRTC TURN Service Quotas

The following section describes service quotas for the Traversal Using Relays around NAT (TURN) component in Kinesis Video Streams with WebRTC.

- Bit Rate - 5Mbps (hard)
- Credential Lifecycle - 5 minutes (hard)
- Number of allocations - 50 per signaling channel (hard)

AWS Lake Formation Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Service Quotas

The following quotas apply per catalog.

Resource	Default
Number of subfolders in Amazon S3 path	20
Length of path which can be registered	700
Number of admins	10
Number of registered paths per catalog	10,000
Number of permissions per catalog	10,000,000

AWS Lambda Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	lambda.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	lambda.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	lambda.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	lambda.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	lambda.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	lambda.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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](#).

Service Quotas

AWS Lambda quotas the amount of compute and storage resources that you can use to run and store functions. The following quotas apply per Region and can be increased. To request an increase, use the [Support Center console](#).

Resource	Default
Concurrent executions	1,000
Function and layer storage	75 GB

For more information, see [AWS Lambda Quotas](#) in the *AWS Lambda Developer Guide*.

Amazon Lex Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	models.lex.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	runtime.lex.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	runtime.lex.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS License Manager Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	license-manager.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	license-manager.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	license-manager.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	license-manager.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	license-manager.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	license-manager.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	license-manager.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Number of license configurations per resource	10
Total number of license configurations	25

Amazon Lightsail Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	lightsail.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	lightsail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	lightsail.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	lightsail.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

New AWS accounts may start with defaults that are lower than those described here.

Resource	Default	Comment
Number of instances	20 per Region	This quota can be increased by contacting support.
Number of databases	40 per Region	This quota cannot be increased.
Number of static IP addresses	5 per Region	This quota can be increased by contacting support.
Number of parallel SSH connections using the browser-based SSH client	5 per Region, per account	This quota cannot be increased.
Number of parallel RDP connections using the browser-based RDP client	1 per Region, per account	This quota cannot be increased.
Number of DNS zones (or domains)	3 per account	This quota cannot be increased.
Number of load balancers	5 per Region	This quota 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 quotas cannot be increased.
Number of certificates (last 365 days)	20 per account	This quota cannot be increased.
Number of tags	50 per resource	This quota cannot be increased.

Amazon Macie Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

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

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Full data classification	3 TB per month
Macie member accounts	10
S3 buckets/prefixes specified for data classification	250 (this quota cannot be changed)

Amazon Machine Learning Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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

Resource	Default
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

The size of your data files is restricted 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, see [Amazon ML Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Machine Learning Developer Guide*.

Amazon Managed Blockchain Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Service Quotas

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
Starter Edition networks	
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
Standard Edition networks	

Resource	Default
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 Marketplace Endpoints and Quotas

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 following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

The AWS Marketplace website is available globally. The AWS Marketplace console is available in the US East (N. Virginia) Region. The product vendor determines the Regions in which their products are available.

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	metering.marketplace.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	metering.marketplace.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	metering.marketplace.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	metering.marketplace.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	metering.marketplace.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	metering.marketplace.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	metering.marketplace.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

Amazon Mechanical Turk Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (N. California)	us-west-1	kafka.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	kafka.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	kafka.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	kafka.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	kafka.ap-northeast-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	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	kafka.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	kafka.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	kafka.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	kafka.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	kafka.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	kafka.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	kafka.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	kafka.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS Elemental MediaConnect Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	mediaconnect.ap-east-1.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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	mediacnect.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	mediacnect.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	mediacnect.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	mediacnect.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	mediacnect.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	mediacnect.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	mediacnect.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	mediacnect.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	mediacnect.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Use these 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, see [Getting Started with the API](#) in the *MediaConvert API Reference*.

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	mediaconvert.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	mediaconvert.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	mediaconvert.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	mediaconvert.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	mediaconvert.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	mediaconvert.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	
Backlog of jobs waiting to be processed, per queue	100,000	
Concurrent jobs across all on-demand queues, baseline	Varies by Region. 40 in these Regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US East (N. Virginia) • US West (N. California) • Europe (Ireland) 20 in all other Regions	
Concurrent jobs processed per on-demand queue, peak	Varies by Region. 200 in these Regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US East (N. Virginia) • US West (N. California) • Europe (Ireland) 	

Resource	Default	
	100 in all other Regions	
Concurrent jobs processed per reserved queue	Equal to the number of reserved transcoding slots (RTS) purchased in the contract.	
Custom job templates, per account	100	
Custom output presets, per account	100	
Queues (on-demand) per Region, per account	10	
Queues (reserved) per Region, per account	30	
Request rate for DescribeEndpoints	0.01667 TPS (Once per 60 seconds) This endpoint is specific to your AWS account and won't change. Request this endpoint once, and then hardcode or cache it.	
Request rate for DescribeEndpoints, in a burst	0	
Request rate for CreateJob	5 TPS (5 transactions per second)	
Request rate for requests other than CreateJob and DescribeEndpoints	2 TPS (2 transactions per second)	
Request rate for requests other than DescribeEndpoints, in a burst	100 TPS (100 transactions per second)	

AWS Elemental MediaLive Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	
Maximum inputs	5	
Maximum input security groups	5	
Maximum channels	5	

AWS Elemental MediaPackage Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

These are the endpoints for live content workflows.

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	

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

These are the endpoints for video on demand (VOD) content workflows.

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	mediapackage-vod.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	mediapackage-vod.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	mediapackage-vod.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	mediapackage-vod.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

You can request increases on the following quotas. For more information about AWS Elemental MediaPackage quotas, including quotas that can't be increased, see [Quotas](#) in the *AWS Elemental MediaPackage User Guide*.

Live Content

Resource	Default	
Maximum channels per account	30	
Maximum endpoints per channel	10	

VOD Content

Resource	Default	
Maximum packaging groups	10	
Maximum packaging configurations per packaging group	10	
Maximum assets per packaging group	1000	

AWS Elemental MediaStore Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	mediastore.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	mediastore.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	mediastore.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource or Operation	Default	Comments
DeleteObject	100 transactions per second (TPS)	<p>The maximum number of operation requests that you can make per second. Additional requests are throttled.</p> <p>You can request a quota increase.</p>
DescribeObject	1,000 transactions per second (TPS)	<p>The maximum number of operation requests that you can make per second. Additional requests are throttled.</p> <p>You can request a quota increase.</p>
GetObject	1,000 transactions per second (TPS)	<p>The maximum number of operation requests that you can make per second. Additional requests are throttled.</p> <p>You can request a quota increase.</p>

Resource or Operation	Default	Comments
ListItems	5 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests that you can make per second. Additional requests are throttled. You can request a quota increase .
PutObject	100 transactions per second (TPS)	The maximum number of operation requests that you can make per second. Additional requests are throttled. You can request a quota increase .

For more information, see [Quotas](#) in the *AWS Elemental MediaStore User Guide*.

AWS Elemental MediaTailor Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	api.mediatailor.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	api.mediatailor.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	Comment
Transactions	3,000 concurrent transactions per second across all request types (such as manifest requests and tracking requests for client-side reporting).	<p>This is an account-level quota.</p> <p>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.</p>

For more information about AWS Elemental MediaTailor quotas, including quotas that can't be increased, see [Quotas](#) in the *AWS Elemental MediaTailor User Guide*.

AWS Migration Hub Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	mgh.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Amazon MQ Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	mq.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		mq-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	mq.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		mq-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	mq.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		mq-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	mq.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		mq-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	mq.ap-east-1.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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	mq.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	mq.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	mq.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	mq.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	mq.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	mq.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	mq.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

For more information, see [Amazon MQ Quotas](#) in the *Amazon MQ Developer Guide*.

Amazon Neptune Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	rds.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	rds.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	rds.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	rds.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	rds.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	rds.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	rds.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
US East (N. Virginia) Region: Maximum instances	Maximum instances is 3.

AWS OpsWorks Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service 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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	opsworks-cm.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (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 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	

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

Service Quotas

AWS OpsWorks CM

Resource	Default
Chef or Puppet servers	5
User-initiated (manual) backup generations	10
Automated (scheduled) backup generations	30

AWS OpsWorks Stacks

Resource	Default
Stacks	40
Layers per stack	40
Instances per stack	40
Apps per stack	40

AWS Organizations Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	organizations.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Accounts per organization	Varies. Contact Customer Support.
Invitations sent per day	20

For more information, see [Quotas of AWS Organizations](#) in the *AWS Organizations User Guide*.

AWS Outposts Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	outposts.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com		
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	outposts.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com		
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	outposts.me-south-1.amazonaws.com		

Amazon Personalize Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	personalize.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	personalize.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	personalize.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	personalize.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	personalize.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (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
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	personalize-events.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	personalize-events.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	personalize-events.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	personalize-events.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	personalize-events.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (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 (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	personalize-runtime.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	personalize-runtime.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	personalize-runtime.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	personalize-runtime.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	personalize-runtime.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	personalize-runtime.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Amazon Pinpoint Endpoints and Quotas

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

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	pinpoint.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	email.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sms-voice.pinpoint.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sms-voice.pinpoint.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Active campaigns per account	200 per account. Note An <i>active campaign</i> is a campaign that hasn't completed or failed. Active campaigns have a status of <code>SCHEDULED</code> , <code>EXECUTING</code> , or <code>PENDING_NEXT_RUN</code> .
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"> • Australia • Canada • China • Germany • Hong Kong • Israel • Japan

Resource	Default
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mexico• Singapore• Sweden• The United States• The United Kingdom

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, see [Quotas](#) in the Amazon Pinpoint Developer Guide.

Amazon Polly Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	polly.ap-east-1.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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	polly.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	polly.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	polly.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	polly.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	polly.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	polly.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	polly.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	polly.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Throttle rate per IP address

100 transactions (requests) per second (tps) with a burst quota of 120 tps

Throttle Rate per Operation

Operation	Default
Lexicon	
DeleteLexicon	Any 2 transactions per second (tps) from these operations combined. Maximum allowed burst of 4 tps.
PutLexicon	
GetLexicon	
ListLexicons	
Speech	
DescribeVoices	80 rps with a burst quota of 100 tps
SynthesizeSpeech	80 rps with a burst quota of 100 tps

Amazon QLDB Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Amazon QLDB Control Plane

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	qldb.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	qldb.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	qldb.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Amazon QLDB Transactional Data Plane

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

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
The maximum number of active ledgers that you can create in this account in the current Region	5

For more information, see [Quotas in Amazon QLDB](#) in the *Amazon QLDB Developer Guide*.

Amazon QuickSight Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

QuickSight

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.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	quicksight.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	quicksight.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	quicksight.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	quicksight.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	quicksight.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	quicksight.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	quicksight.eu-west-2.amazonaws.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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

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
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	https://eu-central-1.quicksight.aws.amazon.com
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	https://eu-west-1.quicksight.aws.amazon.com
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	https://eu-west-2.quicksight.aws.amazon.com

AWS Resource Access Manager Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	ram.ap-east-1.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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ram.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ram.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	ram.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	ram.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ram.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	ram.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

Service Qutoas

Resource	Default
Maximum number of resource shares	500
Maximum number of shared resources	5000
Maximum number of pending invitations	20

Amazon Redshift Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	ap-east-1	redshift.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Hong Kong)				
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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	redshift.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	redshift.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	redshift.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	redshift.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	redshift.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	redshift.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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, see [Quotas in Amazon Redshift](#) in the *Amazon Redshift Cluster Management Guide*.

Amazon Rekognition Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

The Amazon Rekognition Video streaming API is available in the following regions only: US East (N. Virginia), US West (Oregon), Asia Pacific (Tokyo), Europe (Frankfurt), and Europe (Ireland).

Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels is available in US East (N. Virginia), US East (Ohio), US West (Oregon), and Europe (Ireland).

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rekognition.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rekognition.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	rekognition.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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](#).

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
<p>Transactions per second per account for Amazon Rekognition Image image data plane operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CompareFaces • DetectFaces • DetectLabels • DetectModerationLabels • DetectText • GetCelebrityInfo • IndexFaces • ListFaces • RecognizeCelebrities • SearchFaces • SearchFacesByImage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US East (Ohio) Region – 5 • US East (N. Virginia) Region – 50 • US West (N. California) Region – 5 • US West (Oregon) Region – 50 • Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Region – 5 • Asia Pacific (Seoul) Region – 5 • Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region – 5 • Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region – 5 • Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region – 5 • Europe (Frankfurt) Region – 5 • Europe (Ireland) Region – 50 • Europe (London) Region – 5 • AWS GovCloud (US-West) – 5
<p>Transactions per second per account for Amazon Rekognition Image control plane operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CreateCollection • DeleteCollection • DeleteFaces • DescribeCollection • ListCollections 	<p>In each Region that Amazon Rekognition Image supports – 5</p>
<p>Transactions per second per account for all stored video start operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • StartCelebrityRecognition • StartContentModeration • StartFaceDetection • StartFaceSearch • StartLabelDetection • StartPersonTracking 	<p>In each Region that Amazon Rekognition Video supports – 5</p>
<p>Transactions per second per account for all Amazon Rekognition Video stored video get operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GetCelebrityRecognition • GetContentModeration • GetFaceDetection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US East (Ohio) Region – 5 • US East (N. Virginia) Region – 20 • US West (N. California) Region – 5 • US West (Oregon) Region – 20

Resource	Default
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GetFaceSearch • GetLabelDetection • GetPersonTracking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Region – 5 • Asia Pacific (Seoul) Region – 5 • Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region – 5 • Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region – 5 • Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region – 5 • Europe (Frankfurt) Region – 5 • Europe (Ireland) Region – 5 • Europe (London) Region – 5 • AWS GovCloud (US-West) – 5
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 Video supports – 10
<p>Transactions per second per account for all streaming video operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CreateStreamProcessor • DeleteStreamProcessor • DescribeStreamProcessor • ListStreamProcessors • StartStreamProcessor • StopStreamProcessor 	In each Region that Amazon Rekognition Video supports – 1
<p>Transactions per second per account for Amazon Rekognition Custom Label data plane operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DetectCustomLabels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all regions that Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels supports – 50
<p>Transactions per second per account for Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels control plane operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CreateProject • CreateProjectVersion • DescribeProjects • DescribeProjectVersions • StartProjectVersion • StopProjectVersion 	In each Region that Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels supports – 5
Maximum number of Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels projects per account.	100
Maximum number of Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels models per project.	100
Maximum number of concurrent Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels training jobs per account.	2

Resource	Default
Maximum number of concurrently running Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels models per account.	2
Maximum inference units per started model.	5

For more information, see [Amazon Rekognition Quotas](#).

Amazon Relational Database Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	rds.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	rds.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	rds.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	rds.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	rds.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	rds.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	pi.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

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

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Clusters	40
Cluster parameter groups	50
DB Instances	40
Event subscriptions	20
Manual snapshots	100
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 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Resource Groups

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	resource-groups.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	resource-groups.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	resource-groups.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	resource-groups.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	resource-groups.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	resource-groups.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	resource-groups.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	resource-groups.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		resource-groups.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	resource-groups.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		resource-groups.us-gov-west-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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	tagging.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	tagging.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	tagging.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	tagging.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	tagging.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	tagging.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	tagging.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Resource groups per account	100

AWS RoboMaker Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	robomaker.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	robomaker.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	Adjustable	Comments
Robot application	40	Yes	The maximum number of robot applications you can create in this account in the current Region.
Robot application versions	40	Yes	The maximum number of versions you can create for a Robot Application.
Simulation application	40	Yes	The maximum number of simulation applications you can create in this account in the current Region.
Simulation application versions	40	Yes	The maximum number of versions you can create for a Simulation Application.
Concurrent simulation jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US West (Oregon) Region – 10 US East (N. Virginia) Region – 10 All other supported regions – 5 	Yes	The maximum number of concurrent simulation jobs you can run in this account in the current Region.
Simulation job creation rate per minute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US West (Oregon) Region – 10 US East (N. Virginia) Region – 10 All other supported regions – 5 	No	The maximum number of simulation jobs you can create per minute in this account in the current Region.
Minimum simulation duration	5	No	The minimum duration in minutes that you can specify for a simulation job.

Resource	Default	Adjustable	Comments
Simulation duration	14	No	The maximum duration in days that a simulation job can run for including restarts.
Simulation job retention time	90	No	The maximum duration in days a simulation job is retained. After this time, you can no longer retrieve or view the simulation job.
Batch timeout	14	No	The maximum timeout in days for a simulation job batch.
Minimum batch timeout	5	No	The minimum timeout in minutes that you can specify for a simulation job batch.
Concurrent simulation job batches	5	Yes	The maximum number of concurrent simulation job batches you can run in this account in the current Region.
Simulation job requests per batch	20	Yes	The maximum number of simulation job requests that can be submitted in a <code>StartSimulationJobBatch</code> call.
Robots	100	Yes	The maximum number of robots you can create in this account in the current Region.
Fleets	20	Yes	The maximum number of fleets you can create in this account in the current Region.
Robots per fleet	100	Yes	The maximum number of robots you can register to a fleet.
Deployment job retention time	90	No	The maximum duration in days a deployment job is retained. After this time, you can no longer retrieve or view the deployment job.

Resource	Default	Adjustable	Comments
Concurrent deployment jobs	5	Yes	The maximum number of concurrent deployment jobs you can run in this account in the current Region.
Source size	5	No	The maximum size (in GB) for any source of robot application or simulation application.

Amazon Route 53 Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Hosted zones, records, health checks, DNS query logs, reusable delegation sets, traffic policies, and cost allocation tags

When you submit requests using the AWS CLI or SDKs, either leave the Region and endpoint unspecified, or specify us-east-1 as the Region. When you submit requests using the Route 53 API, use the us-east-1 Region to sign requests. For more information about signing Route 53 API requests, see [Signature Version 4 Signing Process \(p. 420\)](#).

