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<td>Aliases per CMK: 50</td>
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<td>Key policy document size: 32 KB</td>
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</table>
What is AWS Key Management Service?

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a managed service that makes it easy for you to create and control customer master keys (CMKs), the encryption keys used to encrypt your data. AWS KMS CMKs are protected by hardware security modules (HSMs) that are validated by the FIPS 140-2 Cryptographic Module Validation Program except in the China (Beijing) and China (Ningxia) Regions.

AWS KMS is integrated with most other AWS services that encrypt your data. AWS KMS is also integrated with AWS CloudTrail to log use of your CMKs for auditing, regulatory, and compliance needs.

You can create and manage your AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs):

- Create (p. 21), edit (p. 48), and view (p. 27) symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 223)
- Control access to your CMKs by using key policies (p. 84), IAM policies (p. 102), and grants (p. 191). AWS KMS supports attribute-based access control (p. 112) (ABAC). You can also refine policies by using condition keys (p. 150).
- Create, delete, list, and update aliases (p. 61), which are friendly names for your CMKs. You can also use aliases to control access (p. 76) to your CMKs.
- Tag your CMKs (p. 49) for identification, automation, and cost tracking. You can also use tags to control access (p. 56) to your CMKs.
- Enable and disable (p. 58) CMKs
- Enable and disable automatic rotation (p. 274) of the cryptographic material in a CMK
- Delete CMKs (p. 380) to complete the key lifecycle

You can use your CMKs in cryptographic operations (p. 12). For examples, see Programming the AWS KMS API (p. 329).

- Encrypt, decrypt, and re-encrypt data with symmetric or asymmetric CMKs
- Sign and verify messages with asymmetric CMKs
- Generate exportable symmetric data keys and asymmetric data key pairs
- Generate random numbers suitable for cryptographic applications

You can use the advanced features of AWS KMS:

- Import cryptographic material (p. 392) into a CMK
- Create CMKs in your own custom key store (p. 407) backed by a AWS CloudHSM cluster
- Connect directly to AWS KMS through a private endpoint in your VPC (p. 446)
- Use hybrid post-quantum TLS (p. 454) to provide forward-looking encryption in transit for the data that you send AWS KMS

By using AWS KMS, you gain more control over access to data you encrypt. You can use the key management and cryptographic features directly in your applications or through AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS. Whether you are writing applications for AWS or using AWS services, AWS KMS enables you to maintain control over who can use your customer master keys and gain access to your encrypted data.
AWS KMS is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you designate. By using CloudTrail you can monitor and investigate how and when your CMKs have been used and by whom.

**AWS KMS in AWS Regions**

The AWS Regions in which AWS KMS is supported are listed in [AWS Key Management Service Endpoints and Quotas](https://aws.amazon.com/kms/endpoints/). If an AWS KMS feature is not supported in an AWS Region that AWS KMS supports, the regional difference is described in the topic about the feature.

**AWS KMS pricing**

As with other AWS products, there are no contracts or minimum purchase requirements for using AWS KMS. For more information about AWS KMS pricing, see [AWS Key Management Service Pricing](https://aws.amazon.com/kms/pricing/).

**Service level agreement**

AWS Key Management Service is backed by a service level agreement that defines our service availability policy.

**Learn more**

- To learn about the terms and concepts used in AWS KMS, see [AWS KMS Concepts](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/primer/concepts.html).
- For information about the AWS KMS API, see the [AWS Key Management Service API Reference](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/primer/API-Reference.html). For examples in different programming languages, see [Programming the AWS KMS API](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/primer/programming.html).
- For detailed technical information about how AWS KMS uses cryptography and secures CMKs, see [AWS Key Management Service Cryptographic Details](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/primer/cryptographic-details.html). The Cryptographic Details documentation does not describe how AWS KMS works in the China (Beijing) and China (Ningxia) Regions.
- For help with questions about AWS KMS, see the [AWS Key Management Service Discussion Forum](https://aws.amazon.com/forums/).

**AWS KMS in the AWS SDKs**

- AWS Command Line Interface
- AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS SDK for C++
- AWS SDK for Go
- AWS SDK for Java
- AWS SDK for JavaScript
- AWS SDK for PHP
- AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
- AWS SDK for Ruby

**AWS Key Management Service concepts**

Learn the basic terms and concepts in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and how they work together to help protect your data.

**Topics**

- [Customer master keys (CMKs)](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/primer/customer-master-keys.html) (p. 3)
- [Data keys](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/primer/data-keys.html) (p. 5)
- [Data key pairs](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/primer/data-key-pairs.html) (p. 7)
- [Aliases](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/primer/aliases.html) (p. 11)
- [Custom key stores](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/primer/custom-key-stores.html) (p. 12)
Customer master keys (CMKs)

A customer master key (CMK) is the primary resource in AWS KMS. You can use a CMK to encrypt, decrypt, and re-encrypt data. It can also generate data keys that you can use outside of AWS KMS. Typically, you'll use symmetric CMKs, but you can create and use asymmetric CMKs for encryption or signing.

Symmetric CMKs and the private keys of asymmetric CMKs never leave AWS KMS unencrypted. To manage your CMK, you can use the AWS Management Console or the AWS KMS API. To use a CMK in cryptographic operations (p. 12), you must use the AWS KMS API. This strategy differs from data keys (p. 5). AWS KMS does not store, manage, or track your data keys. You must use them outside of AWS KMS.

By default, AWS KMS creates the key material for a CMK. You cannot extract, export, view, or manage this key material. Also, you cannot delete this key material; you must delete the CMK (p. 380). However, you can import your own key material (p. 392) into a CMK or create the key material for a CMK in the AWS CloudHSM cluster associated with an AWS KMS custom key store (p. 407).

AWS KMS also supports multi-Region CMKs (p. 236), which let you encrypt data in one AWS Region and decrypt it in a different AWS Region.

In addition to the key material that makes the CMK an encryption or signing key, the CMK includes metadata, such as its key ID, creation date, description, and key state.

For information about creating and managing CMKs, see Getting started (p. 21). For information about using CMKs, see the AWS Key Management Service API Reference.