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	route53.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Requests for domain registration

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

Requests for Route 53 Resolver

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	route53resolver.ap-east-1.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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	route53resolver.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	route53resolver.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	route53resolver.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	route53resolver.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	route53resolver.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	route53resolver.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	route53resolver.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Requests for Route 53 Auto Naming

Amazon Route 53 auto naming has been released as a separate service, AWS Cloud Map. For a list of service endpoints, see [Service Endpoints \(p. 67\)](#). For AWS Cloud Map documentation, see [AWS Cloud Map Documentation](#).

Service Quotas

DNS and Domain Registration

Resource	Default
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
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

For more information, see [Route 53 Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Amazon SageMaker Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	HTTPS	
		api-fips.sagemaker.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	api.sagemaker.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		api-fips.sagemaker.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	api.sagemaker.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		api-fips.sagemaker.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	api.sagemaker.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		api-fips.sagemaker.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	api.sagemaker.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	api.sagemaker.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	api.sagemaker.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	api.sagemaker.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	api.sagemaker.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	api.sagemaker.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	api.sagemaker.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	api.sagemaker.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	api.sagemaker.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	api.sagemaker.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	api.sagemaker.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	api.sagemaker.sa-east-1.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	HTTPS	
		runtime-fips.sagemaker.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	runtime.sagemaker.us-east-1.amazonaws.com runtime-fips.sagemaker.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS HTTPS	
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	runtime.sagemaker.us-west-1.amazonaws.com runtime-fips.sagemaker.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	runtime.sagemaker.us-west-2.amazonaws.com runtime-fips.sagemaker.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	runtime.sagemaker.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	runtime.sagemaker.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	runtime.sagemaker.ap-northeast-2.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	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	runtime.sagemaker.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	runtime.sagemaker.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	runtime.sagemaker.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	runtime.sagemaker.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	runtime.sagemaker.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	runtime.sagemaker.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	runtime.sagemaker.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	runtime.sagemaker.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	runtime.sagemaker.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	runtime.sagemaker.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Amazon SageMaker quotas for new accounts might be different from the default quotas listed here. If you receive an error that you've exceeded your quota, contact customer service to request a quota increase for the resources you want to use.

On-demand and Spot instance quotas are tracked and modified separately. For example, with the default quotas, you could run up to 20 training jobs with on-demand ml.m4.xlarge instances and up to 20 training jobs with Managed Spot ml.m4.xlarge instances simultaneously. Request quota increases for on-demand and spot instances separately.

Amazon SageMaker Notebooks

Resource	Default
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

Resource	Default
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
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
Number of concurrent hyperparameter tuning jobs	100
Number of hyperparameters that can be searched (every possible value in a categorical hyperparameter counts against this quota)	20
Number of metrics defined per hyperparameter tuning job	20

Resource	Default
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 Processing

Resource	Default
ml.c4.2xlarge	4
ml.c4.4xlarge	4
ml.c4.8xlarge	4
ml.c4.xlarge	4
ml.c5.18xlarge	4
ml.c5.2xlarge	4
ml.c5.4xlarge	4
ml.c5.9xlarge	4
ml.c5.xlarge	4
ml.m4.10xlarge	4
ml.m4.16xlarge	4
ml.m4.2xlarge	4
ml.m4.4xlarge	4
ml.m4.xlarge	4
ml.m5.12xlarge	4
ml.m5.24xlarge	4
ml.m5.2xlarge	4
ml.m5.4xlarge	10
ml.m5.large	4
ml.m5.xlarge	65
ml.p2.16xlarge	4
ml.p2.8xlarge	4
ml.p2.xlarge	4
ml.p3.16xlarge	4
ml.p3.2large	4

Resource	Default
ml.p3.8xlarge	4
ml.r5.12xlarge	20
ml.r5.16xlarge	20
ml.r5.24xlarge	20
ml.r5.2xlarge	20
ml.r5.4xlarge	20
ml.r5.8xlarge	20
ml.r5.large	20
ml.r5.xlarge	20
ml.t3.2xlarge	4
ml.t3.large	4
ml.t3.medium	50
ml.t3.xlarge	4

Amazon SageMaker Training and Managed Spot Training

Resource	Default
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

Resource	Default
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
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
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
ml.m5.12xlarge instances	3
ml.m5.24xlarge instances	2
ml.m5d.large instances	20
ml.m5d.xlarge instances	20
ml.m5d.2xlarge instances	20
ml.m5d.4xlarge instances	10
ml.m5d.12xlarge instances	3
ml.m5d.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.c5d.large instances	20
ml.c5d.xlarge instances	20
ml.c5d.2xlarge instances	20
ml.c5d.4xlarge instances	5
ml.c5d.9xlarge instances	5
ml.c5d.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

Resource	Default
ml.g4dn.xlarge instances	2
ml.g4dn.2xlarge instances	2
ml.g4dn.4xlarge instances	2
ml.g4dn.8xlarge instances	2
ml.g4dn.12xlarge instances	2
ml.g4dn.16xlarge instances	2
ml.r5.large instances	5
ml.r5.xlarge instances	5
ml.r5.2xlarge instances	4
ml.r5.4xlarge instances	4
ml.r5.12xlarge instances	3
ml.r5.24xlarge instances	3
ml.r5d.large instances	5
ml.r5d.xlarge instances	5
ml.r5d.2xlarge instances	4
ml.r5d.4xlarge instances	4
ml.r5d.12xlarge instances	3
ml.r5d.24xlarge instances	3
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
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

Resource	Default
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
Concurrent labeling jobs	20
Dataset objects per labeling job	100,000

AWS Secrets Manager Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	secretsmanager.ap-east-1.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	
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	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	secretsmanager.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	secretsmanager.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	secretsmanager.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	secretsmanager.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	secretsmanager.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	secretsmanager.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	secretsmanager.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	secretsmanager.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	secretsmanager.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	secretsmanager.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	secretsmanager.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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	10240 bytes
Maximum length of a resource-based policy - JSON text	20480 bytes

AWS Security Hub Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	securityhub.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	securityhub.ap-east-1.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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	securityhub.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	securityhub.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	securityhub.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	securityhub.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	securityhub.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	securityhub.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	securityhub.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS Security Token Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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*.

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sts.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sts.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	sts.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	sts.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	sts.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	sts.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	sts.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	sts.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

AWS Server Migration Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	sms.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sms.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sms.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	sms.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	sms.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	sms.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	sms.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	sms.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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 quota increase.	90 days

Service Quotas Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

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

Service Quotas

None of the quotas for this service can be increased. The Service Quotas console provides information about the quotas for the service. Along with viewing the default quotas, you can use the Service Quotas console to [request quota increases](#) for adjustable quotas.

AWS Serverless Application Repository Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

AWS General Reference Reference guide
Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	serverlessrepo.ap-east-1.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	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	serverlessrepo.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	serverlessrepo.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	serverlessrepo.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	serverlessrepo.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	serverlessrepo.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	serverlessrepo.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	serverlessrepo.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	serverlessrepo.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	serverlessrepo.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	serverlessrepo.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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](#).

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Public applications (per AWS account per AWS Region)	100
Free Amazon S3 storage for code packages (per AWS account per AWS Region)	5 GB
Application policy length	6,144 characters

For more information, see [AWS Serverless Application Repository Quotas](#) in the *AWS Serverless Application Repository Developer Guide*.

AWS Service Catalog Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	servicecatalog.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	servicecatalog.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	servicecatalog.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	servicecatalog.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	servicecatalog.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America	sa-east-1	servicecatalog.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Sao Paulo)				
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	servicecatalog.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
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
Stacks	200 (AWS CloudFormation quota)

AWS Shield Advanced Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Service Quotas

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 quotas, contact the [AWS Support Center](#).

Amazon Simple Email Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

API Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	email.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US East (N. Virginia) (FIPS)	us-east-1	email-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	email.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon) (FIPS)	us-west-2	email-fips.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	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	email.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	email.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

SMTP Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	email-smtp.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	SMTP	
US East (N. Virginia) (FIPS)	us-east-1	email-smtp-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	SMTP	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	email-smtp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	SMTP	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US West (Oregon) (FIPS)	us-west-2	email-smtp-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	SMTP	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	email-smtp.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	SMTP	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	email-smtp.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	SMTP	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	email-smtp.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	SMTP	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	email-smtp.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	SMTP	

Email Receiving Endpoints

Amazon SES doesn't support email receiving in the following Regions: Asia Pacific (Mumbai), Asia Pacific (Sydney), and Europe (Frankfurt).

Region Name	Region	Receiving Endpoint		
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	inbound-smtp.us-east-1.amazonaws.com		
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	inbound-smtp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com		
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	inbound-smtp.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com		

Service Quotas

The following are the default quotas for Amazon SES in the sandbox environment.

Resource	Default
Daily sending quota	200 messages per 24-hour period.
Maximum send rate	1 email per second. Note 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, see [Quotas in Amazon SES](#) in the *Amazon Simple Email Service Developer Guide*.

Amazon Simple Notification Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sns.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sns.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	sns.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	sns.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	sns.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	sns.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

The following quotas 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

To request an increase, submit an [SNS Quota Increase case](#).

Note

The delivery rate for email messages has a quota of 10 messages per second. This quota can't be increased.

Resource	Default
Topics	100,000 per account
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 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

The following quotas throttle the rate at which you can issue Amazon SNS API requests.

Hard

The following quotas cannot be increased.

API	Transactions per Second
ListEndpointsByPlatformApplication	30
ListTopics	30
ListPlatformApplications	15
ListSubscriptions	30
ListSubscriptionsByTopic	30
Subscribe	100
Unsubscribe	100

Soft

The following quotas vary by AWS Region.

Publish API Throttling

API	AWS Regions	Transactions per Second
Publish	US East (N. Virginia) Region	30,000
	Europe (Ireland) Region	9,000
	US West (Oregon) Region	
	Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region	1,500
	Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region	
	Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region	
	Europe (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	
	Europe (London) Region	
	Europe (Paris) Region	
	South America (São Paulo) Region	
	US East (Ohio) Region	

Other API Throttling

APIs	AWS Regions	Transactions per Second
CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut	US East (N. Virginia) Region	3,000
ConfirmSubscription	Europe (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	Europe (Frankfurt) Region	
DeleteTopic	US West (N. California) Region	

APIs	AWS Regions	Transactions per Second
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	
ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut	China (Ningxia) Region	
OptInPhoneNumber	Europe (London) Region	
SetEndpointAttributes	Europe (Paris) Region	
SetPlatformApplicationAttributes	South America (São Paulo) Region	
SetSMSAttributes	US East (Ohio) Region	
SetSubscriptionAttributes		
SetTopicAttributes		

Amazon Simple Queue Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sqs.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sqs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	sqs.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	sqs.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	sqs.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	sqs.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) 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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
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
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
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	eu-central-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	eu-west-1.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	eu-west-2.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	eu-west-3.queue.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS
Europe (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

Service Quotas

For more information, see [Amazon SQS Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Simple Queue Service Developer Guide* and the "Quotas and Restrictions" section of the [Amazon SQS FAQs](#).

Amazon Simple Storage Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Amazon S3 Endpoints

When you use the REST API to send requests to the endpoints shown in the table below, 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	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.us-east-2.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.us-east-2.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.us-east-2.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.us-east-2.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.us-east-2.amazonaws.com** 	us-east-2	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 4 only
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com s3.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.us-east-1.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.us-east-1.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.us-east-1.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.us-east-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.us-east-1.amazonaws.com** 	us-east-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com 	us-west-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.dualstack.us-west-1.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.us-west-1.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.us-west-1.amazonaws.com** <p>Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.us-west-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.us-west-1.amazonaws.com** 			
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<p>Standard endpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.us-west-2.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.us-west-2.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.us-west-2.amazonaws.com** <p>Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.us-west-2.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.us-west-2.amazonaws.com** 	us-west-2	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)***	ap-east-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com** <i>account-id</i>.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com** 	ap-east-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com** <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com** 	ap-south-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)****	ap-northeast-3	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com** 	ap-northeast-3	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com** 	ap-northeast-2	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com** 	ap-southeast-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com** 	ap-southeast-2	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com** 	ap-northeast-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com** 	ca-central-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	<p>Valid endpoint name for this Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn <p>Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com 	cn-north-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	<p>Valid endpoint name for this Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn <p>Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com 	cn-northwest-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	<p>Standard endpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com** <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com** <p>Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com** 	eu-central-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com** <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com** 	EU or eu-west-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com** <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com** 	eu-west-2	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com** 	eu-west-3	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com <i>account-id</i>.s3-control.dualstack.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com** 	eu-north-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Version 4 only

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Location Constraint	Protocol	Signature Version(s) Support
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com** 	sa-east-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 2 and 4
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	Standard endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3.me-south-1.amazonaws.com s3.dualstack.me-south-1.amazonaws.com** account-id.s3-control.me-south-1.amazonaws.com account-id.s3-control.dualstack.me-south-1.amazonaws.com** Amazon S3 Access Points endpoints (HTTPS only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s3-accesspoint.me-south-1.amazonaws.com s3-accesspoint.dualstack.me-south-1.amazonaws.com** 	me-south-1	HTTP and HTTPS	Versions 4 only

**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.

When using the preceding endpoints the following additional considerations apply:

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

- The s3-accesspoint endpoints are used only to make requests through Amazon S3 Access Points. For more information, see [Working with Amazon S3 Access Points](#).
- 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 S3 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.

We recommend that you always use the standard website endpoints that are listed first in the table below. However, the table below provides legacy endpoints for reference.

Note

The website endpoints do not support HTTPS or Amazon S3 Access Points.

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

Region Name	Website Endpoint	Route 53 Hosted Zone ID
Canada (Central)	s3-website.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	Z1QDHH18159H29
China (Ningxia)	s3-website.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	Not supported
Europe (Frankfurt)	s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	Z21DNDUVLTQW6Q
Europe (Ireland)	s3-website-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	Z1BKCTXD74EZPE
Europe (London)	s3-website.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	Z3GKZC51ZF0DB4
Europe (Paris)	s3-website.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	Z3R1K369G5AVDG
Europe (Stockholm)	s3-website.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	Z3BAZG2TWCNX0D
South America (São Paulo)	s3-website-sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	Z7KQH4QJS55SO
Middle East (Bahrain)	s3-website.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	Z1MPMWCPA7YB62

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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	Notes
Buckets	100 per account	By default, you can create up to 100 buckets per AWS account. However, you can request a quota increase of up to 1,000 buckets per AWS account.
Replication transfer rate	1 Gbps	The maximum S3 Replication Time Control transfer rate that you can replicate from the source Region per AWS account.

Amazon Simple Workflow Service Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	swf.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	swf.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	swf.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	swf.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	swf.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	swf.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

For more information, see [Amazon SWF Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Simple Workflow Service Developer Guide*.

Amazon SimpleDB Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sdb.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	sdb.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP and HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Domains	250

For more information, see [Amazon SimpleDB Quotas](#) in the *Amazon SimpleDB Developer Guide*.

AWS Single Sign-On Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	sso.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	sso.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	sso.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	sso.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

AWS Snowball Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

AWS Snowball is available in the following AWS Regions. While Snowball devices are available in the Asia Pacific (Mumbai) 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		

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	snowball.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com		
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	snowball.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com		
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	snowball.ap-northeast-2.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		
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	snowball.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com		
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	snowball.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn		
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	snowball.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com		
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	snowball.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com		
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	snowball.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com		
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	snowball.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com		
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	snowball.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com		

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	snowball.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com		
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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](#).

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	Comments
Snowball	1	To increase this quota, contact AWS Support.

AWS Step Functions Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	states.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	states.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	states.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	states.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	states.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	states.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	states.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	us-gov-west-1	states.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

For more information, see [AWS Step Functions Quotas](#) in the *AWS Step Functions Developer Guide*.

AWS Storage Gateway Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

AWS Storage Gateway

For AWS Regions that Hardware Appliance is supported in, see [AWS Storage Gateway Hardware Appliance Regions \(p. 364\)](#).

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	storagegateway.ap-east-1.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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	storagegateway.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	storagegateway.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	storagegateway.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	storagegateway.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	storagegateway.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	storagegateway.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	storagegateway.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	storagegateway.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	storagegateway.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

For information about using AWS Storage Gateway in the China Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

AWS Storage Gateway Hardware Appliance Regions

The AWS Storage Gateway Hardware Appliance is available for purchase in the US 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)
- Europe (Ireland)
- Europe (London)
- Europe (Paris)
- Europe (Frankfurt)
- Europe (Stockholm)

Service Quotas

For more information, see [AWS Storage Gateway Quotas](#) in the *AWS Storage Gateway User Guide*.

AWS Support Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

AWS Systems Manager Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Note

In addition to the `ssm.*` endpoints listed below, your managed instances must also allow HTTPS (port 443) outbound traffic to the following endpoints:

- `ec2messages.*`
- `ssmmessages.*`

For more information about these endpoints, see [Reference: ec2messages, ssmessages, and Other API Calls](#) in the *AWS Systems Manager User Guide*.

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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ssm.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ssm.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	ssm.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	ssm.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ssm.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	ssm.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao 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-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) 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](#).