AWS KMS supports three types of CMKs: customer managed CMKs, AWS managed CMKs, and AWS owned CMKs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of CMK</th>
<th>Can view CMK metadata</th>
<th>Can manage CMK</th>
<th>Used only for my AWS account</th>
<th>Automatic rotation (p. 274)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer managed CMK (p. 4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Optional. Every 365 days (1 year).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS managed CMK (p. 4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Required. Every 1095 days (3 years).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of CMK</td>
<td>Can view CMK metadata</td>
<td>Can manage CMK</td>
<td>Used only for my AWS account</td>
<td>Automatic rotation (p. 274)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS owned CMK (p. 5)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Varies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To distinguish customer managed CMKs from AWS managed CMKs, use the `KeyManager` field in the DescribeKey operation response. For customer managed CMKs, the `KeyManager` value is `Customer`. For AWS managed CMKs, the `KeyManager` value is `AWS`.

AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS (p. 458) differ in their support for CMKs. Some AWS services encrypt your data by default with an AWS owned CMK or an AWS managed CMK. Other AWS services offer to encrypt your data under a customer managed CMK that you choose. And other AWS services support all types of CMKs to allow you the ease of an AWS owned CMK, the visibility of an AWS managed CMK, or the control of a customer managed CMK. For detailed information about the encryption options that an AWS service offers, see the *Encryption at Rest* topic in the user guide or the developer guide for the service.

### Customer managed CMKs

**Customer managed CMKs** are CMKs in your AWS account that you create, own, and manage. You have full control over these CMKs, including establishing and maintaining their key policies, IAM policies, and grants (p. 80), enabling and disabling (p. 58) them, rotating their cryptographic material (p. 274), adding tags (p. 49), creating aliases (p. 341) that refer to the CMK, and scheduling the CMKs for deletion (p. 380).

Customer managed CMKs appear on the **Customer managed keys** page of the AWS Management Console for AWS KMS. To definitively identify a customer managed CMK, use the DescribeKey operation. For customer managed CMKs, the value of the `KeyManager` field of the DescribeKey response is `CUSTOMER`.

You can use your customer managed CMKs in cryptographic operations and audit their use in AWS CloudTrail logs. In addition, many AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS (p. 458) let you specify a customer managed CMK to protect the data that they store and manage for you.

Customer managed CMKs incur a monthly fee and a fee for use in excess of the free tier. They are counted against the AWS KMS quotas (p. 511) for your account. For details, see AWS Key Management Service Pricing and Quotas (p. 511).

### AWS managed CMKs

**AWS managed CMKs** are CMKs in your account that are created, managed, and used on your behalf by an AWS service that is integrated with AWS KMS. Some AWS services support only an AWS managed CMK. Others use an AWS owned CMK or offer you a choice of CMKs.

You can view the AWS managed CMKs (p. 27) in your account, view their key policies (p. 96), and audit their use (p. 287) in AWS CloudTrail logs. However, you cannot manage these CMKs, rotate them, or change their key policies. And, you cannot use AWS managed CMKs in cryptographic operations directly; the service that creates them uses them on your behalf.

AWS managed CMKs appear on the **AWS managed keys** page of the AWS Management Console for AWS KMS. You can also identify most AWS managed CMKs by their aliases, which have the format `aws/service-name`, such as `aws/redshift`. To definitively identify an AWS managed CMK, use the DescribeKey operation. For AWS managed CMKs, the value of the `KeyManager` field of the DescribeKey response is `AWS`.
You do not pay a monthly fee for AWS managed CMKs. They can be subject to fees for use in excess of the free tier, but some AWS services cover these costs for you. For details, see the Encryption at Rest topic in the user guide or developer guide for the service. AWS managed CMKs do not count against resource quotas on the number of CMKs in each Region of your account. But when they are used on behalf of a principal in your account, these CMKs count against request quotas. For details, see AWS Key Management Service Pricing and Quotas (p. 511).

AWS owned CMKs

AWS owned CMKs are a collection of CMKs that an AWS service owns and manages for use in multiple AWS accounts. Although AWS owned CMKs are not in your AWS account, an AWS service can use its AWS owned CMKs to protect the resources in your account.

You do not need to create or manage the AWS owned CMKs. However, you cannot view, use, track, or audit them. You are not charged a monthly fee or usage fee for AWS owned CMKs and they do not count against the AWS KMS quotas (p. 511) for your account.

The key rotation (p. 274) strategy for an AWS owned CMK is determined by the AWS service that creates and manages the CMK. For information about the types of CMKs that an AWS service supports, including AWS owned CMKs, see the Encryption at Rest topic in the user guide or developer guide for the service.

Data keys

Data keys are encryption keys that you can use to encrypt data, including large amounts of data and other data encryption keys.

You can use symmetric AWS KMS customer master keys (p. 3) (CMKs) to generate, encrypt, and decrypt data keys. However, AWS KMS does not store, manage, or track your data keys, or perform cryptographic operations with data keys. You must use and manage data keys outside of AWS KMS.

Create a data key

To create a data key, call the GenerateDataKey operation. AWS KMS uses the symmetric CMK that you specify to generate a data key. The operation returns a plaintext copy of the data key and a copy of the data key encrypted under the CMK. The following image shows this operation.
AWS KMS also supports the `GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext` operation, which returns only an encrypted data key. When you need to use the data key, ask AWS KMS to decrypt it.

**Encrypt data with a data key**

AWS KMS cannot use a data key to encrypt data. But you can use the data key outside of AWS KMS, such as by using OpenSSL or a cryptographic library like the AWS Encryption SDK.

After using the plaintext data key to encrypt data, remove it from memory as soon as possible. You can safely store the encrypted data key with the encrypted data so it is available to decrypt the data.
Decryption data with a data key

To decrypt your data, pass the encrypted data key to the Decrypt operation. AWS KMS uses your CMK to decrypt the data key and then returns the plaintext data key. Use the plaintext data key to decrypt your data and then remove the plaintext data key from memory as soon as possible.

The following diagram shows how to use the Decrypt operation to decrypt an encrypted data key.

Data key pairs

Data key pairs are asymmetric data keys that consist of a mathematically-related public key and private key. They are designed to be used for client-side encryption and decryption, or signing and verification outside of AWS KMS.

Unlike the data key pairs that tools like OpenSSL generate, AWS KMS protects the private key in each data key pair under a symmetric CMK in AWS KMS that you specify. However, AWS KMS does not store, manage, or track your data key pairs, or perform cryptographic operations with data key pairs. You must use and manage data key pairs outside of AWS KMS.
AWS KMS supports the following types of data key pairs:

- RSA key pairs: RSA_2048, RSA_3072, and RSA_4096
- Elliptic curve key pairs, ECC_NIST_P256, ECC_NIST_P384, ECC_NIST_P521, and ECC_SECG_P256K1

The type of data key pair that you select usually depends on your use case or regulatory requirements. Most certificates require RSA keys. Elliptic curve keys are often used for digital signatures. ECC_SECG_P256K1 keys are commonly used for cryptocurrencies. AWS KMS recommends that you use ECC key pairs for signing, and use RSA key pairs for either encryption or signing, but not both. However, AWS KMS cannot enforce any restrictions on the use of data key pairs outside of AWS KMS.

Create a data key pair

To create a data key pair, call the GenerateDataKeyPair or GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext operations. Specify the symmetric CMK you want to use to encrypt the private key.

GenerateDataKeyPair returns a plaintext public key, a plaintext private key, and an encrypted private key. Use this operation when you need a plaintext private key immediately, such as to generate a digital signature.

GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext returns a plaintext public key and an encrypted private key, but not a plaintext private key. Use this operation when you don't need a plaintext private key immediately, such as when you're encrypting with a public key. Later, when you need a plaintext private key to decrypt the data, you can call the Decrypt operation.

The following image shows the GenerateDataKeyPair operation. The GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext operation omits the plaintext private key.
Encrypt data with a data key pair

When you encrypt with a data key pair, you use the public key of the pair to encrypt the data and the private key of the same pair to decrypt the data. Typically, data key pairs are used when many parties need to encrypt data that only the party that holds the private key can decrypt.

The parties with the public key use that key to encrypt data, as shown in the following diagram.
Decrypt data with a data key pair

To decrypt your data, use the private key in the data key pair. For the operation to succeed, the public and private keys must be from the same data key pair, and you must use the same encryption algorithm.

To decrypt the encrypted private key, pass it to the Decrypt operation. Use the plaintext private key to decrypt the data. Then remove the plaintext private key from memory as soon as possible.

The following diagram shows how to use the private key in a data key pair to decrypt ciphertext.

Sign messages with a data key pair

To generate a cryptographic signature for a message, use the private key in the data key pair. Anyone with the public key can use it to verify that the message was signed with your private key and that it has not changed since it was signed.

If your private key is encrypted, pass the encrypted private key to the Decrypt operation. AWS KMS uses your CMK to decrypt the data key and then it returns the plaintext private key. Use the plaintext private key to generate the signature. Then remove the plaintext private key from memory as soon as possible.

To sign a message, create a message digest using a cryptographic hash function, such as the dgst command in OpenSSL. Then, pass your plaintext private key to the signing algorithm. The result is a signature that represents the contents of the message. (You might be able to sign shorter messages without first creating a digest. The maximum message size varies with the signing tool you use.)

The following diagram shows how to use the private key in a data key pair to sign a message.
Verify a signature with a data key pair

Anyone who has the public key in your data key pair can use it to verify the signature that you generated with your private key. Verification confirms that an authorized user signed the message with the specified private key and signing algorithm, and the message hasn't changed since it was signed.

To be successful, the party verifying the signature must generate the same type of digest, use the same algorithm, and use the public key that corresponds to the private key used to sign the message.

The following diagram shows how to use the public key in a data key pair to verify a message signature.

Aliases

An alias is a friendly name for a CMK. For example, you can refer to a CMK as test-key instead of 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab.
Aliases make it easier to identify a CMK in the AWS Management Console. You can use an alias to identify a CMK in some AWS KMS operations, including cryptographic operations (p. 12). In applications, you can use a single alias to refer to different CMKs in each AWS Region.

You can also allow and deny access to CMKs based on their aliases without having to edit policies or manage grants. This feature is part of AWS KMS support for attribute-based access control (ABAC). For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).

In AWS KMS, aliases are independent resources, not properties of a CMK. As such, you can add, change, and delete an alias without affecting the associated CMK.

**Learn more:**
- For detailed information about aliases, see Using aliases (p. 61).
- For information about the formats of key identifiers, including aliases, see Key identifiers (KeyId) (p. 13).
- For help finding the aliases associated with a CMK, see Finding the alias name and alias ARN (p. 43).
- For examples of creating and managing aliases in multiple programming languages, see Working with aliases (p. 341).

## Custom key stores

A **custom key store** is an AWS KMS resource that is associated with FIPS 140-2 Level 3 hardware security modules (HSMs) in a AWS CloudHSM cluster that you own and manage.

When you create an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) in your custom key store, AWS KMS generates a 256-bit, persistent, non-exportable Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) symmetric key in the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. This key material never leaves your HSMs unencrypted. When you use a CMK in a custom key store, the cryptographic operations are performed in the HSMs in the cluster.

For more information, see Using a custom key store (p. 407).

## Cryptographic operations

In AWS KMS, **cryptographic operations** are API operations that use CMKs to protect data. Because CMKs remain within AWS KMS, you must call AWS KMS to use a CMK in a cryptographic operation.

To perform cryptographic operations with CMKs, use the AWS SDKs, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or the AWS Tools for PowerShell. You cannot perform cryptographic operations in the AWS KMS console. For examples of calling the cryptographic operations in several programming languages, see Programming the AWS KMS API (p. 329).

The following table lists the AWS KMS cryptographic operations. It also shows the key type and key usage (p. 16) requirements for CMKs used in the operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>CMK key type</th>
<th>CMK key usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decrypt</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_DECRYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encrypt</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_DECRYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKey</td>
<td>Symmetric</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_DECRYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td>Symmetric [1]</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_DECRYPT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key identifiers (KeyId)

Key identifiers act as names for your AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs). They help you to recognize your CMKs in the console. You use them to indicate which CMKs you want to use in AWS KMS API operations, IAM policies, and grants.

AWS KMS defines several key identifiers. When you create a CMK, AWS KMS generates a key ARN and key ID, which are properties of the CMK. When you create an alias, AWS KMS generates an alias ARN based on the alias name that you define. You can view the key and alias identifiers in the AWS Management Console and in the AWS KMS API.

In the AWS KMS console, you can view and filter (p. 28) CMKs by their key ARN, key ID, or alias name, and sort by key ID and alias name. For details, see Finding the key ID and ARN (p. 42) and Finding the alias name and alias ARN (p. 43).