Service Quotas

Capability	Resource	Default
Automation	Concurrently running automations	25 Each AWS account can run a maximum of 25 automation executions at one time. Concurrent executions greater than 25 are automatically added to an execution queue.
Automation	Concurrently running child automations	75

Capability	Resource	Default
		Each AWS account can run a maximum of 75 child automations. Child automation executions are initiated from a parent automation execution. This quota is a cumulative total of child automation executions. Current child automation executions over the default quota of 75 are automatically added to an execution queue.
Automation	Additional automation executions that can be queued	1,000
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 run the automation by using a service role (or assume role).
Automation	executeScript action run time	10 minutes Each executeScript action can run up to a maximum duration of 10 minutes.
Automation	Number of Automation document (playbook) attachments	Five attachments. Each document can have up to five attachments.
Automation	Automation document (playbook) attachment size	256 MB Each attachment can be up to 256 MB.
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

Capability	Resource	Default
Managed Instances - Hybrid Environment	Total number of registered on-premises servers and virtual machines (VMs) in a hybrid environment	<p>Standard instances: 1,000 (per account per Region)</p> <p>Advanced instances: Advanced instances are available on a pay-per-use basis. Advanced instances also enable you to connect to your hybrid machines by using AWS Systems Manager Session Manager. For more information about activating on-premises instances for use in your hybrid environment, see Create a Managed-Instance Activation in the <i>AWS Systems Manager User Guide</i>. For more information about enabling advanced instances, see Using the Advanced-Instances Tier.</p>
Inventory	Inventory data collected per instance per call	<p>1 MB</p> <p>This maximum adequately supports most inventory collection scenarios. When this quota is reached, no new inventory data is collected for the instance. Inventory data previously collected is stored until the expiration.</p>
Inventory	Inventory data collected per instance per day	<p>5 MB</p> <p>When this quota is reached, no new inventory data is collected for the instance. Inventory data previously collected is stored until the expiration.</p>
Inventory	Custom inventory types	<p>20</p> <p>You can add up to 20 custom inventory types.</p>
Inventory	Custom inventory type size	<p>200 KB</p> <p>This is the maximum size of the type, not the inventory collected.</p>

Capability	Resource	Default
Inventory	Custom inventory type attributes	50 This is the maximum number of attributes within the custom inventory type.
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, Recording Amazon EC2 managed instance inventory 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

Capability	Resource	Default
OpsCenter	Maximum number of related resources you can specify per OpsItem	100
OpsCenter	Maximum number of related OpsItems you can specify per OpsItem	10
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 About Systems Manager Advanced Parameters 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 Increasing Parameter Store Throughput 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
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 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.
State Manager	State Manager association versions	1,000 You can created a maximum of 1,000 versions of a State Manager association.

Amazon Textract Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (N. California)	us-west-1	textract.us-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	textract.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	textract.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	textract.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	textract.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	textract.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Transactions per second per account for synchronous operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AnalyzeDocument• DetectDocumentText	In each Region that Amazon Textract supports – 1
Transactions per second per account for all start (asynchronous) operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• StartDocumentAnalysis• StartDocumentTextDetection	In each Region that Amazon Textract supports – 2

Resource	Default
Transactions per second per account for all get (asynchronous) operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GetDocumentAnalysis • GetDocumentTextDetection 	In each Region that Amazon Textract supports – 5
Maximum number of asynchronous jobs per account that can simultaneously exist	In each Region that Amazon Textract supports – 10

For more information, see [Amazon Textract Quotas](#).

Amazon Transcribe Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	transcribe.ap-east-1.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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	transcribe.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	transcribe.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	cn.transcribe.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	cn.transcribe.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	transcribe.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	transcribe.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	transcribe.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	transcribe.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	transcribe.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	transcribe.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	transcribe.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	transcribestreaming.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Number of concurrent transcription jobs	100
Total number of vocabularies per account	100
Number of pending vocabularies	2
Transactions per second, <code>StartTranscriptionJob</code> operation	1
Transactions per second, <code>GetTranscriptionJob</code> operation	3
Transactions per second, <code>ListTranscriptionJobs</code> operation	3
Transactions per second, <code>CreateVocabulary</code> and <code>UpdateVocabulary</code> operations	1

Resource	Default
Transactions per second, DeleteVocabulary operation	1
Transactions per second, GetVocabulary operation	3
Transactions per second, ListVocabularies operation	3
Transactions per second, StartStreamTranscription operation	1

For more information, see [Guidelines and Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide*.

Amazon Transcribe Medical Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Amazon Transcribe Medical

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	transcribestreaming.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	transcribestreaming.us-east-2.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
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	transcribestreaming.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Number of concurrent streams	10
Transactions per second, StartMedicalStreamTranscription operation	1

AWS Transfer for SFTP Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	transfer.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	transfer.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	transfer.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	transfer.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	transfer.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	transfer.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	transfer.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	Comments
Servers per customer	10	
Simultaneous sessions per server	10,000	
Users per server	10,000	This quota applies to service managed servers only.
SSH keys per user	10	This quota applies to service managed servers only.
Maximum file size	5 TiB	

Amazon Translate Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (N. California)	us-west-1	translate.us-west-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 (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	translate.ap-east-1.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 (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	translate.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	translate.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	translate.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	translate.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	translate.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	translate.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	translate.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	translate.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	translate.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
		translate-fips.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default	
Bytes per 10 seconds per language pair	10,000	
Transactions per second per language pair	20	

For more information, see [Guidelines and Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Translate Developer Guide*.

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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 (Oregon)	us-west-2	ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Asia Pacific	ap-east-1	ec2.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
(Hong Kong)				
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	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	ec2.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1	ec2.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	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 Regions, see:

- [China \(Beijing\) Region Endpoints](#)
- [China \(Ningxia\) Region Endpoints](#)

Service Quotas

Amazon VPC

Unless otherwise noted, you can [submit a request](#) to increase these quotas.

Resource	Default	Comments
VPCs and Subnets		
VPCs per Region	5	Increasing this quota increases the quota on Internet gateways per Region by the same amount.
Subnets per VPC	200	-
IPv4 CIDR blocks per VPC	5	This quota is made up of the primary CIDR block plus 4 secondary CIDR blocks.
IPv6 CIDR blocks per VPC	1	This quota cannot be increased.
Elastic IP Addresses		
Elastic IP addresses per Region for EC2-VPC	5	This is the quota for the number of Elastic IP addresses for use in EC2-VPC. For Elastic IP addresses for EC2-Classic, see Service Quotas (p. 134) .
Gateways		
Customer gateways per Region	50	To increase this quota, contact AWS Support.
Egress-only Internet gateways per Region	5	This quota is directly correlated with the quota on VPCs per Region. To increase this quota, increase the quota on

Resource	Default	Comments
		VPCs per Region. Only one egress-only Internet gateway can be attached to a VPC at a time.
Internet gateways per Region	5	This quota is directly correlated with the quota on VPCs per Region. To increase this quota, increase the quota 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 quota.
Virtual private gateways per Region	5	Only one virtual private gateway can be attached to a VPC at a time.
Network ACLs		
Network ACLs per VPC	200	You can associate one network ACL to one or more subnets in a VPC. This quota is not the same as the number of rules per network ACL.
Rules per network ACL	20	<p>This is the one-way quota for a single network ACL, where the quota for ingress rules is 20, and the quota for egress rules is 20. This quota 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 quota can be increased up to a maximum of 40; however, network performance may be impacted.</p>
Network Interfaces		
Network interfaces per instance	-	This quota varies by instance type. For more information, see IP Addresses Per ENI Per Instance Type .
Network interfaces per Region	5000	-
Route Tables		
Route tables per VPC	200	This quota includes the main route table.
Routes per route table (non-propagated routes)	50	<p>You can increase this quota up to a maximum of 1000; however, network performance might be impacted. This quota 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 quota cannot be increased. If you require more than 100 prefixes, advertise a default route.
Security Groups		

Resource	Default	Comments
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 quota 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 quota change applies to both inbound and outbound rules. This quota multiplied by the quota for security groups per network interface cannot exceed 1000. For example, if you increase this quota to 100, we decrease the quota for your number of security groups per network interface to 10.</p>
Security groups per network interface	5	To increase or decrease this quota, contact AWS Support. The maximum is 16. The quota for security groups per network interface multiplied by the quota for rules per security group cannot exceed 1000. For example, if you increase this quota to 10, we decrease the quota for your number of rules per security group to 100.
Transit Gateways		
Total number of transit gateway attachments per transit gateway:	5	-
Number of transit gateway attachments per VPC:	5	This quota cannot be increased.
Number of transit gateways per Region per account	5	-
Number of transit gateway route tables per transit gateway	20	
Number of static routes per transit gateway route table	10,000	For VPC route table quotas, see Amazon VPC Quotas in the <i>Amazon VPC User Guide</i> .
Total number of transit gateway attachments per Region per account	5,000	-
Maximum number of incoming prefixes for a BGP session on an IPSec VPN attachment	100	

Resource	Default	Comments
Maximum bandwidth (burst) per Availability Zone per VPC connection	50 Gbps	
Maximum bandwidth per VPN connection	1.25 Gbps	This quota cannot be increased. You can use ECMP to get higher VPN bandwidth by aggregating multiple VPN connections.
Number of AWS Direct Connect gateways per transit gateway	20	This quota cannot be increased.
Transit gateways per AWS Direct Connect gateway	3	This quota cannot be increased.
VPC Endpoints		
Gateway VPC endpoints per Region	20	You cannot have more than 255 gateway endpoints per VPC.
Interface VPC endpoints per VPC	20	To increase this quota, contact AWS Support.
VPC Peering Connections		
Active VPC peering connections per VPC	50	The maximum quota 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 quota 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)	-
VPC Sharing		
Number of unique accounts with which you can share a VPC	100	This is the quota for the number of distinct participant accounts that subnets in a VPC can be shared with. This is a per VPC quota and applies across all the subnets shared in a VPC. AWS recommends that you paginate your <code>DescribeSecurityGroups</code> and <code>DescribeNetworkInterfaces</code> API calls before requesting an increase for this quota. To increase this quota, contact AWS Support.
Number of subnets that you can share with an account	100	This is the quota for maximum number of subnets that can be shared with an AWS account. AWS recommends that you paginate your <code>DescribeSecurityGroups</code> and <code>DescribeSubnets</code> API calls before requesting an increase for this quota. To increase this quota contact AWS Support.
VPN Connections		

Resource	Default	Comments
VPN connections per Region	50	-
VPN connections per VPC (per virtual private gateway)	10	-

For Transit Gateway Network Manager quotas, see [Network Manager Quotas](#) in *Amazon VPC Transit Gateways*.

For more information, see [Amazon VPC Quotas](#) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

Amazon VPC DNS

For more information, see [DNS Quotas](#) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

AWS WAF Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
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	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	waf.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	waf-regional.ap-south-1.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	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	waf-regional.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	waf-regional.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	waf-regional.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	waf-regional.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	waf-regional.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	waf-regional.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	waf-regional.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	waf-regional.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

AWS WAF has default quotas on the number of entities per account. You can request an increase in these quotas.

Resource	Default
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 quota applies only to AWS WAF on an Application Load Balancer. Requests per Second (RPS) quotas for AWS WAF on CloudFront are the same as the RPS quotas support by CloudFront described in [the Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide](#).

The following quotas on AWS WAF entities can't be changed.

Resource	Default
Rule groups per web ACL	2: 1 customer-created rule group and 1 AWS Marketplace rule group
Rules per web ACL	10
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 quotas are the same for all Regions in which AWS WAF is available. Each Region is subject to these quotas individually. That is, the quotas are not cumulative across regions.

Amazon WorkDocs Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	workdocs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Amazon WorkLink Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	worklink.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS

Amazon WorkMail Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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
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
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	Amazon WorkMail SDK	https://workmail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com

Region Name	Region	Service	Endpoint
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	Autodiscover	autodiscover-service.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	Exchange Web Service	ews.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	Exchange Active Sync	mobile.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	MAPI Proxy	outlook.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	IMAPS	imap.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	SMTP via TLS (port 465)	smtp.mail.eu-west-1.awsapps.com

Service Quotas

For more information, see [Amazon WorkMail Quotas](#).

Amazon WorkSpaces Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

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	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	workspaces.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	workspaces.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	workspaces.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	workspaces.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	workspaces.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	workspaces.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
AWS GovCloud (US-West)	us-gov-west-1	workspaces.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
WorkSpaces per Region	1
Graphics WorkSpaces per Region	0
GraphicsPro WorkSpaces per Region	0
Images per Region	5
IP access control groups per Region	100
Rules per IP access control group	10
IP access control groups per directory	5

AWS X-Ray Endpoints and Quotas

The following are the service endpoints and service quotas for this service. To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For more information, see [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#). Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account. For more information, see [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#).

Service Endpoints

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	xray.us-east-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
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	
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	xray.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	xray.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTPS	
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	xray.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1	xray.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Region Name	Region	Endpoint	Protocol	
Europe (London)	eu-west-2	xray.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3	xray.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	xray.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	xray.me-south-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	
South America (Sao Paulo)	sa-east-1	xray.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	

Service Quotas

Resource	Default
Trace and service graph retention	30 days
Segment document size	64kB
Indexed annotations per trace	50
Custom sampling rules per Region	25

AWS Resources

The following pages provide information that helps you work with AWS resources.

Contents

- [AWS Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#)
- [Managing AWS Regions \(p. 398\)](#)
- [AWS Service Quotas \(p. 400\)](#)
- [Tagging AWS Resources \(p. 401\)](#)
- [Amazon Resource Names \(ARNs\) \(p. 401\)](#)

AWS Service Endpoints

To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. An *endpoint* is the URL of the entry point for an AWS web service. The AWS SDKs and the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) automatically use the default endpoint for each service in an AWS Region. But you can specify an alternate endpoint for your API requests.

If a service supports Regions, the resources in each Region are independent of similar resources in other Regions. For example, you can create an Amazon EC2 instance or an Amazon SQS queue in one Region. When you do, the instance or queue is independent of instances or queues in all other Regions.

Contents

- [Regional Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#)
- [View the Service Endpoints \(p. 397\)](#)
- [FIPS Endpoints \(p. 398\)](#)
- [Learn More About Regions and Endpoints \(p. 398\)](#)

Regional Endpoints

Most Amazon Web Services offer a Regional endpoint that you can use to make your requests. The general syntax of a Regional endpoint is as follows.

```
protocol://service-code.region-code.amazonaws.com
```

For example, `https://dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com` is the endpoint for the Amazon DynamoDB service in the US West (Oregon) Region.

The following table lists the name and code of each Region.

Name	Code
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2

Name	Code
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1
US West (N. California)	us-west-1
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1
Europe (London)	eu-west-2
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1

Some services, such as IAM, do not support Regions. Thus, the endpoints for those services do not include a Region. Other services, such as Amazon EC2, support Regions but let you specify an endpoint that does not include a Region, such as `https://ec2.amazonaws.com`. When you use an endpoint with no Region, AWS routes the Amazon EC2 request to US East (N. Virginia) (us-east-1), which is the default Region for API calls.

View the Service Endpoints

You can view the AWS service endpoints using the following options:

- Open [Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 18\)](#), search for the service name, and click the link to open the page for that service. To view the supported endpoints for all AWS services in the documentation without switching pages, view the information in the [Service Endpoints and Quotas](#) page in the PDF instead.
- To programmatically check for service availability using the SDK for Java, see [Checking for Service Availability in an AWS Region](#) in the *AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide*.
- To programmatically view Region and service information using Systems Manager, see [Calling AWS Service, Region, and Endpoint Public Parameters](#) in the *AWS Systems Manager User Guide*. For information about how to use public parameters, see [Query for AWS Regions, Endpoints, and More Using AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store](#).
- To see the supported AWS services in each Region (without endpoints), see the [Region Table](#).

FIPS Endpoints

Some AWS services offer FIPS endpoints in selected Regions. Unlike standard AWS endpoints, FIPS endpoints use a TLS software library that complies with Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) standards. These endpoints might be required by enterprises that interact with the United States government.

To use FIPS endpoints in your requests, use the procedure in your AWS SDK for specifying a custom endpoint. For example, when using the AWS Command Line Interface, use the `endpoint-url` parameter. The following example uses the FIPS endpoint in the US West (Oregon) Region to create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master key.

```
aws kms create-key --endpoint-url https://kms-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
```

Learn More About Regions and Endpoints

You can find endpoint information from the following sources:

- To learn about enabling Regions that are disabled by default, see [Managing AWS Regions \(p. 398\)](#).
- 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](#).

Managing AWS Regions

AWS Regions introduced before March 20, 2019 are enabled by default. You can begin working in these Regions immediately. Regions introduced after March 20, 2019, such as Asia Pacific (Hong Kong) and Middle East (Bahrain), are disabled by default. You must enable these Regions before you can use them.

If a Region is disabled by default, you can use the AWS Management Console to enable and disable it. By enabling and disabling these Regions, you control whether users in your AWS account can access their resources. If a Region is enabled by default, you cannot disable it.

About AWS Regions

An *AWS Region* is a collection of AWS resources in a geographic area. Each AWS Region is isolated and independent of the other Regions. For a list of Region names and codes, see [this table \(p. 396\)](#).

The resources that you create in one Region do not exist in any other Region unless you explicitly use a replication feature offered by an AWS service. Some services, such as AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), do not have Regional resources. Others, such as Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), support cross-Region replication.

Regions provide fault tolerance, stability, and resilience, and can also reduce latency. They allow you to create redundant resources that remain available and unaffected by a Regional outage. Administrators can [enable and disable Regions \(p. 398\)](#) and use a [policy condition](#) that controls access to AWS services in a particular AWS Region.

For a table of AWS services supported in each Region (without endpoints), see the [Region Table](#).

Enabling a Region

To enable a Region that is disabled by default, 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.

For a list of Regions that are disabled by default, see [Available Regions](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide*.

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 enabled but 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*.