In the AWS KMS API, the parameters that you use to identify a CMK are named KeyId or a variation, such as TargetKeyId or DestinationKeyId. However, the values of those parameters are not limited to key IDs. Some can take any valid key identifier. For information about the values for each parameter, see the parameter description in the AWS Key Management Service API Reference.

**Note**
When using the AWS KMS API, be careful about the key identifier that you use. Different APIs require different key identifiers. In general, use the most complete key identifier that is practical for your task.

AWS KMS supports the following key identifiers.

**Key ARN**

The key ARN is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a CMK. It is a unique, fully qualified identifier for the CMK. A key ARN includes the AWS account, Region, and the key ID. For help finding the key ARN of a CMK, see the section called “Finding the key ID and ARN” (p. 42).

The format of a key ARN is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>CMK key type</th>
<th>CMK key usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td>Symmetric [1]</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_DECRYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td>Symmetric</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_DECRYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateRandom</td>
<td>N/A. This operation doesn't use a CMK.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReEncrypt</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_DECRYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign</td>
<td>Asymmetric</td>
<td>SIGN_VERIFY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify</td>
<td>Asymmetric</td>
<td>SIGN_VERIFY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1] GenerateDataKeyPair and GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext generate an asymmetric data key pair that is protected by a symmetric CMK.

For information about the permissions for cryptographic operations, see the section called “AWS KMS API permissions reference” (p. 124).

To make AWS KMS responsive and performant for all users, AWS KMS establishes quotas on number of cryptographic operations that can be called in each second. For details, see the section called “Shared quotas for cryptographic operations” (p. 517).
Key identifiers (KeyId)

The following is an example key ARN for a single-Region CMK.

```
arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

The `KeyId` element of the key ARNs of multi-Region keys (p. 236) begin with the `mrk-` prefix. The following is an example key ARN for a multi-Region CMK.

```
arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab
```

Key ID

The key ID uniquely identifies a CMK within an account and Region. For help finding the key ID of a CMK, see the section called “Finding the key ID and ARN” (p. 42).

The following is an example key ID for a single-Region CMK.

```
1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

The key IDs of multi-Region keys (p. 236) begin with the `mrk-` prefix. The following is an example key ID for a multi-Region CMK.

```
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab
```

Alias ARN

The alias ARN is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS KMS alias. It is a unique, fully qualified identifier for the alias, and for the CMK it represents. An alias ARN includes the AWS account, Region, and the alias name.

At any given time, an alias ARN identifies one particular CMK. However, because you can change the CMK associated with the alias, the alias ARN can identify different CMKs at different times. For help finding the alias ARN of a CMK, see Finding the alias name and alias ARN (p. 43).

The format of an alias ARN is as follows:

```
arn:<partition>kms:<region>:<account-id>:alias/<alias-name>
```

The following is the alias ARN for a fictitious ExampleAlias.

```
```

Alias name

The alias name is a string of up to 256 characters. It uniquely identifies an associated CMK within an account and Region. In the AWS KMS API, alias names always begin with `alias/`. For help finding the alias name of a CMK, see Finding the alias name and alias ARN (p. 43).

The format of an alias name is as follows:

```
alias/<alias-name>
```

For example:
alias/ExampleAlias

The `aws/` prefix for an alias name is reserved for AWS managed CMKs (p. 4). You cannot create an alias with this prefix. For example, the alias name of the AWS managed CMK for Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is the following.

alias/aws/s3

### Key material

**Key material** is the secret string of bits used in a cryptographic algorithm. Key material must be kept secret to protect the cryptographic operations that use it.

In AWS KMS, each customer master key includes key material along with metadata, such as its key ID (p. 13) and key policy (p. 84). The **key material origin** (p. 15) can vary. You can use key material that AWS KMS generates, key material that is generated in the AWS CloudHSM cluster of a custom key store (p. 407), or import your own key material (p. 392). If you use AWS KMS key material, you can enable automatic rotation (p. 274) of your key material.

By default, each CMK has unique key material. However, you can create a set of **multi-Region keys** (p. 236) with the same key material.

### Key material origin

**Key material origin** is a CMK property that identifies the source of the key material in the CMK. You choose the key material origin when you create the CMK, and you cannot change it. To find the key material origin of a CMK, use the DescribeKey operation, or see the **Origin** value on the **Cryptographic configuration** tab of the detail page for a CMK in the AWS KMS console. For help, see Viewing Keys (p. 27).

CMKs can have one of the following key material origin values.

**KMS (default)**

**API value:** `AWS_KMS`

AWS KMS creates and manages the key material for the CMK in its own key store. This is the default and the recommended value for most CMKs.

For help creating keys with key material from AWS KMS, see Creating keys (p. 21).

**External**

**API value:** `EXTERNAL`

The CMK has **imported key material** (p. 392). When you create a CMK with an **External** key material origin, the CMK has no key material. Later, you can import key material into the CMK. When you use imported key material, you need to secure and manage that key material outside of AWS KMS, including replacing the key material if it expires. For details, see About imported key material (p. 393).

For help creating a CMK for imported key material, see Step 1: Create a CMK with no key material (p. 396).

**Custom key store (CloudHSM)**

**API value:** `AWS_CLOUDHSM`
AWS KMS created the key material for the CMK in your custom key store (p. 407).

For help creating a CMK in a custom key store, see Creating CMKs in a custom key store (p. 427)

**Key spec**

*Key spec* is a CMK property that represents cryptographic configuration of the CMK. The key spec determines whether the CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, the type of key material in the CMK, and the encryption algorithms or signing algorithms you can use with the CMK.

Typically, the key spec that you choose for your CMK is based on your use case and regulatory requirements. You choose the key spec when you create the CMK (p. 21), and you cannot change it. If you've chosen the wrong key spec, delete the CMK (p. 380), and create a new one.

For a list of key specs and help with choosing a key spec, see Selecting the key spec (p. 227). To find the key spec of a CMK, use the DescribeKey operation, or see the Cryptographic configuration tab on the detail page for a CMK in the AWS KMS console. For help, see Viewing Keys (p. 27).

*Note*

In AWS KMS API operations, the key spec for CMKs is known as the CustomerMasterKeySpec. This distinguishes it from the key spec for data keys (KeySpec) and data key pairs (KeyPairSpec), and the key spec used when wrapping key material for import (WrappingKeySpec). Each key spec type has different values.

To limit the key specs that principals can use when creating CMKs, use the kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156) condition key. You can also use the kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec condition key to allow principals to call AWS KMS operations for a CMK based on its key spec. For example, you can deny permission to schedule deletion of CMK with an RSA_4096 key spec.

**Key usage**

*Key usage* is a CMK property that determines whether a CMK is used for encryption and decryption -or- signing and verification. You cannot choose both. Using a CMK for more than one type of operations makes the product of both operations more vulnerable to attack.

The key usage for symmetric CMKs is always encryption and decryption. The key usage for elliptic curve (ECC) CMKs is always signing and verification. You only need to choose a key usage for RSA CMKs. You choose the key usage when you create the CMK (p. 21), and you cannot change it. If you've chosen the wrong key usage, delete the CMK (p. 380), and create a new one.

For choosing the key usage, see Selecting the key usage (p. 226). To find the key usage of a CMK, use the DescribeKey operation, or choose the Cryptographic configuration tab on the detail page for a CMK in the AWS KMS console. For help, see Viewing Keys (p. 27).

To allow principals to create CMKs only for signing and verification or only for encryption and decryption, use the kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage (p. 157) condition key. You can also use the kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage condition key to allow principals to call API operations for a CMK based on its key usage. For example, you can allow permission to disable a CMK only if its key usage is SIGN_VERIFY.

**Envelope encryption**

When you encrypt your data, your data is protected, but you have to protect your encryption key. One strategy is to encrypt it. *Envelope encryption* is the practice of encrypting plaintext data with a data key, and then encrypting the data key under another key.
You can even encrypt the data encryption key under another encryption key, and encrypt that encryption key under another encryption key. But, eventually, one key must remain in plaintext so you can decrypt the keys and your data. This top-level plaintext key encryption key is known as the **master key**.

AWS KMS helps you to protect your master keys by storing and managing them securely. Master keys stored in AWS KMS, known as **customer master keys** (CMKs), never leave the AWS KMS FIPS validated hardware security modules unencrypted. To use an AWS KMS CMK, you must call AWS KMS.

Envelope encryption offers several benefits:

- **Protecting data keys**

  When you encrypt a data key, you don't have to worry about storing the encrypted data key, because the data key is inherently protected by encryption. You can safely store the encrypted data key alongside the encrypted data.

- **Encrypting the same data under multiple master keys**

  Encryption operations can be time consuming, particularly when the data being encrypted are large objects. Instead of re-encrypting raw data multiple times with different keys, you can re-encrypt only the data keys that protect the raw data.

- **Combining the strengths of multiple algorithms**

  In general, symmetric key algorithms are faster and produce smaller ciphertexts than public key algorithms. But public key algorithms provide inherent separation of roles and easier key management. Envelope encryption lets you combine the strengths of each strategy.

**Encryption context**

All AWS KMS cryptographic operations accept an encryption context, an optional set of key–value pairs that can contain additional contextual information about the data. AWS KMS uses the encryption context as additional authenticated data (AAD) to support authenticated encryption.
You cannot specify an encryption context in a cryptographic operation with an asymmetric CMK (p. 224). The standard asymmetric encryption algorithms that AWS KMS uses do not support an encryption context.

When you include an encryption context in an encryption request, it is cryptographically bound to the ciphertext such that the same encryption context is required to decrypt (or decrypt and re-encrypt) the data. If the encryption context provided in the decryption request is not an exact, case-sensitive match, the decrypt request fails. Only the order of the key-value pairs in the encryption context can vary.

The encryption context is not secret. It appears in plaintext in AWS CloudTrail Logs (p. 287) so you can use it to identify and categorize your cryptographic operations.

An encryption context can consist of any keys and values. However, because it is not secret and not encrypted, your encryption context should not include sensitive information. We recommend that your encryption context describe the data being encrypted or decrypted. For example, when you encrypt a file, you might use part of the file path as encryption context.

The key and value in an encryption context pair must be simple literal strings. They cannot be integers or objects, or any type that is not fully resolved. If you use a different type, such as an integer or float, AWS KMS interprets it as a string.

```json
"encryptionContext": {
    "department": "10103.0"
}
```

The encryption context key and value can include special characters, such as underscores (_), dashes (-), slashes (/), \ and colons (:).

For example, when encrypting volumes and snapshots created with the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) CreateSnapshot operation, Amazon EBS uses the volume ID as encryption context value.

```json
"encryptionContext": {
    "aws:ebs:id": "vol-abcde12345abc1234"
}
```

You can also use the encryption context to refine or limit access to customer master keys (CMKs) in your account. You can use the encryption context as a constraint in grants (p. 191) and as a condition in policy statements (p. 150).

To learn how to use encryption context to protect the integrity of encrypted data, see the post How to Protect the Integrity of Your Encrypted Data by Using AWS Key Management Service and EncryptionContext on the AWS Security Blog.

More about encryption context.

**Encryption context in policies**

The encryption context is used primarily to verify integrity and authenticity. But you can also use the encryption context to control access to symmetric customer master keys (CMKs) in key policies and IAM policies.

The `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` (p. 161) and `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` (p. 161) condition keys allow (or deny) a permission only when the request includes particular encryption context keys or key–value pairs.

For example, the following key policy statement allows principals who can assume the `RoleForExampleApp` role to use the CMK in Decrypt operations. It uses the
Encryption context

kms:EncryptionContext:context-key condition key to allow this permission only when the encryption context in the request includes the AppName:ExampleApp encryption context pair.

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": "kms:Decrypt",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:AppName": "ExampleApp"
    }
  }
}
```

For more information about these encryption context condition keys, see Using policy conditions with AWS KMS (p. 150).

Encryption context in grants

When you create a grant (p. 191), you can include grant constraints that establish conditions for the grant permissions. AWS KMS supports two grant constraints, EncryptionContextEquals and EncryptionContextSubset, both of which involve the encryption context (p. 17) in a request for a cryptographic operation. When you use these grant constraints, the permissions in the grant are effective only when the encryption context in the request for the cryptographic operation satisfies the requirements of the grant constraints.

For example, you can add an EncryptionContextEquals grant constraint to a grant that allows the GenerateDataKey operation. With this constraint, the grant allows the operation only when the encryption context in the request is a case-sensitive match for the encryption context in the grant constraint.