Important

After you disable a Region, the resources in this Region are immediately unavailable.

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**.

Describing Your Regions Using the AWS CLI

Use the [describe-regions](#) command to describe the Regions available for your account, whether they are enabled or disabled.

```
aws ec2 describe-regions --all-regions
```

If the Region is enabled by default, the output includes the following:

```
"OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
```

If the Region is not enabled, the output includes the following:

```
"OptInStatus": "not-opted-in"
```

After an opt-in Region is enabled, the output includes the following:

```
"OptInStatus": "opted-in"
```

AWS Service Quotas

Your AWS account has default quotas, formerly referred to as limits, for each AWS service. Unless otherwise noted, each quota is Region-specific. You can request increases for some quotas, and other quotas cannot be increased.

Service Quotas is an AWS service that helps you manage your quotas for over 100 AWS services, from one location. Along with looking up the quota values, you can also request a quota increase from the Service Quotas console.

[AWS Trusted Advisor](#) offers a service quotas check (in the Performance category) that displays your usage and quotas for some aspects of some services. For more information, see [Service Quotas Check Questions](#) in the Trusted Advisor FAQs.

To view your quotas

You can view your quotas using the following options:

- Open the [Service Quotas console](#). In the navigation pane, choose **AWS services** and select a service.
- Use the [list-service-quotas](#) and [list-aws-default-service-quotas](#) AWS CLI commands.
- Open the [Service Endpoints and Quotas \(p. 18\)](#) page in the documentation, search for the service name, and click the link to go to the page for that service. To view the service quotas for all AWS services in the documentation without switching pages, view the information in the [Service Endpoints and Quotas](#) page in the PDF instead.

To request a quota increase

You can request a quota increase using Service Quotas and AWS Support Center. If a service is not yet available in Service Quotas, use AWS Support Center instead. Increases are not granted immediately. It might take a couple of days for your increase to become effective.

- **(Recommended)** Open the [Service Quotas console](#). In the navigation pane, choose **AWS services**. Select a service, select a quota, and follow the directions to request a quota increase. For more information, see [Requesting a Quota Increase](#) in the *Service Quotas User Guide*.
- Use the [request-service-quota-increase](#) AWS CLI command.
- Open the [AWS Support Center](#) page, sign in if necessary, and choose **Create case**. Choose **Service limit increase**. Complete and submit the form.

Tagging AWS Resources

Tags are custom attributes to your AWS resources that make it easier to identify, organize, and search for resources. Each tag has two parts:

- A *tag key* (for example, `CostCenter`, `Environment`, or `Project`). Tag keys are case sensitive.
- An optional field known as a *tag value* (for example, `111122223333` or `Production`). Omitting the tag value is the same as using an empty string. Like tag keys, tag values are case sensitive.

You can use tags to categorize resources by purpose, owner, environment, or other criteria. For more information, see [AWS Tagging Strategies](#).

You can add, change, or remove tags one resource at a time from each resource's service console, service API, or the AWS CLI.

Tag Naming and Usage Conventions

The following basic naming and usage conventions apply to tags:

- Each resource can have a maximum of 50 tags.
- For each resource, each tag key must be unique, and each tag key can have only one value.
- The maximum tag key length is 128 Unicode characters in UTF-8.
- The maximum tag value length is 256 Unicode characters in UTF-8.
- Allowed characters can vary by AWS service. For information about what characters you can use to tag resources in a particular AWS service, see its documentation. In general, allowed characters in tags are letters, numbers, spaces representable in UTF-8, and the following characters: `.` `:` `+` `=` `@` `_` `/` `-` (hyphen).
- Tag keys and values are case sensitive. As a best practice, decide on a strategy for capitalizing tags, and consistently implement that strategy across all resource types. For example, decide whether to use `Costcenter`, `costcenter`, or `CostCenter`, and use the same convention for all tags. Avoid using similar tags with inconsistent case treatment.
- The `aws:` prefix is reserved for AWS use. You can't edit or delete a tag's key or value when the tag has a tag key with the `aws:` prefix. Tags with a tag key with the `aws:` prefix do not count against your tags per resource limit.

More Information on Tagging

This page provides general information on tagging AWS resources. For more information about tagging resources in a particular AWS service, see its documentation. The following are also good sources of information about tagging:

- For a list of services that support tagging, see the [Resource Groups Tagging API Reference](#).
- For information about Tag Editor, see [Working with Tag Editor](#) in the *AWS Resource Groups User Guide*.
- For information about using tags to control access to AWS resources, see [Control Access Using IAM Tags](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Amazon Resource Names (ARNs)

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 \(p. 402\)](#)
- [Resource ARNs \(p. 403\)](#)

ARN Format

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 *italicized* text in the example with your own information.

```
arn:partition:service:region:account-id:resource-id  
arn:partition:service:region:account-id:resource-type/resource-id  
arn:partition:service:region:account-id:resource-type:resource-id
```

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).

region

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

account-id

The ID of the AWS account that owns the resource, without the hyphens. For example, 123456789012. The ARNs for some resources don't require an account number, so this component might be omitted.

resource or *resource-type*

The content of this part of the ARN varies by service. A resource identifier can be the name or ID of the resource (for example, `user/Bob` or `instance/i-1234567890abcdef0`) or a [resource path \(p. 402\)](#). For example, some resource identifiers include a parent resource (`sub-resource-type/parent-resource/sub-resource`) or a qualifier such as a version (`resource-type:resource-name:qualifier`).

Paths in ARNs

Some resource ARNs can include a path. 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, you can specify all IAM users that have the path `product_1234` using a wildcard like this:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Development/product_1234/*
```

Similarly, 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*
```

Resource ARNs

The documentation for AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) lists the ARNs supported by each service, as well as whether the API actions support resource-level permissions. For more information, see [Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for AWS Services](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

The following resources are defined by AWS services, as documented in the *IAM User Guide*.

- [Resources Defined by Alexa for Business](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Amplify](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon API Gateway](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS App Mesh](#)
- [Resources Defined by Application Auto Scaling](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon AppStream 2.0](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS AppSync](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Artifact](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Athena](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Auto Scaling](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Backup](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Batch](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Budget Service](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Certificate Manager](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Chatbot](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Cloud Directory](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Cloud Map](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Cloud9](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS CloudFormation](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon CloudFront](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS CloudHSM](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon CloudSearch](#)

- [Resources Defined by AWS CloudTrail](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon CloudWatch](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon CloudWatch Logs](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Code Signing for Amazon FreeRTOS](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS CodeBuild](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS CodeCommit](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS CodeDeploy](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon CodeGuru Profiler](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS CodePipeline](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS CodeStar](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS CodeStar Notifications](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Cognito Identity](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Cognito Sync](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Cognito User Pools](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Comprehend](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Config](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Connect](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Cost and Usage Report](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Data Exchange](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Data Pipeline](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Database Migration Service](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS DataSync](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS DeepLens](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS DeepRacer](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Detective](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Device Farm](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Direct Connect](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Directory Service](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon DynamoDB](#)
- [Resources Defined by DynamoDB Accelerator](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon EC2](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling](#)
- [Resources Defined by EC2 Image Builder](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon EC2 Instance Connect](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Elastic Beanstalk](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon EBS](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Elastic Container Registry](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Elastic Container Service](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Elastic File System](#)
- [Resources Defined by Elastic Load Balancing](#)
- [Resources Defined by Elastic Load Balancing V2](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon EMR](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Elastic Transcoder](#)

- [Resources Defined by Amazon Elasticsearch Service](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Elemental MediaConnect](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Elemental MediaConvert](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Elemental MediaLive](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Elemental MediaPackage](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Elemental MediaPackage VOD](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Elemental MediaStore](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Elemental MediaTailor](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon EventBridge](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon EventBridge Schemas](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Firewall Manager](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Forecast](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon FreeRTOS](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon FSx](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon GameLift](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Global Accelerator](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Glue](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Ground Station](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon GuardDuty](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Health](#)
- [Resources Defined by IAM Access Analyzer](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Identity and Access Management](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS IoT](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS IoT 1-Click](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS IoT Analytics](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS IoT Events](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS IoT Greengrass](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS IoT SiteWise](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS IoT Things Graph](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Kendra](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Key Management Service](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Kinesis](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics V2](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Kinesis Video Streams](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Lambda](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Lex](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS License Manager](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Lightsail](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Machine Learning](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Managed Blockchain](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Migration Hub](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Mobile Hub](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon MQ](#)

- [Resources Defined by Amazon Neptune](#)
- [Resources Defined by Network Manager](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS OpsWorks](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Organizations](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Outposts](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Performance Insights](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Personalize](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Pinpoint](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Pinpoint Email Service](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Polly](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon QLDB](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon QuickSight](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon RDS](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon RDS IAM Authentication](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Redshift](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Rekognition](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Resource Access Manager](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Resource Groups](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS RoboMaker](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Route 53](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Route 53 Resolver](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon S3](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon S3 Glacier](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon SageMaker](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Savings Plans](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Secrets Manager](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Security Hub](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Security Token Service](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Serverless Application Repository](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Service Catalog](#)
- [Resources Defined by Service Quotas](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon SES](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Shield](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Simple Workflow Service](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon SimpleDB](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon SNS](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon SQS](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Step Functions](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Storage Gateway](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon Sumerian](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Systems Manager](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS Trusted Advisor](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS WAF](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS WAF Regional](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS WAF V2](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon WorkMail](#)

- [Resources Defined by Amazon WorkMail Message Flow](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon WorkLink](#)
- [Resources Defined by Amazon WorkSpaces](#)
- [Resources Defined by AWS X-Ray](#)

AWS IP Address Ranges

Amazon Web Services (AWS) publishes its current IP address ranges in JSON format. To view the current ranges, download the `ip-ranges.json` file. To maintain history, save successive versions of the `ip-ranges.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 \(p. 408\)](#)
- [Syntax \(p. 408\)](#)
- [Filtering the JSON File \(p. 410\)](#)
- [Implementing Egress Control \(p. 412\)](#)
- [AWS IP Address Ranges Notifications \(p. 414\)](#)
- [Release Notes \(p. 415\)](#)

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 | me-south-1 | 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. The addresses listed for API_GATEWAY are egress only. Specify AMAZON to get all IP address ranges (for example, the ranges in the EC2 subset are also in the AMAZON subset). Some IP address ranges are only in the AMAZON subset.

Type: String

Valid values: AMAZON | AMAZON_CONNECT | API_GATEWAY | 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/v3/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/v3/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*.

Release Notes

The following table describes updates to the AWS IP address ranges. We also add new Region codes with each Region launch.

Description	Release date
Added the <code>API_GATEWAY</code> service code.	September 26, 2019
Added the <code>EC2_INSTANCE_CONNECT</code> service code.	June 26, 2019
Added the <code>DYNAMODB</code> service code.	April 25, 2019
Added the <code>GLOBALACCELERATOR</code> service code.	December 20, 2018
Added the <code>AMAZON_CONNECT</code> service code.	June 20, 2018
Added the <code>CLOUD9</code> service code.	June 20, 2018
Added the <code>CODEBUILD</code> service code.	April 19, 2018
Added the <code>S3</code> service code.	February 28, 2017
Added support for IPv6 address ranges.	August 22, 2016

AWS APIs

The following pages provide information that is useful when using an AWS API.

Contents

- [Error Retries and Exponential Backoff in AWS \(p. 416\)](#)
- [Signing AWS API Requests \(p. 418\)](#)
- [AWS SDK Support for Amazon S3 Client-Side Encryption \(p. 464\)](#)

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;
}
```

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.

To learn how to create, view, and download access key IDs and secret access keys, see [Access Keys \(Access Key ID and Secret Access Key\)](#) (p. 5).

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. 3).

- **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. 3).

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. 424).
- For sample signed requests, see [Examples of the Complete Version 4 Signing Process \(Python\)](#) (p. 443).
- 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 \(p. 435\)](#).
- 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 \(p. 439\)](#).
 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 \(p. 427\)](#).
 - 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 \(p. 433\)](#).
 - 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 \(p. 435\)](#).

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

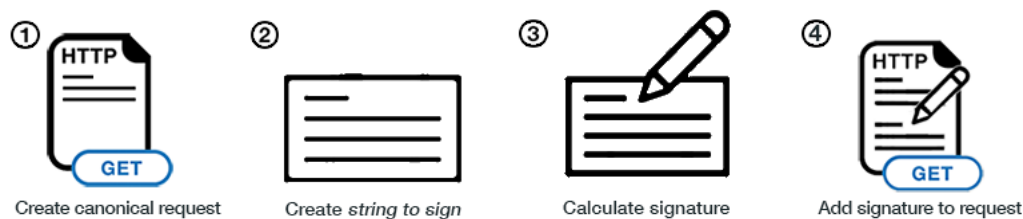
You must use lowercase characters for the Region, service name, and special termination string.

- *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 \(p. 435\)](#). 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 \(Python\) \(p. 443\)](#).

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 \(p. 427\)](#)

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 \(p. 433\)](#)

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 \(p. 435\)](#)

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 \(p. 437\)](#)

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 \(p. 440\)](#). This page shows how to derive a signing key using Java, C#, Python, Ruby, and JavaScript.
- [Examples of the Complete Version 4 Signing Process \(Python\) \(p. 443\)](#). 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 \(p. 451\)](#). 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=37ac2f4fde00b0ac9bd9eadab459b1bbec224158d66e7ae5fcadb70b2d181d02 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.
 - Double-encode any equals (=) characters in parameter values.
- 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 \(p. 433\)](#).

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 \(p. 433\)](#).

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 \(p. 427\)](#). 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 \(p. 435\)](#).

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 \(p. 427\)](#).

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 Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).
4. Append the hash of the canonical request that you created in [Task 1: Create a Canonical Request for Signature Version 4 \(p. 427\)](#). 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 \(p. 433\)](#) 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 \(p. 440\)](#).

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 \(p. 433\)](#). 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 \(p. 427\)](#).

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 \(p. 427\)](#).
- 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. 443).

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. 443).

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. 440)
- [Deriving the Signing Key with .NET \(C#\)](#) (p. 440)
- [Deriving the Signing Key with Python](#) (p. 441)
- [Deriving the Signing Key with Ruby](#) (p. 441)
- [Deriving the Signing Key with JavaScript \(Node.js\)](#) (p. 441)
- [Deriving the Signing Key with Other Languages](#) (p. 441)
- [Common Coding Mistakes](#) (p. 442)

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. 454).

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 \(Python\) \(p. 443\)](#)
- [Using POST \(Python\) \(p. 446\)](#)
- [Using GET with Authentication Information in the Query String \(Python\) \(p. 448\)](#)

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":'
request_parameters += '"Id", "AttributeType": "S"}],'
request_parameters += '"ProvisionedThroughput": {"WriteCapacityUnits":'
request_parameters += '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.parse.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, timestamp, 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 \(p. 451\)](#)
- [Example—A Simple GET Request with Parameters \(p. 451\)](#)

Each test group contains five files that you can use to validate each of the tasks described in [Signature Version 4 Signing Process \(p. 420\)](#). 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 \(p. 427\)](#), 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
e3b0c44298fc1c149afbf4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

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 \(p. 433\)](#), 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 \(p. 435\)](#), 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 \(p. 437\)](#), 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 \(p. 454\)](#)
- [Troubleshooting AWS Signature Version 4 Credential Scope Errors \(p. 455\)](#)
- [Troubleshooting AWS Signature Version 4 Key Signing Errors \(p. 456\)](#)

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 \(p. 451\)](#).

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>
</ErrorResponse>
```

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>
  </Error>
</ErrorResponse>
```

```
<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 \(p. 440\)](#).

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 \(p. 420\)](#).

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
- Europe (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 Service Endpoints \(p. 396\)](#).