```
$ aws kms create-grant
   --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
   --grantee-principal arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/exampleUser
   --retiring-principal arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/adminRole
   --operations GenerateDataKey
   --constraints EncryptionContextEquals={Purpose=Test}
```

A request like the following from the grantee principal would satisfy the EncryptionContextEquals constraint.

```
$ aws kms generate-data-key
   --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
   --key-spec AES_256
   --encryption-context Purpose=Test
```

For details about the grant constraints, see Using grant constraints (p. 196). For detailed information about grants, see the section called “Using grants” (p. 191).

Logging encryption context

AWS KMS uses AWS CloudTrail to log the encryption context so you can determine which CMKs and data have been accessed. The log entry shows exactly which CMK was used to encrypt or decrypt specific data referenced by the encryption context in the log entry.

Important
Because the encryption context is logged, it must not contain sensitive information.
Storing encryption context

To simplify use of any encryption context when you call the `Decrypt` or `ReEncrypt` operations, you can store the encryption context alongside the encrypted data. We recommend that you store only enough of the encryption context to help you create the full encryption context when you need it for encryption or decryption.

For example, if the encryption context is the fully qualified path to a file, store only part of that path with the encrypted file contents. Then, when you need the full encryption context, reconstruct it from the stored fragment. If someone tampers with the file, such as renaming it or moving it to a different location, the encryption context value changes and the decryption request fails.

Key policy

When you create a CMK, you determine who can use and manage that CMK. These permissions are contained in a document called the `key policy`. You can use the key policy to add, remove, or change permissions at any time for a customer managed CMK. But you cannot edit the key policy for an AWS managed CMK. For more information, see Using key policies in AWS KMS (p. 84).

Grant

A `grant` is a policy instrument that allows AWS principals to use AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) in cryptographic operations (p. 12). It also can let them view a CMK (`DescribeKey`) and create and manage grants. When authorizing access to a CMK, grants are considered along with key policies (p. 84) and IAM policies (p. 102). Grants are often used for temporary permissions because you can create one, use its permissions, and delete it without changing your key policies or IAM policies. Because grants can be very specific, and are easy to create and revoke, they are often used to provide temporary permissions or more granular permissions.

For detailed information about grants, including grant terminology, see Using grants (p. 191).

Auditing CMK usage

You can use AWS CloudTrail to audit key usage. CloudTrail creates log files that contain a history of AWS API calls and related events for your account. These log files include all AWS KMS API requests made with the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, and command line tools. The log files also include requests to AWS KMS that AWS services make on your behalf. You can use these log files to find important information, including when the CMK was used, the operation that was requested, the identity of the requester, and the source IP address. For more information, see Logging with AWS CloudTrail (p. 287) and the AWS CloudTrail User Guide.

Key management infrastructure

A common practice in cryptography is to encrypt and decrypt with a publicly available and peer-reviewed algorithm such as AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) and a secret key. One of the main problems with cryptography is that it's very hard to keep a key secret. This is typically the job of a key management infrastructure (KMI). AWS KMS operates the KMI for you. AWS KMS creates and securely stores your master keys, called customer master keys (p. 3). For more information about how AWS KMS operates, see AWS Key Management Service Cryptographic Details.
Getting started

To get started, create an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK). The topics in this section explain how to create, view, edit, enable, disable, and tag your CMK. They also explain how to download the public key of an asymmetric CMK.

You can perform these AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) tasks in the AWS Management Console. You can access all AWS KMS features by using the AWS KMS API operations. To run the AWS KMS API operations, use an AWS SDK, AWS Command Line Interface or AWS Tools for PowerShell.

Topics
- Creating keys (p. 21)
- Viewing keys (p. 27)
- Editing keys (p. 48)
- Tagging keys (p. 49)
- Enabling and disabling keys (p. 58)
- Downloading public keys (p. 59)
- Using aliases (p. 61)

Creating keys

You can create symmetric and asymmetric customer master keys (CMKs) in the AWS Management Console or by using the CreateKey operation. During this process, you determine the cryptographic configuration of your CMK and the origin of its key material. You cannot change these properties after the CMK is created. You also set the key policy for the CMK, which you can change at any time.

If you are creating a CMK to encrypt data you store or manage in an AWS service, create a symmetric CMK. AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS use symmetric CMKs to encrypt your data. These services do not support encryption with asymmetric CMKs. For help deciding which type of CMK to create, see How to choose your CMK configuration.

When you create a CMK in the AWS KMS console, you are required to give it an alias (friendly name). The CreateKey operation does not create an alias for the new CMK. For detailed information about aliases in AWS KMS, see Using aliases.

Learn more:
- For help creating a CMK with imported key material (key material origin is External), see Create a customer master key with no key material.
- For help creating a multi-Region primary key or replica key, see Creating multi-Region keys.
- For help creating a CMK in a custom key store (key material origin is Custom Key Store (CloudHSM)), see Creating CMKs in a Custom Key Store.
- For help determining whether an existing CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs.
- To use your CMKs programmatically and in command line interface operations, you need a key ID or key ARN. For detailed instructions, see Finding the key ID and ARN.
Permissions for creating CMKs

To create a CMK in the console or by using the APIs, you must have the following permission in an IAM policy. Whenever possible, use condition keys (p. 150) to limit the permissions. For an example of an IAM policy for principals who create keys, see Allow a user to create CMKs (p. 109).

Note
Be cautious when giving principals permission to manage tags and aliases. Changing a tag or alias can allow or deny permission to the CMK. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).

- **kms:CreateKey** is required.
- **kms:CreateAlias** is required to create a CMK in the console where an alias is required for every new CMK.
- **kms:TagResource** is required to add tags while creating the CMK.
- **iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole** is required to create multi-Region primary CMKs. For details, see Controlling access to multi-Region keys (p. 242).

The **kms:PutKeyPolicy** permission is not required to create the CMK. The **kms:CreateKey** permission includes permission to set the initial key policy. But you must add this permission to the key policy while creating the CMK to ensure that you can control access to the CMK. The alternative is using the **BypassLockoutSafetyCheck** parameter, which is not recommended.

Creating symmetric CMKs

You can create symmetric CMKs (p. 224) in the AWS Management Console or by using the AWS KMS API. Symmetric key encryption uses the same key to encrypt and decrypt data.

Creating symmetric CMKs (console)

You can use the AWS Management Console to create customer master keys (CMKs).

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Customer managed keys**.
4. Choose **Create key**.
5. To create a symmetric CMK, for **Key type** choose **Symmetric**.

For information about how to create an asymmetric CMK in the AWS KMS console, see Creating asymmetric CMKs (console) (p. 25).
6. Choose **Next**.
7. Type an alias (p. 11) for the CMK. The alias name cannot begin with **aws**/. The **aws**/ prefix is reserved by Amazon Web Services to represent AWS managed CMKs in your account.
Creating symmetric CMKs

**Note**
Adding, deleting, or updating an alias can allow or deny permission to the CMK. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112) and Using aliases to control access to CMKs (p. 76).

An alias is a display name that you can use to identify the CMK. We recommend that you choose an alias that indicates the type of data you plan to protect or the application you plan to use with the CMK.

Aliases are required when you create a CMK in the AWS Management Console. They are optional when you use the CreateKey operation.

8. **(Optional)** Type a description for the CMK.

Enter a description that explains the type of data you plan to protect or the application you plan to use with the CMK. Don't use the description format that's used for AWS managed CMKs (p. 4). The *Default master key that protects my ... when no other key is defined* description format is reserved for AWS managed CMKs.

You can add a description now or update it any time unless the key state (p. 279) is Pending Deletion. To add, change, or delete the description of an existing customer managed CMK, edit the description (p. 48) in the AWS Management Console or use the UpdateKeyDescription operation.

9. Choose **Next**.

10. **(Optional)** Type a tag key and an optional tag value. To add more than one tag to the CMK, choose Add tag.

**Note**
Tagging or untagging a CMK can allow or deny permission to the CMK. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112) and Using tags to control access to CMKs (p. 56).

When you add tags to your AWS resources, AWS generates a cost allocation report with usage and costs aggregated by tags. Tags can also be used to control access to a CMK. For information about tagging CMKs, see Tagging keys (p. 49) and Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).

11. Choose **Next**.

12. Select the IAM users and roles that can administer the CMK.

**Note**
IAM policies can give other IAM users and roles permission to manage the CMK.

13. **(Optional)** To prevent the selected IAM users and roles from deleting this CMK, in the Key deletion section at the bottom of the page, clear the Allow key administrators to delete this key check box.

14. Choose **Next**.

15. Select the IAM users and roles that can use the CMK for cryptographic operations (p. 12).

**Note**
The AWS account (root user) has full permissions by default. As a result, any IAM policies can also give users and roles permission use the CMK for cryptographic operations.

16. **(Optional)** You can allow other AWS accounts to use this CMK for cryptographic operations. To do so, in the Other AWS accounts section at the bottom of the page, choose Add another AWS account and enter the AWS account identification number of an external account. To add multiple external accounts, repeat this step.

**Note**
To allow principals in the external accounts to use the CMK, Administrators of the external account must create IAM policies that provide these permissions. For more information, see Allowing users in other accounts to use a CMK (p. 118).

17. Choose **Next**.

18. Review the key settings that you chose. You can still go back and change all settings.
19. Choose **Finish** to create the CMK.

**Creating symmetric CMKs (AWS KMS API)**

You can use the `CreateKey` operation to create a new symmetric customer master key (CMK). These examples use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

This operation has no required parameters. However, you might also want to use the `Policy` parameter to specify a key policy. You can change the key policy (`PutKeyPolicy`) and add optional elements, such as a `description` and `tags` at any time. Also, if you are creating a CMK for imported key material (p. 392) or a CMK in a custom key store (p. 407), the `Origin` parameter is required.

The `CreateKey` operation doesn't let you specify an alias, but you can use the `CreateAlias` operation to create an alias for your new CMK.

The following is an example of a call to the `CreateKey` operation with no parameters. This command uses all of the default values. It creates a symmetric CMK for encrypting and decrypting with key material generated by AWS KMS.

```bash
$ aws kms create-key
{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
    "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "Description": "",
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "Enabled": true,
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
    "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
    "KeyState": "Enabled",
    "CreationDate": 1502910355.475,
    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
    "MultiRegion": false
  }
}
```

If you do not specify a key policy for your new CMK, the **default key policy** (p. 85) that `CreateKey` applies differs from the default key policy that the console applies when you use it to create a new CMK.

For example, this call to the `GetKeyPolicy` operation returns the key policy that `CreateKey` applies. It gives the AWS account access to the CMK and allows it to create AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies for the CMK. For detailed information about IAM policies and key policies for CMKs, see **Authentication and access control for AWS KMS** (p. 80).

```bash
$ aws kms get-key-policy --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab --policy-name default --output text
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "key-default-1",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
      }
    }
  ]
}`
Creating asymmetric CMKs

You can create asymmetric CMKs (p. 224) in the AWS Management Console or by using the AWS KMS API. An asymmetric CMK represents a public and private key pair that can be used for encryption or signing. The private key remains within AWS KMS. To download the public key for use outside of AWS KMS, see Downloading public keys (p. 59).

When creating a CMK to encrypt data in an AWS service, create a symmetric CMK (p. 22). AWS services do not support asymmetric CMKs for encryption. For help deciding whether to create a symmetric or asymmetric CMK, see How to Choose Your CMK Configuration (p. 225).

Creating asymmetric CMKs (console)

You can use the AWS Management Console to create asymmetric customer master keys (CMKs). Each asymmetric CMK represents a public and private key pair.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
4. Choose Create key.
5. To create an asymmetric CMK, in Key type, choose Asymmetric.
6. To create an asymmetric CMK for public key encryption, in Key usage, choose Encrypt and decrypt. Or, to create an asymmetric CMK for signing messages and verifying signatures, in Key usage, choose Sign and verify.
   For help choosing a key usage value, see Selecting the key usage (p. 226).
7. Select a specification (Key spec) for your asymmetric CMK.
   Often the key spec that you select is determined by regulatory, security, or business requirements. It might also be influenced by the size of messages that you need to encrypt or sign. In general, longer encryption keys are more resistant to brute-force attacks.
   For help choosing a key spec, see Selecting the key spec (p. 227).
8. Choose Next.
9. Type an alias (p. 61) for the CMK. The alias name cannot begin with aws/. The aws/ prefix is reserved by Amazon Web Services to represent AWS managed CMKs in your account.
   An alias is a friendly name that you can use to identify the CMK in the console and in some AWS KMS APIs. We recommend that you choose an alias that indicates the type of data you plan to protect or the application you plan to use with the CMK.
   Aliases are required when you create a CMK in the AWS Management Console. You cannot specify an alias when you use the CreateKey operation, but you can use the console or the CreateAlias operation to create an alias for an existing CMK. For details, see Using aliases (p. 61).
10. (Optional) Type a description for the CMK.
Enter a description that explains the type of data you plan to protect or the application you plan to use with the CMK. Don't use the description format that's used for AWS managed CMKs (p. 4). The Default master key that protects my ... when no other key is defined description format is reserved for AWS managed CMKs.