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&SignatureVer
```


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 \(p. 459\)](#), 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/?Action=DescribeJobFlows&SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256&SignatureVersion=2&AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE&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 \(p. 463\)](#).

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 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++
Amazon S3 client-side encryption	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
AWS KMS-managed master keys	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 used for decrypting in range GETs)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

For more details on Authenticated and Encryption-only modes, see the [Amazon S3 Client-Side Authenticated Encryption](#) blog post.

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 *italics*

Example:

```
aws ec2 register-image --image-location my-s3-bucket/image.manifest.xml
```


AWS Glossary

Numbers and Symbols (p. 469) | A (p. 469) | B (p. 484) | C (p. 486) | D (p. 490) | E (p. 493) | F (p. 495) | G (p. 496) | H (p. 497) | I (p. 498) | J (p. 500) | K (p. 500) | L (p. 501) | M (p. 502) | N (p. 504) | O (p. 505) | P (p. 506) | Q (p. 509) | R (p. 510) | S (p. 513) | T (p. 518) | U (p. 520) | V (p. 521) | W (p. 522) | X, Y, Z (p. 523)

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. 469) | A (p. 469) | B (p. 484) | C (p. 486) | D (p. 490) | E (p. 493) | F (p. 495) | G (p. 496) | H (p. 497) | I (p. 498) | J (p. 500) | K (p. 500) | L (p. 501) | M (p. 502) | N (p. 504) | O (p. 505) | P (p. 506) | Q (p. 509) | R (p. 510) | S (p. 513) | T (p. 518) | U (p. 520) | V (p. 521) | W (p. 522) | X, Y, Z (p. 523)

AAD

See [additional authenticated data](#).

access control list (ACL)

A document that defines who can access a particular [bucket \(p. 486\)](#) or object. Each [bucket \(p. 486\)](#) and object in [Amazon S3 \(p. 475\)](#) 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 \(p. 469\)](#) (like AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE) and a [secret access key \(p. 514\)](#) (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 \(p. 514\)](#); 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, [policies \(p. 507\)](#)) that specify who can access a particular AWS [resource \(p. 511\)](#) 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">• The owner email address and password• The control of resource (p. 511)s created under its umbrella• Payment for the AWS activity related to those resources <p>The AWS account has permission to do anything and everything with all the AWS account resources. This is in contrast to a user (p. 521), which is an entity contained within the account.</p>
account activity	<p>A webpage showing your month-to-date AWS usage and costs. The account activity page is located at https://aws.amazon.com/account-activity/.</p>
ACL	<p>See access control list (ACL).</p>
ACM	<p>See the section called "AWS Certificate Manager".</p>
ACM PCA	<p>See the section called "AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority".</p>
ACM Private CA	<p>See the section called "AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority".</p>
action	<p>An API function. Also called <i>operation</i> or <i>call</i>. The activity the principal (p. 508) 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 Amazon SQS (p. 475) with Action=ReceiveMessage.</p> <p>Amazon CloudWatch (p. 471): 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 Amazon Simple Notification Service (p. 475) notification, an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 472) policy (p. 507) execution or an Amazon EC2 (p. 472) instance (p. 499) stop/terminate action.</p>
active trusted signers	<p>A list showing each of the trusted signers you've specified and the IDs of the corresponding active key pairs that Amazon CloudFront (p. 471) 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.</p>
additional authenticated data	<p>Information that is checked for integrity but not encrypted, such as headers or other contextual metadata.</p>
administrative suspension	<p>Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 472) might suspend processes for Auto Scaling group (p. 477) 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.</p>
alarm	<p>An item that watches a single metric over a specified time period and triggers an Amazon SNS (p. 475) topic (p. 520) or an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 472) policy (p. 507) if the value of the metric crosses a threshold value over a predetermined number of time periods.</p>
allow	<p>One of two possible outcomes (the other is deny (p. 491)) when an IAM (p. 481) access policy (p. 507) 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.</p>

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 https://aws.amazon.com/api-gateway .
Amazon AppStream 2.0	A fully managed, secure service for streaming desktop applications to users without rewriting those applications. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/appstream/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/athena/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/ .
Amazon Chime	A secure, real-time, unified communications service that transforms meetings by making them more efficient and easier to conduct. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/chime/ .
Amazon Cloud Directory (Cloud Directory)	A service that provides a highly scalable directory store for your application's multihierarchical data. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/cloud-directory/ .
Amazon CloudFront	An AWS content delivery service that helps you improve the performance, reliability, and availability of your websites and applications. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch .
Amazon CloudWatch Events	A web service that enables you to deliver a timely stream of system events that describe changes in AWS resource (p. 511) s to AWS Lambda (p. 481) functions, streams in Amazon Kinesis Data Streams (p. 474) , Amazon Simple Notification Service (p. 475) topics, or built-in targets. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/cognito/ .
Amazon Connect	A service solution that offers easy, self-service configuration and enables dynamic, personal, and natural customer engagement at any scale. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/connect/ .
Amazon Corretto	A no-cost, multiplatform, production-ready distribution of the Open Java Development Kit (OpenJDK).

	See Also https://aws.amazon.com/corretto/ .
Amazon Detective	A service that collects log data from your AWS resources to analyze and identify the root cause of security findings or suspicious activities. The Detective behavior graph provides visualizations to help you to determine the nature and extent of possible security issues and conduct an efficient investigation. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/detective/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/documentdb/ .
Amazon DynamoDB	A fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/ .
Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)	A service that provides block level storage volume (p. 522)s for use with EC2 instance (p. 493)s . See Also https://aws.amazon.com/ebs .
Amazon EBS-backed AMI	A type of Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) whose instance (p. 499)s use an Amazon EBS (p. 472) volume (p. 522) as their root device. Compare this with instances launched from instance store-backed AMI (p. 499)s , which use the instance store (p. 499) 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 Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) (p. 472) and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) (p. 481) . See Also https://aws.amazon.com/ecr .
Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)	A highly scalable, fast, container (p. 488) management service that makes it easy to run, stop, and manage Docker containers on a cluster (p. 487) of EC2 instance (p. 493)s . See Also https://aws.amazon.com/ecs .
Amazon ECS service	A service for running and maintaining a specified number of task (p. 519)s (instantiations of a task definition (p. 519)) simultaneously.
Amazon EC2 VM Import Connector	See https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/vm-import .
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)	A web service that enables you to launch and manage Linux/UNIX and Windows Server instance (p. 499)s in Amazon's data centers. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/ec2 .
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling	A web service designed to launch or terminate instance (p. 499)s automatically based on user-defined policies (p. 507) , schedules, and health check (p. 497)s . See Also https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/autoscaling .

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)	<p>A file storage service for EC2 (p. 472) instance (p. 499)s. 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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/efs/.</p>
Amazon EMR (Amazon EMR)	<p>A web service that makes it easy to process large amounts of data efficiently. Amazon EMR uses Hadoop (p. 497) 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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce.</p>
Amazon Elastic Transcoder	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/elastictranscoder/.</p>
Amazon ElastiCache	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/.</p>
Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES)	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/elasticsearch-service.</p>
Amazon EventBridge	<p>A serverless event bus service that enables you to connect your applications with data from a variety of sources and routes that data to targets such as AWS Lambda. You can set up routing rules to determine where to send your data to build application architectures that react in real time to all of your data sources.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/.</p>
Amazon GameLift	<p>A managed service for deploying, operating, and scaling session-based multiplayer games.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/gamelift/.</p>
Amazon GuardDuty	<p>A continuous security monitoring service. Amazon GuardDuty can help to identify unexpected and potentially unauthorized or malicious activity in your AWS environment.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/guardduty/.</p>
Amazon Inspector	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/inspector.</p>
Amazon Kinesis	<p>A platform for streaming data on AWS. Kinesis offers services that simplify the loading and analysis of streaming data.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/.</p>
Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose	<p>A fully managed service for loading streaming data into AWS. Kinesis Data Firehose can capture and automatically load streaming data into Amazon S3 (p. 475) and Amazon Redshift (p. 475), enabling near real-time analytics with existing business intelligence tools and dashboards. Kinesis Data Firehose</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/firehose/.</p>
Amazon Kinesis Data Streams	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/streams/.</p>
Amazon Lightsail	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/lightsail/.</p>
Amazon Lumberyard	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/lumberyard/.</p>
Amazon Machine Image (AMI)	<p>An encrypted machine image stored in Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) (p. 472) or Amazon Simple Storage Service (p. 475). 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.</p>
Amazon Machine Learning	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also http://aws.amazon.com/machine-learning/.</p>
Amazon Macie	<p>A security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data in AWS.</p> <p>See Also http://aws.amazon.com/macie/.</p>
Amazon Managed Blockchain	<p>A fully managed service for creating and managing scalable blockchain networks using popular open source frameworks.</p> <p>See Also http://aws.amazon.com/managed-blockchain/.</p>
Amazon ML	<p>See Amazon Machine Learning.</p>
Amazon Mobile Analytics (Mobile Analytics)	<p>A service for collecting, visualizing, understanding, and extracting mobile app usage data at scale.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/mobileanalytics.</p>
Amazon MQ	<p>A managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ that makes it easy to set up and operate message brokers in the cloud.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-mq/.</p>
Amazon Neptune	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/neptune/.</p>
Amazon QuickSight	<p>A fast, cloud-powered business analytics service that makes it easy to build visualizations, perform analysis, and quickly get business insights from your data.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/quicksight/.</p>

Amazon Redshift	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/redshift/.</p>
Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)	<p>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.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/rds.</p>
Amazon Resource Name (ARN)	<p>A standardized way to refer to an AWS resource (p. 511). For example: <code>arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/Bob</code>.</p>
Amazon Route 53	<p>A web service you can use to create a new DNS service or to migrate your existing DNS service to the cloud.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/route53.</p>
Amazon S3	<p>See Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).</p>
Amazon S3-Backed AMI	<p>See instance store-backed AMI.</p>
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. S3 Glacier is optimized for infrequently accessed data, where a retrieval time of several hours is suitable.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/glacier/.</p>
AWS Security Hub	<p>A service that provides a comprehensive view of the security state of your AWS resources. Security Hub collects security data from AWS accounts and services and helps you analyze your security trends to identify and prioritize the security issues across your AWS environment.</p> <p>See Also https://aws.amazon.com/security-hub/.</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 https://aws.amazon.com/ses.</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 https://aws.amazon.com/sns.</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 https://aws.amazon.com/sqs.</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 https://aws.amazon.com/s3.</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 https://aws.amazon.com/swf/.</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>

	See Also https://aws.amazon.com/sumerian/ .
Amazon Textract	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/textract/ .
Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)	A web service for provisioning a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS resource (p. 511) s in a virtual network that you define. You control your virtual networking environment, including selection of your own IP address range, creation of subnet (p. 518) s, and configuration of route table (p. 512) s and network gateways. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/vpc .
Amazon VPC	See Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) .
Amazon Web Services (AWS)	An infrastructure web services platform in the cloud for companies of all sizes. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/what-is-cloud-computing/ .
Amazon WorkDocs	A managed, secure enterprise document storage and sharing service with administrative controls and feedback capabilities. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/workdocs/ .
Amazon WorkLink	A cloud-based service that provides secure access to internal websites and web apps from mobile devices. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/worklink/ .
Amazon WorkMail	A managed, secure business email and calendar service with support for existing desktop and mobile email clients. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/workmail/ .
Amazon WorkSpaces	A managed, secure desktop computing service for provisioning cloud-based desktops and providing users access to documents, applications, and resource (p. 511) s from supported devices. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/workspaces/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/workspaces/applicationmanager .
AMI	See Amazon Machine Image (AMI) .
analysis scheme	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : Language-specific text analysis options that are applied to a text field to control stemming and configure stopwords and synonyms.
application	AWS Elastic Beanstalk (p. 480) : A logical collection of components, including environments, versions, and environment configurations. An application is conceptually similar to a folder. AWS CodeDeploy (p. 479) : 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 https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ .

Application Billing	The location where your customers manage the Amazon DevPay products they've purchased. The web address is http://www.amazon.com/dp-applications .
application revision	AWS CodeDeploy (p. 479) : An archive file containing source content—such as source code, webpages, executable files, and deployment scripts—along with an application specification file (p. 477) . Revisions are stored in Amazon S3 (p. 475) bucket (p. 486)s or GitHub (p. 497) 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	AWS CodeDeploy (p. 479) : 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	AWS Elastic Beanstalk (p. 480) : A specific, labeled iteration of an application that represents a functionally consistent set of deployable application code. A version points to an Amazon S3 (p. 475) object (a JAVA WAR file) that contains the application code.
AppSpec file	See application specification file .
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 Amazon Resource Name (ARN) .
artifact	AWS CodePipeline (p. 479) : A copy of the files or changes that will be worked upon by the pipeline.
asymmetric encryption	Encryption (p. 494) that uses both a public key and a private key.
asynchronous bounce	A type of bounce (p. 485) that occurs when a receiver (p. 510) 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 the section called “Aurora” .
authenticated encryption	Encryption (p. 494) 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 EC2 instance (p. 493)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 Region (p. 510) 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 Amazon Web Services (AWS) .
AWS Application Discovery Service	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2016/04/aws-application-discovery-service/ .
AWS AppSync	An enterprise level, fully managed GraphQL service with real-time data synchronization and offline programming features. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/appsync/ .
AWS Auto Scaling	A fully managed service that enables you to quickly discover the scalable AWS resources that are part of your application and configure dynamic scaling. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/backup/ .
AWS Billing and Cost Management	The AWS Cloud computing model in which you pay for services on demand and use as much or as little as you need. While resource (p. 511) s 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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/billing/new-user-faqs/ .
AWS Blockchain Templates	A service for creating and deploying open-source blockchain frameworks on AWS, such as Ethereum and Hyperledger Fabric. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/blockchain/templates/ .
AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)	A web service for provisioning, managing, and deploying Secure Sockets Layer/ Transport Layer Security (p. 520) (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with AWS services. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/ .
AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority (ACM PCA)	A hosted private certificate authority service for issuing and revoking private digital certificate (p. 487) s. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/private-certificate-authority/ .
AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)	An open-source software development framework for defining your cloud infrastructure in code and provisioning it through AWS CloudFormation. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/cdk/ .
AWS Cloud Map	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/cloud-map .
AWS Cloud9	A cloud-based integrated development environment (IDE) that you use to write, run, and debug code. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/cloud9/ .
AWS CloudFormation	A service for writing or changing templates that create and delete related AWS resource (p. 511) s together as a unit.

	See Also https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation .
AWS CloudHSM	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/ .
AWS CloudTrail	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/ .
AWS CodeBuild	A fully managed continuous integration service that compiles source code, runs tests, and produces software packages that are ready to deploy. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/codebuild .
AWS CodeCommit	A fully managed source control service that makes it easy for companies to host secure and highly scalable private Git repositories. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/codecommit .
AWS CodeDeploy	A service that automates code deployments to any instance, including EC2 instance (p. 493)s and instance (p. 499)s running on-premises. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/codedeploy .
AWS CodeDeploy agent	A software package that, when installed and configured on an instance, enables that instance to be used in CodeDeploy deployments.
AWS CodePipeline	A continuous delivery service for fast and reliable application updates. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/codepipeline .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/cli/ .
AWS Config	A fully managed service that provides an AWS resource (p. 511) 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 https://aws.amazon.com/config/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/dms .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/datapipeline .
AWS Device Farm (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 https://aws.amazon.com/device-farm .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/directconnect .

AWS Directory Service	A managed service for connecting your AWS resource (p. 511) 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 https://aws.amazon.com/directoryservice .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/mediaconnect .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert .
AWS Elemental MediaLive	A video service that lets you create live outputs for broadcast and streaming delivery. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/medialive .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/mediapackage .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/mediastore .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/mediatailor .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/firewall-manager .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator .
AWS Glue	A fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) (p. 495) 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 https://aws.amazon.com/glue .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/govcloud-us/ .
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)	A web service that enables Amazon Web Services (AWS) (p. 476) customers to manage users and user permissions within AWS. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/iam .
AWS Import/Export	A service for transferring large amounts of data between AWS and portable storage devices. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/importexport .
AWS IoT Core	A managed cloud platform that lets connected devices easily and securely interact with cloud applications and other devices. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/iot .
AWS IoT 1-Click	A service that enables simple devices to trigger AWS Lambda functions that can execute an action. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/iot-1-click .
AWS IoT Analytics	A fully managed service used to run sophisticated analytics on massive volumes of IoT data. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/iot-analytics .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/iot-device-defender .
AWS IoT Device Management	A service used to securely onboard, organize, monitor, and remotely manage IoT devices at scale. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/iot-device-management .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/iot-events .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/greengrass .
AWS IoT Things Graph	A service that makes it easy to visually connect different devices and web services to build IoT applications. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/iot-things-graph .
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)	A managed service that simplifies the creation and control of encryption (p. 494) keys that are used to encrypt data. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/kms .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/ .
AWS managed key	One type of customer master key (CMK) (p. 490) in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 481).
AWS managed policy	An IAM (p. 481) managed policy (p. 502) that is created and managed by AWS.
AWS Management Console	A graphical interface to manage compute, storage, and other cloud resource (p. 511)s.

	See Also https://aws.amazon.com/console .
AWS Management Portal for vCenter	A web service for managing your AWS resource (p. 511) s using VMware vCenter. You install the portal as a vCenter plugin within your existing vCenter environment. Once installed, you can migrate VMware VMs to Amazon EC2 (p. 472) and manage AWS resources from within vCenter. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/vcenter-portal/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/partners/aws-marketplace/ .
AWS Mobile Hub (Mobile Hub)	An integrated console for building, testing, and monitoring mobile apps. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/mobile .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/mobile/sdk .
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 resource (p. 511) s such as storage. You can automate tasks based on time, load, lifecycle events, and more. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/opsworks/ .
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 Resource Access Manager	A service that lets you share your resources with any AWS account or organization in AWS Organizations. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/ram/ .
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 Amazon S3 (p. 475) , Amazon EC2 (p. 472) , Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) , and more. The single, downloadable package includes the AWS C++ library, code examples, and documentation. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/ .
AWS SDK for Go	A software development kit for integrating your Go application with the full suite of AWS services. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-go/ .
AWS SDK for Java	A software development kit that provides Java APIs for many AWS services including Amazon S3 (p. 475) , Amazon EC2 (p. 472) , Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) , and more. The single, downloadable package includes the AWS Java library, code examples, and documentation. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/ .
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 Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) , and save user files to Amazon S3 (p. 475) .

	See Also https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v2/developer-guide/ .
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 Amazon S3 (p. 475) , Amazon EC2 (p. 472) , Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) , and Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) (p. 475) . The single, downloadable package includes the AWS JavaScript library and documentation. See Also https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v2/developer-guide/ .
AWS SDK for .NET	A software development kit that provides .NET API actions for AWS services including Amazon S3 (p. 475) , Amazon EC2 (p. 472) , IAM (p. 481) , and more. You can download the SDK as multiple service-specific packages on NuGet. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-net/ .
AWS SDK for PHP	A software development kit and open-source PHP library for integrating your PHP application with AWS services like Amazon S3 (p. 475) , Amazon S3 Glacier (p. 475) , and Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) . See Also https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/ .
AWS SDK for Python (Boto)	A software development kit for using Python to access AWS services like Amazon EC2 (p. 472) , Amazon EMR (p. 473) , Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 472) , Amazon Kinesis (p. 473) , AWS Lambda (p. 481) , and more. See Also http://boto.readthedocs.org/en/latest/ .
AWS SDK for Ruby	A software development kit for accessing AWS services from Ruby. The SDK provides Ruby classes for many AWS services including Amazon S3 (p. 475) , Amazon EC2 (p. 472) , Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) , and more. The single, downloadable package includes the AWS Ruby Library and documentation. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/ .
AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)	A web service for requesting temporary, limited-privilege credentials for AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) (p. 481) users or for users that you authenticate (federated users (p. 496)). See Also https://aws.amazon.com/iam/ .
AWS Service Catalog	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/ .
AWS Shield	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/shield .
AWS Single Sign-On	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/single-sign-on/ .
AWS Step Functions	A web service that coordinates the components of distributed applications as a series of steps in a visual workflow. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/step-functions/ .
AWS Snowball	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.

	See Also https://aws.amazon.com/snowball .
AWS Storage Gateway	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/ .
AWS Toolkit for Eclipse	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/eclipse/ .
AWS Toolkit for JetBrains	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. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/intellij/ , https://aws.amazon.com/pycharm/ .
AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio	An extension for Visual Studio that helps in developing, debugging, and deploying .NET applications using Amazon Web Services. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/visualstudio/ .
AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio Code	An open-source plugin for the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) editor that makes it easier to develop, debug, and deploy applications using Amazon Web Services. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/visualstudiocode/ .
AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell	A set of PowerShell cmdlets to help developers and administrators manage their AWS services from the Windows PowerShell scripting environment. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/powershell/ .
AWS Tools for Microsoft Visual Studio Team Services	Provides tasks you can use in build and release definitions in VSTS to interact with AWS services. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/vsts/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor/ .
AWS VPN CloudHub	Enables secure communication between branch offices using a simple hub-and-spoke model, with or without a VPC (p. 522) .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/waf/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/xray/ .

B

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#)

[P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

basic monitoring	Monitoring of AWS provided metrics derived at a 5-minute frequency.
batch	See document batch .
BGP ASN	Border Gateway Protocol Autonomous System Number. A unique identifier for a network, for use in BGP routing. Amazon EC2 (p. 472) 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 real-time predictions .
billing	See the section called "Billing and Cost Management" .
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 attribute .
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 internet service provider (ISP) (p. 499) suspects to be the source of spam (p. 516) . The ISP blocks incoming email from these addresses or domains.
block	A dataset. Amazon EMR (p. 473) 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 AMI (p. 474) and instance (p. 499) 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 Hadoop (p. 497) starts.
Border Gateway Protocol Autonomous System Number	See BGP ASN .
bounce	A failed email delivery attempt.
breach	Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 472) : 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 scaling activity (p. 513) .

bucket	Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) (p. 475) : 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 bucket (p. 486) in Amazon S3 (p. 475) . 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 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) . It specifically refers to creating instance store-backed AMI (p. 499)s .

C

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

cache cluster	A logical cache distributed over multiple cache node (p. 486)s . 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 Region (p. 510) .
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 EC2 instance (p. 493) 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 Amazon EC2 (p. 472) security group (p. 514)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 bucket (p. 486) 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 Amazon S3 (p. 475) can recognize.
capacity	The amount of available compute size at a given time. Each Auto Scaling group (p. 477) is defined with a minimum and maximum compute size. A scaling activity (p. 513) 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 content delivery network (CDN) .
certificate	A credential that some AWS products use to authenticate AWS account (p. 470)s and users. Also known as an X.509 certificate (p. 523) . 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 AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) stack (p. 517) , AWS resource (p. 511)s that have been created incur charges. The amount charged depends on the usage load. Use the Amazon Web Services Simple Monthly Calculator at http://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/calc5.html 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 encrypted (p. 494) , as opposed to plaintext (p. 507) , which is information that has not.
ClassicLink	A feature for linking an EC2-Classic instance (p. 499) to a VPC (p. 522) , allowing your EC2-Classic instance to communicate with VPC instances using private IP addresses. See Also link to VPC , unlink from VPC .
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 binary classification model , multiclass classification model .
CLI	See AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) .
Cloud Directory	See the section called "Amazon Cloud Directory" .
cloud service provider (CSP)	A company that provides subscribers with access to internet-hosted computing, storage, and software services.
CloudHub	See AWS VPN CloudHub .
cluster	A logical grouping of container instance (p. 488)s that you can place task (p. 519)s on. Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 473) : 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 data node , dedicated master node , node .
cluster compute instance	A type of instance (p. 499) 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 cluster compute instance (p. 487) grouping to provide lower latency and high-bandwidth connectivity between the instance (p. 499)s .
cluster status	Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 473) : 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 customer master key (CMK) .
CNAME	Canonical Name Record. A type of resource record (p. 511) 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 recipient (p. 510) who does not want to receive an email message clicks "Mark as Spam" within the email client, and the internet service provider (ISP) (p. 499) sends a notification to Amazon SES (p. 475) .
compound query	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : A search request that specifies multiple search criteria using the Amazon CloudSearch structured search syntax.
condition	IAM (p. 481) : 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." AWS WAF (p. 484) : A set of attributes that AWS WAF searches for in web requests to AWS resource (p. 511) s such as Amazon CloudFront (p. 471) 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.
conditional parameter	See mapping .
configuration API	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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 AWS Elastic Beanstalk (p. 480) 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 eventual consistency .
console	See AWS Management Console .
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 task (p. 519) .
container definition	Specifies which Docker image (p. 492) to use for a container (p. 488) , how much CPU and memory the container is allocated, and more options. The container definition is included as part of a task definition (p. 519) .
container instance	An EC2 instance (p. 493) that is running the Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) (p. 472) agent and has been registered into a cluster (p. 487) . Amazon ECS task (p. 519) s are placed on active container instances.

container registry	Stores, manages, and deploys Docker image (p. 492) 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 https://aws.amazon.com/devops/continuous-delivery/ .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/devops/continuous-integration/ .
cooldown period	Amount of time during which Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 472) does not allow the desired size of the Auto Scaling group (p. 477) to be changed by any other notification from an Amazon CloudWatch (p. 471) alarm (p. 470) .
core node	<p>An EC2 instance (p. 493) that runs Hadoop (p. 497) map and reduce tasks and stores data using the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS). Core nodes are managed by the master node (p. 503), 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.</p> <p>Core nodes run both the DataNodes and TaskTracker Hadoop daemons.</p>
corpus	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : A collection of data that you want to search.
credential helper	AWS CodeCommit (p. 479) : A program that stores credentials for repositories and supplies them to Git when making connections to those repositories. The AWS CLI (p. 479) 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 access key ID (p. 469) and the secret access key (p. 514) .
cross-account access	The process of permitting limited, controlled use of resource (p. 511) s in one AWS account (p. 470) by a user in another AWS account. For example, in AWS CodeCommit (p. 479) and AWS CodeDeploy (p. 479) 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 AWS CodePipeline (p. 479) created by account A can use CodeDeploy resources created by account B. In IAM (p. 481) you use a role (p. 512) to delegate (p. 491) temporary access to a user (p. 521) in one account to resources in another.
cross-Region replication	A client-side solution for maintaining identical copies of Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) tables across different AWS Region (p. 510) s, in near real time.

customer gateway	A router or software application on your side of a VPN tunnel that is managed by Amazon VPC (p. 476) . 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 virtual private gateway (VGW) (p. 522) across the VPN tunnel.
customer managed policy	An IAM (p. 481) managed policy (p. 502) that you create and manage in your AWS account (p. 470) .
customer master key (CMK)	The fundamental resource (p. 511) that AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 481) manages. CMKs can be either customer managed keys or AWS managed keys. Use CMKs inside AWS KMS to encrypt (p. 494) 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

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

dashboard	See service health dashboard .
data consistency	<p>A concept that describes when data is written or updated successfully and all copies of the data are updated in all AWS Region (p. 510)s. However, it takes time for the data to propagate to all storage locations. To support varied application requirements, Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) supports both eventually consistent and strongly consistent reads.</p> <p>See Also eventual consistency, eventually consistent read, strongly consistent read.</p>
data node	<p>Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 473): An Elasticsearch instance that holds data and responds to data upload requests.</p> <p>See Also dedicated master node, node.</p>
data schema	See schema .
data source	<p>The database, file, or repository that provides information required by an application or database. For example, in AWS OpsWorks (p. 482), valid data sources include an instance (p. 499) for a stack's MySQL layer or a stack's Amazon RDS (p. 475) service layer. In Amazon Redshift (p. 475), valid data sources include text files in an Amazon S3 (p. 475) bucket (p. 486), in an Amazon EMR (p. 473) cluster, or on a remote host that a cluster can access through an SSH connection.</p> <p>See Also datasource.</p>
database engine	The database software and version running on the DB instance (p. 491) .
database name	The name of a database hosted in a DB instance (p. 491) . 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	<p>Amazon Machine Learning (p. 474): 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.</p> <p>See Also data source.</p>

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 AWS Region (p. 510).
DB parameter group	A container for database engine parameter values that apply to one or more DB instance (p. 491)s.
DB security group	A method that controls access to the DB instance (p. 491). By default, network access is turned off to DB instances. After inbound traffic is configured for a security group (p. 514), the same rules apply to all DB instances associated with that group.
DB snapshot	A user-initiated point backup of a DB instance (p. 491).
Dedicated Host	A physical server with EC2 instance (p. 493) capacity fully dedicated to a user.
Dedicated Instance	An instance (p. 499) that is physically isolated at the host hardware level and launched within a VPC (p. 522).
dedicated master node	Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 473): 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 data node , node .
Dedicated Reserved Instance	An option that you purchase to guarantee that sufficient capacity will be available to launch Dedicated Instance (p. 491)s into a VPC (p. 522).
delegation	Within a single AWS account (p. 470): Giving AWS user (p. 521)s access to resource (p. 511)s 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 trust policy .
delete marker	An object with a key and version ID, but without content. Amazon S3 (p. 475) inserts delete markers automatically into versioned bucket (p. 486)s 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 Amazon SES (p. 475), that were accepted by an internet service provider (ISP) (p. 499) for delivery to recipient (p. 510)s over a period of time.
deny	The result of a policy (p. 507) 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 allow (p. 470).
deployment configuration	AWS CodeDeploy (p. 479): A set of deployment rules and success and failure conditions used by the service during a deployment.
deployment group	AWS CodeDeploy (p. 479): A set of individually tagged instance (p. 499)s, EC2 instance (p. 493)s in Auto Scaling group (p. 477)s, or both.
detailed monitoring	Monitoring of AWS provided metrics derived at a 1-minute frequency.

Description property	A property added to parameters, resource (p. 511) s, resource properties, mappings, and outputs to help you to document AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) 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 https://forums.aws.amazon.com/ .
distribution	A link between an origin server (such as an Amazon S3 (p. 475) bucket (p. 486)) and a domain name, which CloudFront (p. 471) automatically assigns. Through this link, CloudFront identifies the object you have stored in your origin server (p. 506) .
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 https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6376 .
DNS	See Domain Name System .
Docker image	A layered file system template that is the basis of a Docker container (p. 488) . Docker images can comprise specific operating systems or applications.
document	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : The API call that you use to submit document batches to update the data in a search domain.
document service endpoint	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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	Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 473) : 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 cluster , Elasticsearch .
Domain Name System	A service that routes internet traffic to websites by translating friendly domain names like www.example.com into the numeric IP addresses like 192.0.2.1 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 Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) table. When you enable a stream on a table, DynamoDB captures information about every modification to data items in the table. See Also Amazon DynamoDB Streams .

E

Numbers and Symbols (p. 469) | A (p. 469) | B (p. 484) | C (p. 486) | D (p. 490) | E (p. 493) | F (p. 495) | G (p. 496) | H (p. 497) | I (p. 498) | J (p. 500) | K (p. 500) | L (p. 501) | M (p. 502) | N (p. 504) | O (p. 505) | P (p. 506) | Q (p. 509) | R (p. 510) | S (p. 513) | T (p. 518) | U (p. 520) | V (p. 521) | W (p. 522) | X, Y, Z (p. 523)

EBS	See Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) .
EC2	See Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) .
EC2 compute unit (ECU)	An AWS standard for compute CPU and memory. You can use this measure to evaluate the CPU capacity of different EC2 instance (p. 493) types.
EC2 instance	A compute instance (p. 499) in the Amazon EC2 (p. 472) service. Other AWS services use the term <i>EC2 instance</i> to distinguish these instances from other types of instances they support.
ECR	See the section called “Amazon ECR” .
ECS	See Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) .
edge location	A site that CloudFront (p. 471) uses to cache copies of your content for faster delivery to users at any location.
EFS	See Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) .
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 Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES), Elasticsearch.</p>
Elastic Block Store	See Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) .
Elastic IP address	A fixed (static) IP address that you have allocated in Amazon EC2 (p. 472) or Amazon VPC (p. 476) and then attached to an instance (p. 499) . 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 Availability Zone (p. 478) 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 EC2 instance (p. 493)s . See Also https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing .
elastic network interface	An additional network interface that can be attached to an instance (p. 499) . 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 security group (p. 514)s , 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	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>Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) is an AWS managed service for deploying, operating, and scaling Elasticsearch in the AWS Cloud. See Also Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES), Elastic.</p>
EMR	See Amazon EMR (Amazon EMR) .
encrypt	To use a mathematical algorithm to make data unintelligible to unauthorized user (p. 521) s 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 AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 481) –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>Amazon ElastiCache (p. 473): The DNS name of a cache node (p. 486).</p> <p>Amazon RDS (p. 475): The DNS name of a DB instance (p. 491).</p> <p>AWS CloudFormation (p. 478): The DNS name or IP address of the server that receives an HTTP request.</p>
endpoint port	<p>Amazon ElastiCache (p. 473): The port number used by a cache node (p. 486).</p> <p>Amazon RDS (p. 475): The port number used by a DB instance (p. 491).</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	<p>AWS Elastic Beanstalk (p. 480): A specific running instance of an application (p. 476). The application has a CNAME and includes an application version and a customizable configuration (which is inherited from the default container type).</p> <p>AWS CodeDeploy (p. 479): 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.</p>
environment configuration	A collection of parameters and settings that define how an environment and its associated resources behave.
ephemeral store	See instance store .
epoch	The date from which time is measured. For most Unix environments, the epoch is January 1, 1970.
ETL	See extract, transform, and load (ETL) .
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 Success 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 data consistency, eventually consistent read, strongly consistent read.</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 data consistency, eventual consistency, strongly consistent read.</p>
eviction	<p>The deletion by CloudFront (p. 471) of an object from an edge location (p. 493) 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.</p>
exbibyte (EiB)	<p>A contraction of exa binary byte, an exbibyte is 2⁶⁰ or 1,152,921,504,606,846,976 bytes. An exabyte (EB) is 10¹⁸ or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes. 1,024 EiB is a zebibyte (ZiB) (p. 523).</p>
expiration	<p>For CloudFront (p. 471) caching, the time when CloudFront stops responding to user requests with an object. If you don't use headers or CloudFront distribution (p. 492) settings to specify how long you want objects to stay in an edge location (p. 493), the objects expire after 24 hours. The next time a user requests an object that has expired, CloudFront forwards the request to the origin (p. 506).</p>
explicit launch permission	<p>An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) launch permission granted to a specific AWS account (p. 470).</p>
exponential backoff	<p>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.</p>
expression	<p>Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471): 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 <code>sort</code> 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.</p>
extract, transform, and load (ETL)	<p>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.</p> <p>ETL tools combine these three functions to consolidate and move data from one environment to another. AWS Glue (p. 480) is a fully managed ETL service for discovering and organizing data, transforming it, and making it available for search and analytics.</p>

F

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#)

[P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

facet	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : An index field that represents a category that you want to use to refine and filter search results.
facet enabled	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : An index field option that enables facet information to be calculated for the field.
FBL	See feedback loop (FBL) .
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 <i>data transformation</i> or <i>feature engineering</i> .
federated identity management (FIM)	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. 511) s in an AWS account (p. 470) without having to create IAM user (p. 521) 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 (FIM) .
federation	See federated identity management (FIM) .
feedback loop (FBL)	The mechanism by which a mailbox provider (for example, an internet service provider (ISP) (p. 499)) forwards a recipient (p. 510) ’s complaint (p. 488) back to the sender (p. 514) .
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 Amazon EC2 (p. 472) resource (p. 511) s.
filter query	A way to filter search results without affecting how the results are scored and sorted. Specified with the Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) <code>fq</code> parameter.
FIM	See federated identity management (FIM) .
Firehose	See Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose .
format version	See template format version .
forums	See discussion forums .
function	See intrinsic function .
fuzzy search	A simple search query that uses approximate string matching (fuzzy matching) to correct for typographical errors and misspellings.

G

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#)

[P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

geospatial search	A search query that uses locations specified as a latitude and longitude to determine matches and sort the results.
gibibyte (GiB)	A contraction of giga binary byte, a gibibyte is 2 ³⁰ or 1,073,741,824 bytes. A gigabyte (GB) is 10 ⁹ or 1,000,000,000 bytes. 1,024 GiB is a tebibyte (TiB) (p. 519) .
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 local secondary index .
grant	AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 481) : A mechanism for giving AWS principal (p. 508) s long-term permissions to use customer master key (CMK) (p. 490) s.
grant token	A type of identifier that allows the permissions in a grant (p. 497) 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 IAM (p. 481) user (p. 521) s. You can use IAM groups to simplify specifying and managing permissions for multiple users.

H

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

Hadoop	Software that enables distributed processing for big data by using clusters and simple programming models. For more information, see http://hadoop.apache.org .
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 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 472) 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	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : Excerpts returned with search results that show where the search terms appear within the text of the matching documents.
highlight enabled	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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 resource record (p. 511) sets that Amazon Route 53 (p. 475) 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 Query .
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 PV virtualization .

I

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

IAM	See AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) .
IAM group	See group .
IAM policy simulator	See policy simulator .
IAM role	See role .
IAM user	See user .
Identity and Access Management	See AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) .
identity provider (IdP)	An IAM (p. 481) entity that holds metadata about external identity providers.
IdP	See identity provider (IdP) .
image	See Amazon Machine Image (AMI) .
import/export station	A machine that uploads or downloads your data to or from Amazon S3 (p. 475) .
import log	A report that contains details about how AWS Import/Export (p. 481) 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 search index .

index field	A name–value pair that is included in an Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) domain's index. An index field can contain text or numeric data, dates, or a location.
indexing options	Configuration settings that define an Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) domain's index fields, how document data is mapped to those index fields, and how the index fields can be used.
inline policy	An IAM (p. 481) policy (p. 507) that is embedded in a single IAM user (p. 521) , group (p. 497) , or role (p. 512) .
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 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) running as a virtual server in the AWS Cloud.
instance family	A general instance type (p. 499) grouping using either storage or CPU capacity.
instance group	A Hadoop (p. 497) cluster contains one master instance group that contains one master node (p. 503) , a core instance group containing one or more core node (p. 489) and an optional task node (p. 519) instance group, which can contain any number of task nodes.
instance profile	A container that passes IAM (p. 481) role (p. 512) information to an EC2 instance (p. 493) at launch.
instance store	Disk storage that is physically attached to the host computer for an EC2 instance (p. 493) , 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 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) whose instance (p. 499) s use an instance store (p. 499) volume (p. 522) as the root device. Compare this with instances launched from Amazon EBS (p. 472) -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 instance (p. 499) . 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 VPC (p. 522) to the internet gateway.
internet service provider (ISP)	A company that provides subscribers with access to the internet. Many ISPs are also mailbox provider (p. 502) s. Mailbox providers are sometimes referred to as ISPs, even if they only provide mailbox services.
intrinsic function	A special action in a AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) template that assigns values to properties not available until runtime. These functions follow the format <i>Fn::Attribute</i> , such as <code>Fn::GetAtt</code> . 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 EC2 instance (p. 493) s are assigned two IP addresses at launch, which are directly mapped to each other through network address translation (NAT (p. 504)): a private IP address (following RFC 1918) and a public IP address. Instances launched in a VPC (p. 476) 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	AWS WAF (p. 484) : 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 AWS resource (p. 511) s such as Amazon CloudFront (p. 471) distributions.
ISP	See internet service provider (ISP) .
issuer	The person who writes a policy (p. 507) to grant permissions to a resource (p. 511) . The issuer (by definition) is always the resource owner. AWS does not permit Amazon SQS (p. 475) 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 Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) are similar in many ways to rows, records, or tuples in other database systems.

J

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

job flow	Amazon EMR (p. 473) : One or more step (p. 517) s that specify all of the functions to be performed on the data.
job ID	A five-character, alphanumeric string that uniquely identifies an AWS Import/Export (p. 481) 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 AWS Import/Export (p. 481) log file name to prevent collisions with objects of the same name. See Also key prefix .
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation. A lightweight data interchange format. For information about JSON, see http://www.json.org/ .
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 recipient (p. 510) 's inbox but are still accessible to the recipient. This is also referred to as a spam (p. 516) or bulk folder.

K

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

key	<p>A credential that identifies an AWS account (p. 470) or user (p. 521) to AWS (such as the AWS secret access key (p. 514)).</p> <p>Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) (p. 475), Amazon EMR (Amazon EMR) (p. 473): The unique identifier for an object in a bucket (p. 486). Every object in a bucket has exactly one key. Because a bucket and key</p>
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together uniquely identify each object, you can think of Amazon S3 as a basic data map between the *bucket + key*, 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: `http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01/AmazonS3.wsd1`, where `doc` is the name of the bucket, and `2006-03-01/AmazonS3.wsd1` is the key.

AWS Import/Export (p. 481): 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, `logPrefix + import-log-JOBID`, is longer than 1024 bytes, **AWS Elastic Beanstalk (p. 480)** returns an `InvalidManifestField` error.

IAM (p. 481): In a **policy (p. 507)**, a specific characteristic that is the basis for restricting access (such as the current time, or the IP address of the requester).

Tagging resources: A general **tag (p. 519)** label that acts like a category for more specific tag values. For example, you might have **EC2 instance (p. 493)** with the tag key of *Owner* and the tag value of *Jan*. You can tag an AWS **resource (p. 511)** with up to 10 key–value pairs. Not all AWS resources can be tagged.

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 bucket (p. 486) . The prefix value is similar to a directory name that enables you to store similar data under the same directory in a bucket.
kibibyte (KiB)	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 mebibyte (MiB) (p. 503) .
KMS	See AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) .

L

Numbers and Symbols (p. 469) | A (p. 469) | B (p. 484) | C (p. 486) | D (p. 490) | E (p. 493) | F (p. 495) | G (p. 496) | H (p. 497) | I (p. 498) | J (p. 500) | K (p. 500) | L (p. 501) | M (p. 502) | N (p. 504) | O (p. 505) | P (p. 506) | Q (p. 509) | R (p. 510) | S (p. 513) | T (p. 518) | U (p. 520) | V (p. 521) | W (p. 522) | X, Y, Z (p. 523)

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 EC2 instance (p. 493)s in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 472) activity.</p> <p>A template that an Auto Scaling group (p. 477) uses to launch new EC2 instances. The launch configuration contains information such as the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) ID, the instance type, key pairs, security group (p. 514)s, and block device mappings, among other configuration settings.</p>
launch permission	An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) attribute that allows users to launch an AMI.
lifecycle	The lifecycle state of the EC2 instance (p. 493) contained in an Auto Scaling group (p. 477) . 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	The process of linking (or attaching) an EC2-Classic instance (p. 499) to a ClassicLink-enabled VPC (p. 522) . See Also ClassicLink , unlink from VPC .
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 Availability Zone (p. 478) within a Region (p. 510) . Load balancers can span multiple Availability Zones within an AWS Region into which an Amazon EC2 (p. 472) instance was launched. But load balancers cannot span multiple Regions.
local secondary index	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. See Also local secondary index .
logical name	A case-sensitive unique string within an AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) template that identifies a resource (p. 511) , mapping (p. 503) , parameter, or output. In an AWS CloudFormation template, each parameter, resource (p. 511) , 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

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

Mail Transfer Agent (MTA)	Software that transports email messages from one computer to another by using a client-server architecture.
mailbox provider	An organization that provides email mailbox hosting services. Mailbox providers are sometimes referred to as internet service provider (ISP) (p. 499) s, even if they only provide mailbox services.
mailbox simulator	A set of email addresses that you can use to test an Amazon SES (p. 475) -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 route table (p. 512) that any new VPC (p. 522) subnet (p. 518) 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 IAM (p. 481) policy (p. 507) that you can attach to multiple user (p. 521) s, group (p. 497) s, and role (p. 512) s in your IAM account (p. 470) . 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 AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) 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 pagination token .
master node	A process running on an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) 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 Spot Instance (p. 516) s. If your maximum price exceeds the current Spot price (p. 516) and your restrictions are met, Amazon EC2 (p. 472) launches instances on your behalf.
maximum send rate	The maximum number of email messages that you can send per second using Amazon SES (p. 475) .
mebibyte (MiB)	A contraction of mega binary byte, a mebibyte is 2 ²⁰ or 1,048,576 bytes. A megabyte (MB) is 10 ⁶ or 1,000,000 bytes. 1,024 MiB is a gibibyte (GiB) (p. 497) .
member resources	See resource .
message ID	Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) (p. 475) : A unique identifier that is assigned to every email message that is sent. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) (p. 475) : The identifier returned when you send a message to a queue.
metadata	Information about other data or objects. In Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) (p. 475) and Amazon EMR (Amazon EMR) (p. 473) 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 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) (p. 472) metadata includes data about an EC2 instance (p. 493) 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 namespace (p. 504) , exactly one metric name, and between zero and ten dimensions. Metrics and the statistics derived from them are the basis of Amazon CloudWatch (p. 471) .
metric name	The primary identifier of a metric, used in combination with a namespace (p. 504) and optional dimensions.
MFA	See multi-factor authentication (MFA) .
micro instance	A type of EC2 instance (p. 493) that is more economical to use if you have occasional bursts of high CPU activity.
MIME	See Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) .
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 binary classification model , multiclass classification model , regression model .
MTA	See Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) .
Multi-AZ deployment	A primary DB instance (p. 491) that has a synchronous standby replica in a different Availability Zone (p. 478). 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 account (p. 470) 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 AWS Management Console (p. 481). You get this single-use code from an authentication device that you keep in your physical possession. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/mfa/ .
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

[Numbers and Symbols](#) (p. 469) | [A](#) (p. 469) | [B](#) (p. 484) | [C](#) (p. 486) | [D](#) (p. 490) | [E](#) (p. 493) | [F](#) (p. 495) | [G](#) (p. 496) | [H](#) (p. 497) | [I](#) (p. 498) | [J](#) (p. 500) | [K](#) (p. 500) | [L](#) (p. 501) | [M](#) (p. 502) | [N](#) (p. 504) | [O](#) (p. 505) | [P](#) (p. 506) | [Q](#) (p. 509) | [R](#) (p. 510) | [S](#) (p. 513) | [T](#) (p. 518) | [U](#) (p. 520) | [V](#) (p. 521) | [W](#) (p. 522) | [X](#), [Y](#), [Z](#) (p. 523)

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 Network Address Translation and Protocol Translation , NAT gateway , NAT instance .
NAT gateway	A NAT (p. 504) device, managed by AWS, that performs network address translation in a private subnet (p. 518), to secure inbound internet traffic. A NAT gateway uses both NAT and port address translation. See Also NAT instance .
NAT instance	A NAT (p. 504) device, configured by a user, that performs network address translation in a VPC (p. 522) public subnet (p. 518) to secure inbound internet traffic. See Also NAT gateway .

network ACL	An optional layer of security that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of a subnet (p. 518) . You can associate multiple subnets with a single network ACL (p. 469) , but a subnet can be associated with only one network ACL at a time.
Network Address Translation and Protocol Translation	(NAT (p. 504) -PT) An internet protocol standard defined in RFC 2766. See Also NAT instance , NAT gateway .
n-gram processor	A processor that performs n-gram transformations. See Also n-gram transformation .
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.
NICE Desktop Cloud Visualization	A remote visualization technology for securely connecting users to graphic-intensive 3D applications hosted on a remote, high-performance server.
node	Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 473) : An Elasticsearch instance. A node can be either a data instance or a dedicated master instance. See Also dedicated master node .
NoEcho	A property of AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) parameters that prevent the otherwise default reporting of names and values of a template parameter. Declaring the NoEcho 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 Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472)) 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. Amazon S3 (p. 475) adds a null object to a bucket (p. 486) when versioning (p. 521) 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 \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

object	Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) (p. 475) : The fundamental entity type stored in Amazon S3. Objects consist of object data and metadata. The data portion is opaque to Amazon S3. Amazon CloudFront (p. 471) : Any entity that can be served either over HTTP or a version of RTMP.
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 Amazon EC2 (p. 472) 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 Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) , optimistic locking support is provided by the AWS SDKs.
organization	AWS Organizations (p. 482) : 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	AWS Organizations (p. 482) : A container for accounts within a root (p. 512) of an organization. An organizational unit (OU) can contain other OUs.
origin access identity	Also called OAI. When using Amazon CloudFront (p. 471) to serve content with an Amazon S3 (p. 475) bucket (p. 486) 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 private content (p. 508) .
origin server	The Amazon S3 (p. 475) bucket (p. 486) or custom origin containing the definitive original version of the content you deliver through CloudFront (p. 471) .
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 n-gram transformation .
OU	See organizational unit .
output location	Amazon Machine Learning: An Amazon S3 location where the results of a batch prediction are stored.

P

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

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">• The client sets the maximum number of returned records to a value below the total number of records.• The service has a default maximum number of returned records that is lower than the total number of records.
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	<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. See Also pagination.</p>
paid AMI	<p>An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) that you sell to other Amazon EC2 (p. 472) users on AWS Marketplace (p. 482).</p>
paravirtual virtualization	<p>See PV virtualization.</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 partition key, sort key.</p>
PAT	<p>Port address translation.</p>
pebibyte (PiB)	<p>A contraction of peta binary byte, a pebibyte is 2⁵⁰ or 1,125,899,906,842,624 bytes. A petabyte (PB) is 10¹⁵ or 1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes. 1,024 PiB is an exbibyte (EiB) (p. 495).</p>
period	<p>See sampling period.</p>
permission	<p>A statement within a policy (p. 507) that allows or denies access to a particular resource (p. 511). 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 Amazon SQS (p. 475) 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 AWS (p. 476) include: Amazon S3 (p. 475), Amazon RDS (p. 475), Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472), and other services.</p>
physical name	<p>A unique label that AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) assigns to each resource (p. 511) when creating a stack (p. 517). Some AWS CloudFormation commands accept the physical name as a value with the <code>--physical-name</code> parameter.</p>
pipeline	<p>AWS CodePipeline (p. 479): A workflow construct that defines the way software changes go through a release process.</p>
plaintext	<p>Information that has not been encrypted (p. 494), as opposed to ciphertext (p. 487).</p>
policy	<p>IAM (p. 481): 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 allow (p. 470)s access to specific actions, and can optionally grant that the actions are allowed for specific resource (p. 511)s, like EC2</p>

	instance (p. 493)s , Amazon S3 (p. 475) bucket (p. 486)s , and so on. Policies can also explicitly deny (p. 491) access.
	Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (p. 472) : 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 alarm (p. 470) to invoke an Auto Scaling policy.
policy generator	A tool in the IAM (p. 481) AWS Management Console (p. 481) that helps you build a policy (p. 507) by selecting elements from lists of available options.
policy simulator	A tool in the IAM (p. 481) AWS Management Console (p. 481) that helps you test and troubleshoot policies (p. 507) so you can see their effects in real-world scenarios.
policy validator	A tool in the IAM (p. 481) AWS Management Console (p. 481) that examines your existing IAM access control policies (p. 507) to ensure that they comply with the IAM policy grammar.
presigned URL	A web address that uses query string authentication (p. 509) .
prefix	See job prefix .
Premium Support	A one-on-one, fast-response support channel that AWS customers can subscribe to for support for AWS infrastructure services. See Also https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/ .
primary key	One or two attributes that uniquely identify each item in a Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) table, so that no two items can have the same key. See Also partition key , sort key .
primary shard	See shard .
principal	The user (p. 521) , service, or account (p. 470) that receives permissions that are defined in a policy (p. 507) . The principal is A in the statement "A has permission to do B to C."
private content	When using Amazon CloudFront (p. 471) to serve content with an Amazon S3 (p. 475) bucket (p. 486) 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 EC2 instance (p. 493)s are assigned two IP addresses at launch, which are directly mapped to each other through network address translation (NAT (p. 504)): a private address (following RFC 1918) and a public address. <i>Exception:</i> Instances launched in Amazon VPC (p. 476) are assigned only a private IP address.
private subnet	A VPC (p. 522) subnet (p. 518) whose instances cannot be reached from the internet.
product code	An identifier provided by AWS when you submit a product to AWS Marketplace (p. 482) .
properties	See resource property .
property rule	A JSON (p. 500) -compliant markup standard for declaring properties, mappings, and output values in an AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) 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, Amazon RDS (p. 475) 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 AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) templates without having to declare them. You can use pseudo parameters anywhere you can use a regular parameter.
public AMI	An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) that all AWS account (p. 470) 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 https://aws.amazon.com/publicdatasets .
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). EC2 instance (p. 493) s are assigned two IP addresses at launch, which are directly mapped to each other through Network Address Translation (NAT (p. 504)): a private address (following RFC 1918) and a public address. <i>Exception:</i> Instances launched in Amazon VPC (p. 476) are assigned only a private IP address.
public subnet	A subnet (p. 518) 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 HVM virtualization .

Q

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

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 REST .
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 bucket (p. 486) .
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	The maximum value for your resources, actions, and items in your AWS account

R

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

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 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) .
read replica	Amazon RDS (p. 475) : 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 batch prediction .
receipt handle	Amazon SQS (p. 475) : 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 recipient (p. 510) .
recipient	Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) (p. 475) : 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 resource (p. 511) into another. For example, you could insert an Amazon EC2 (p. 472) security group (p. 514) property into an Amazon RDS (p. 475) resource.
Region	A named set of AWS resource (p. 511) s in the same geographical area. A Region comprises at least two Availability Zone (p. 478) 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 shard .
reply path	The email address to which an email reply is sent. This is different from the return path (p. 512).
representational state transfer	See REST .
reputation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An Amazon SES (p. 475) metric, based on factors that might include bounce (p. 485)s, complaint (p. 488)s, and other metrics, regarding whether or not a customer is sending high-quality email.2. A measure of confidence, as judged by an internet service provider (ISP) (p. 499) or other entity that an IP address that they are receiving email from is not the source of spam (p. 516).
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 resource (p. 511)).
Requester Pays	An Amazon S3 (p. 475) feature that allows a bucket owner (p. 486) to specify that anyone who requests access to objects in a particular bucket (p. 486) must pay the data transfer and request costs.
reservation	A collection of EC2 instance (p. 493)s started as part of the same launch request. Not to be confused with a Reserved Instance (p. 511).
Reserved Instance	A pricing option for EC2 instance (p. 493)s that discounts the on-demand (p. 506) 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. Reserved Instance (p. 511)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 EC2 instance (p. 493), an Amazon DynamoDB (p. 472) table, an Amazon S3 (p. 475) bucket (p. 486), an IAM (p. 481) user, an AWS OpsWorks (p. 482) stack (p. 517), and so on.
resource property	A value required when including an AWS resource (p. 511) in an AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) stack (p. 517). 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 <code>Properties</code> 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, JSON (p. 500) , 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 Query , WSDL , SOAP .
RESTful web service	Also known as RESTful API. A web service that follows REST (p. 512) architectural constraints. The API operations must use HTTP methods explicitly; expose hierarchical URIs; and transfer either XML, JSON (p. 500) , or both.
return enabled	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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 reply path (p. 511) .
revision	AWS CodePipeline (p. 479) : A change made to a source that is configured in a source action, such as a pushed commit to a GitHub (p. 497) repository or an update to a file in a versioned Amazon S3 (p. 475) bucket (p. 486) .
role	A tool for giving temporary access to AWS resource (p. 511) s in your AWS account (p. 470) .
rollback	A return to a previous state that follows the failure to create an object, such as AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) stack (p. 517) . All resource (p. 511) 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	AWS Organizations (p. 482) : A parent container for the accounts in your organization. If you apply a service control policy (p. 514) to the root, it applies to every organizational unit (p. 506) and account in the organization.
root credentials	Authentication information associated with the AWS account (p. 470) owner.
root device volume	A volume (p. 522) that contains the image used to boot the instance (p. 499) (also known as a <i>root device</i>). If you launched the instance from an AMI (p. 474) backed by instance store (p. 499) , this is an instance store volume (p. 522) created from a template stored in Amazon S3 (p. 475) . If you launched the instance from an AMI backed by Amazon EBS (p. 472) , 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 subnet (p. 518) 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	AWS WAF (p. 484) : A set of conditions that AWS WAF searches for in web requests to AWS resource (p. 511) s such as Amazon CloudFront (p. 471) distributions. You add rules to a web ACL (p. 522) , and then specify whether you want to allow or block web requests based on each rule.

S

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

S3	See Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) .
sampling period	A defined duration of time, such as one minute, over which Amazon CloudWatch (p. 471) computes a statistic (p. 517) .
sandbox	<p>A testing location where you can test the functionality of your application without affecting production, incurring charges, or purchasing products.</p> <p>Amazon SES (p. 475): 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 sending limits (p. 514) than production accounts.</p>
scale in	To remove EC2 instances from an Auto Scaling group (p. 477) .
scale out	To add EC2 instances to an Auto Scaling group (p. 477) .
scaling policy	<p>A description of how Auto Scaling should automatically scale an Auto Scaling group (p. 477) in response to changing demand.</p> <p>See Also scale in, scale out.</p>
scaling activity	A process that changes the size, configuration, or makeup of an Auto Scaling group (p. 477) by launching or terminating instances.
scheduler	The method used for placing task (p. 519) s on container instance (p. 488) 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 service control policy .
search API	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : The API that you use to submit search requests to a search domain (p. 513) .
search domain	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : An domain's indexing options, analysis scheme (p. 476) s, expression (p. 495) s, suggester (p. 518) s, access policies, and scaling and availability options.

search enabled	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : An index field option that enables the field data to be searched.
search endpoint	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : A representation of your searchable data that facilitates fast and accurate data retrieval.
search instance	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : A compute resource (p. 511) 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	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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 access key ID (p. 469) 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 account (p. 470) , individual IAM user (p. 521) s, and temporary sessions.
security group	A named set of allowed inbound network connections for an instance. (Security groups in Amazon VPC (p. 476) 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 SPF (p. 516) . An email authentication and anti-spoofing system. For more information about Sender ID, see Sender ID in Wikipedia.
sending limits	The sending quota (p. 514) and maximum send rate (p. 503) that are associated with every Amazon SES (p. 475) account.
sending quota	The maximum number of email messages that you can send using Amazon SES (p. 475) in a 24-hour period.
server-side encryption (SSE)	The encrypting (p. 494) of data at the server level. Amazon S3 (p. 475) 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 AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 481) manages keys.
service	See Amazon ECS service .
service control policy	AWS Organizations (p. 482) : 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 endpoint .
service health dashboard	A web page showing up-to-the-minute information about AWS service availability. The dashboard is located at http://status.aws.amazon.com/ .
Service Quotas	A service for viewing and managing your quotas easily and at scale as your AWS workloads grow. Quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of resources that you can create in an AWS account.
service role	An IAM (p. 481) role (p. 512) that grants permissions to an AWS service so it can access AWS resource (p. 511) 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 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) .
session	The period during which the temporary security credentials provided by AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) (p. 483) 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	Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 473) : 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 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) that a developer builds and makes available for others to use.
shutdown action	Amazon EMR (p. 473) : 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 https://aws.amazon.com/security .
SIGNATURE file	AWS Import/Export (p. 481) : 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 SMTP .
Simple Object Access Protocol	See SOAP .
Simple Storage Service	See Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) .
Single Sign-On	See AWS Single Sign-On .
Single-AZ DB instance	A standard (non-Multi-AZ) DB instance (p. 491) that is deployed in one Availability Zone (p. 478) , without a standby replica in another Availability Zone. See Also Multi-AZ deployment .
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	Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) (p. 472) : A backup of your volume (p. 522) s that is stored in Amazon S3 (p. 475) . 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 DB snapshot .
SNS	See Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) .
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 REST , WSDL .
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	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) : 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 partition key , primary key .
source/destination checking	A security measure to verify that an EC2 instance (p. 493) 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 VPC (p. 522) NAT (p. 504) instances, source/destination checking must be disabled.
spam	Unsolicited bulk email.
spamtrap	An email address that is set up by an anti- spam (p. 516) 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 EC2 instance (p. 493) that you can bid on to take advantage of unused Amazon EC2 (p. 472) capacity.
Spot price	The price for a Spot Instance (p. 516) at any given time. If your maximum price exceeds the current price and your restrictions are met, Amazon EC2 (p. 472) launches instances on your behalf.
SQL injection match condition	AWS WAF (p. 484) : 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 resource (p. 511) s such as Amazon CloudFront (p. 471) distributions.
SQS	See Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) .
SSE	See server-side encryption (SSE) .
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer See Also Transport Layer Security (TLS) .
SSO	See AWS Single Sign-On .

stack	<p>AWS CloudFormation (p. 478): A collection of AWS resource (p. 511)s that you create and delete as a single unit.</p> <p>AWS OpsWorks (p. 482): 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.</p>
station	<p>AWS CodePipeline (p. 479): A portion of a pipeline workflow where one or more actions are performed.</p>
station	<p>A place at an AWS facility where your AWS Import/Export data is transferred on to, or off of, your storage device.</p>
statistic	<p>One of five functions of the values submitted for a given sampling period (p. 513). These functions are Maximum, Minimum, Sum, Average, and SampleCount.</p>
stem	<p>The common root or substring shared by a set of related words.</p>
stemming	<p>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. Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) supports both dictionary based and algorithmic stemming.</p>
step	<p>Amazon EMR (p. 473): A single function applied to the data in a job flow (p. 500). The sum of all steps comprises a job flow.</p>
step type	<p>Amazon EMR (p. 473): The type of work done in a step. There are a limited number of step types, such as moving data from Amazon S3 (p. 475) to Amazon EC2 (p. 472) or from Amazon EC2 to Amazon S3.</p>
sticky session	<p>A feature of the Elastic Load Balancing (p. 493) 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.</p>
stopping	<p>The process of filtering stop words from an index or search request.</p>
stopword	<p>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.</p>
streaming	<p>Amazon EMR (Amazon EMR) (p. 473): A utility that comes with Hadoop (p. 497) that enables you to develop MapReduce executables in languages other than Java.</p> <p>Amazon CloudFront (p. 471): The ability to use a media file in real time—as it is transmitted in a steady stream from a server.</p>
streaming distribution	<p>A special kind of distribution (p. 492) that serves streamed media files using a Real Time Messaging Protocol (RTMP) connection.</p>
Streams	<p>See Amazon Kinesis Data Streams.</p>
string-to-sign	<p>Before you calculate an HMAC (p. 498) signature, you first assemble the required components in a canonical order. The preencrypted string is the string-to-sign.</p>
string match condition	<p>AWS WAF (p. 484): 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</p>

	on the specified strings, you can configure AWS WAF to allow or block web requests to AWS resource (p. 511)s such as CloudFront (p. 471) distributions.
strongly consistent read	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. See Also data consistency , eventual consistency , eventually consistent read .
structured query	Search criteria specified using the Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) 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 AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) .
subnet	A segment of the IP address range of a VPC (p. 522) that EC2 instance (p. 493)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	Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471): 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 suggester (p. 518). Amazon CloudSearch (p. 471) 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 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (p. 474) similar to a paid AMI (p. 507), except that the owner charges for additional software or a service that customers use with their own AMIs.
SWF	See Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) .
symmetric encryption	Encryption (p. 494) that uses a private key only. See Also asymmetric encryption .
synchronous bounce	A type of bounce (p. 485) that occurs while the email servers of the sender (p. 514) and receiver (p. 510) 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.

T

[Numbers and Symbols](#) (p. 469) | [A](#) (p. 469) | [B](#) (p. 484) | [C](#) (p. 486) | [D](#) (p. 490) | [E](#) (p. 493) | [F](#) (p. 495) | [G](#) (p. 496) | [H](#) (p. 497) | [I](#) (p. 498) | [J](#) (p. 500) | [K](#) (p. 500) | [L](#) (p. 501) | [M](#) (p. 502) | [N](#) (p. 504) | [O](#) (p. 505) | [P](#) (p. 506) | [Q](#) (p. 509) | [R](#) (p. 510) | [S](#) (p. 513) | [T](#) (p. 518) | [U](#) (p. 520) | [V](#) (p. 521) | [W](#) (p. 522) | [X](#), [Y](#), [Z](#) (p. 523)

table	A collection of data. Similar to other database systems, DynamoDB stores data in tables.
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tag	Metadata that you can define and assign to AWS resource (p. 511)s, such as an EC2 instance (p. 493). Not all AWS resources can be tagged.
tagging	<p>Tagging resources: Applying a tag (p. 519) to an AWS resource (p. 511).</p> <p>Amazon SES (p. 475): Also called <i>labeling</i>. A way to format return path (p. 512) email addresses so that you can specify a different return path for each recipient of a message. Tagging enables you to support VERP (p. 521). 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.</p>
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	AWS CodeDeploy (p. 479): 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 task definition (p. 519) that is running on a container instance (p. 488).
task definition	The blueprint for your task. Specifies the name of the task (p. 519), revisions, container definition (p. 488)s, and volume (p. 522) information.
task node	<p>An EC2 instance (p. 493) that runs Hadoop (p. 497) map and reduce tasks, but does not store data. Task nodes are managed by the master node (p. 503), 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.</p> <p>Task nodes only run a TaskTracker Hadoop daemon.</p>
tebibyte (TiB)	A contraction of tera binary byte, a tebibyte is 2 ⁴⁰ or 1,099,511,627,776 bytes. A terabyte (TB) is 10 ¹² or 1,000,000,000,000 bytes. 1,024 TiB is a pebibyte (PiB) (p. 507).
template format version	The version of an AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) 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 JSON (p. 500) code in an AWS CloudFormation (p. 478) 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 AWS STS (p. 483) when you call an STS API action. Includes an access key ID (p. 469), a secret access key (p. 514), a session (p. 515) token, and an expiration time.
throttling	The automatic restricting or slowing down of a process based on one or more limits. Examples: Amazon Kinesis Data Streams (p. 474) 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. Amazon API Gateway (p. 471) uses throttling to limit the steady-state request rates for a single account. Amazon SES (p. 475) uses throttling to reject attempts to send email that exceeds the sending limits (p. 514) .
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 Amazon CloudWatch (p. 471) 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 Transport Layer Security (TLS) .
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 https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/ .
training datasource	A datasource that contains the data that Amazon Machine Learning uses to train the machine learning model to make predictions.
transition	AWS CodePipeline (p. 479) : The act of a revision in a pipeline continuing from one stage to the next in a workflow.
Transport Layer Security (TLS)	A cryptographic protocol that provides security for communication over the internet. Its predecessor is Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
trust policy	An IAM (p. 481) policy (p. 507) that is an inherent part of an IAM role (p. 512) . The trust policy specifies which principal (p. 508)s are allowed to use the role.
trusted signers	AWS account (p. 470)s that the CloudFront (p. 471) distribution owner has given permission to create signed URLs for a distribution's content.
tuning	Selecting the number and type of AMIs (p. 474) to run a Hadoop (p. 497) 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

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

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 WSDL (p. 522) .
unit	Standard measurement for the values submitted to Amazon CloudWatch (p. 471) 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 instance (p. 499) from a ClassicLink-enabled VPC (p. 522) . See Also ClassicLink , link to VPC .
usage report	An AWS record that details your usage of a particular AWS service. You can generate and download usage reports from https://aws.amazon.com/usage-reports/ .
user	A person or application under an account (p. 470) 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

[Numbers and Symbols \(p. 469\)](#) | [A \(p. 469\)](#) | [B \(p. 484\)](#) | [C \(p. 486\)](#) | [D \(p. 490\)](#) | [E \(p. 493\)](#) | [F \(p. 495\)](#) | [G \(p. 496\)](#) | [H \(p. 497\)](#) | [I \(p. 498\)](#) | [J \(p. 500\)](#) | [K \(p. 500\)](#) | [L \(p. 501\)](#) | [M \(p. 502\)](#) | [N \(p. 504\)](#) | [O \(p. 505\)](#) | [P \(p. 506\)](#) | [Q \(p. 509\)](#) | [R \(p. 510\)](#) | [S \(p. 513\)](#) | [T \(p. 518\)](#) | [U \(p. 520\)](#) | [V \(p. 521\)](#) | [W \(p. 522\)](#) | [X, Y, Z \(p. 523\)](#)

validation	See template validation .
value	Instances of attributes (p. 477) for an item, such as cells in a spreadsheet. An attribute might have multiple values. Tagging resources: A specific tag (p. 519) label that acts as a descriptor within a tag category (key). For example, you might have EC2 instance (p. 493) with the tag key of <i>Owner</i> and the tag value of <i>Jan</i> . You can tag an AWS resource (p. 511) with up to 10 key–value pairs. Not all AWS resources can be tagged.
Variable Envelope Return Path	See VERP .
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 bounce (p. 485) d email with the undeliverable address that caused the bounce by using a different return path (p. 512) 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 Amazon S3 (p. 475) has a key and a version ID. Objects with the same key, but different version IDs can be stored in the same bucket (p. 486) . Versioning is enabled at the bucket layer using PUT Bucket versioning.
VGW	See virtual private gateway (VGW) .

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 PV virtualization , HVM virtualization .
virtual private cloud	See VPC .
virtual private gateway (VGW)	The Amazon side of a VPN connection (p. 522) that maintains connectivity. The internal interfaces of the virtual private gateway connect to your VPC (p. 522) through the VPN attachment. The external interfaces connect to the VPN connection, which leads to the customer gateway (p. 490).
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 instance (p. 499). You can share volume data between container (p. 488)s and persist the data on the container instance (p. 488) 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 VPC (p. 522) and another AWS service without requiring access over the internet, through a NAT (p. 504) instance, a VPN connection (p. 522), or AWS Direct Connect (p. 479).
VPG	See virtual private gateway (VGW).
VPN CloudHub	See AWS VPN CloudHub .
VPN connection	Amazon Web Services (AWS) (p. 476): The IPsec connection between a VPC (p. 522) and some other network, such as a corporate data center, home network, or colocation facility.

W

[Numbers and Symbols](#) (p. 469) | [A](#) (p. 469) | [B](#) (p. 484) | [C](#) (p. 486) | [D](#) (p. 490) | [E](#) (p. 493) | [F](#) (p. 495) | [G](#) (p. 496) | [H](#) (p. 497) | [I](#) (p. 498) | [J](#) (p. 500) | [K](#) (p. 500) | [L](#) (p. 501) | [M](#) (p. 502) | [N](#) (p. 504) | [O](#) (p. 505) | [P](#) (p. 506) | [Q](#) (p. 509) | [R](#) (p. 510) | [S](#) (p. 513) | [T](#) (p. 518) | [U](#) (p. 520) | [V](#) (p. 521) | [W](#) (p. 522) | [X](#), [Y](#), [Z](#) (p. 523)

WAM	See Amazon WorkSpaces Application Manager (Amazon WAM) .
web access control list (web ACL)	AWS WAF (p. 484): A set of rules that defines the conditions that AWS WAF searches for in web requests to AWS resource (p. 511)s such as Amazon CloudFront (p. 471) distributions. A web access control list (web ACL) specifies whether to allow, block, or count the requests.
Web Services Description Language	See WSDL .
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 REST , SOAP .

X, Y, Z

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 certificate (p. 487) .
yobibyte (YiB)	A contraction of yotta binary byte, a yobibyte is 2^{80} or 1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176 bytes. A yottabyte (YB) is 10^{24} or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes.
zebibyte (ZiB)	A contraction of zetta binary byte, a zebibyte is 2^{70} or 1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424 bytes. A zettabyte (ZB) is 10^{21} or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes. 1,024 ZiB is a yobibyte (YiB) (p. 523) .
zone awareness	Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) (p. 473) : A configuration that distributes nodes in a cluster across two Availability Zone (p. 478) 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.