You can add a description now or update it any time unless the key state (p. 279) is Pending Deletion. To add, change, or delete the description of an existing customer managed CMK, edit the description (p. 48) in the AWS Management Console or use the UpdateKeyDescription operation.

11. (Optional) Type a tag key and an optional tag value. To add more than one tag to the CMK, choose Add tag.

When you add tags to your AWS resources, AWS generates a cost allocation report with usage and costs aggregated by tags. Tags can also be used to control access to a CMK. For information about tagging CMKs, see Tagging keys (p. 49) and Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).

12. Choose Next.

13. Select the IAM users and roles that can administer the CMK.

Note
IAM policies can give other IAM users and roles permission to manage the CMK.

14. (Optional) To prevent the selected IAM users and roles from deleting this CMK, in the Key deletion section at the bottom of the page, clear the Allow key administrators to delete this key check box.

15. Choose Next.

16. Select the IAM users and roles that can use the CMK for cryptographic operations (p. 12).

Note
The AWS account (root user) has full permissions by default. As a result, any IAM policies can also give users and roles permission use the CMK for cryptographic operations.

17. (Optional) You can allow other AWS accounts to use this CMK for cryptographic operations. To do so, in the Other AWS accounts section at the bottom of the page, choose Add another AWS account and enter the AWS account identification number of an external account. To add multiple external accounts, repeat this step.

Note
To allow principals in the external accounts to use the CMK, Administrators of the external account must create IAM policies that provide these permissions. For more information, see Allowing users in other accounts to use a CMK (p. 118).

18. Choose Next.

19. Review the key settings that you chose. You can still go back and change all settings.

20. Choose Finish to create the CMK.

Creating asymmetric CMKs (AWS KMS API)

You can use the CreateKey operation to create an asymmetric customer master key (CMK). These examples use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

When you create an asymmetric CMK, you must specify the CustomerMasterKeySpec parameter, which determines the type of keys you create. Also, you must specify a KeyUsage value of ENCRYPT_DECRYPT or SIGN_VERIFY. You cannot change these properties after the CMK is created.

The CreateKey operation doesn't let you specify an alias, but you can use the CreateAlias operation to create an alias for your new CMK.

The following example uses the CreateKey operation to create an asymmetric CMK of 4096-bit RSA keys designed for public key encryption.
$ aws kms create-key --customer-master-key-spec RSA_4096 --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT

```
{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "KeyState": "Enabled",
    "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "RSA_4096",
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "Description": "",
    "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "CreationDate": 1569973196.214,
    "MultiRegion": false,
    "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
      "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1",
      "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256"
    ],
    "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
    "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
    "Enabled": true
  }
}
```

The following example command creates an asymmetric CMK that represents a pair of ECDSA keys used for signing and verification. You cannot create an elliptic curve key pair for encryption and decryption.

$ aws kms create-key --customer-master-key-spec ECC_NIST_P521 --key-usage SIGN_VERIFY

```
{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "KeyState": "Enabled",
    "KeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
    "CreationDate": 1570824817.837,
    "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
    "SigningAlgorithms": [
      "ECDSA_SHA_512"
    ],
    "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "ECC_NIST_P521",
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "Description": "",
    "Enabled": true,
    "MultiRegion": false,
    "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY"
  }
}
```

Viewing keys

You can use AWS Management Console or the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) API to view customer master keys (CMKs), including CMKs that you manage and CMKs that are managed by AWS.

Topics

- Viewing CMKs in the console (p. 28)
- Viewing CMKs with the API (p. 37)
- Finding the key ID and ARN (p. 42)
- Finding the alias name and alias ARN (p. 43)
Viewing CMKs in the console

In the AWS Management Console, you can view lists of your CMKs and details about each CMK.

Topics

- Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45)

Navigating to the key tables

The AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) in each account and Region are displayed in tables. There are separate tables for the CMKs that you create and the CMKs that AWS services create for you.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. To view the keys in your account that you create and manage, in the navigation pane choose Customer managed keys. To view the keys in your account that AWS creates and manages for you, in the navigation pane, choose AWS managed keys. For information about the different types of CMKs, see Customer master keys (p. 3).

   **Tip**
   To view AWS managed CMKs (p. 4) that are missing an alias, use the Customer managed keys page.
   The AWS KMS console also displays the custom key stores in the account and Region. CMKs that you create in custom key stores appear on the Customer managed keys page. For information about custom key stores, see Using a custom key store (p. 407).

Navigating to key details

There is a details page for every AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) in the account and Region. The details page displays the General configuration section for the CMK and includes tabs that let authorized users view and manage the Cryptographic configuration and Key policy for the key. Depending on the type of key, the detail page might also include Aliases, Key material, Key rotation and Tags tabs.

To navigate to the key details page for a CMK.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. To view the keys in your account that you create and manage, in the navigation pane choose Customer managed keys. To view the keys in your account that AWS creates and manages for you, in the navigation pane, choose AWS managed keys. For information about the different types of CMKs, see Customer master keys (p. 3).
4. To open the key details page, in the key table, choose the key ID or alias of the CMK.
If the CMK has multiple aliases, an alias summary (+n more) appears beside the name of the one of the aliases. Choosing the alias summary takes you directly to the Aliases tab on the key details page.

**Sorting and filtering your CMKs**

To make it easier to find your CMKs in the console, you can sort and filter the key tables.

**Note**
The Key type column is displayed optionally (p. 36) and is available only in AWS Regions where AWS KMS supports asymmetric CMKs.

**Sort**

You can sort customer managed CMKs in ascending or descending order by their column values. This feature sorts all CMKs in the table, even if they don't appear on the current table page.

Sortable columns are indicated by an arrow beside the column name. On the AWS managed keys page, you can sort by Aliases or Key ID. On the Customer managed keys page, you can sort by Aliases, Key ID, or Key type.

To sort in ascending order, choose the column heading until the arrow points upward. To sort in descending order, choose the column heading until the arrow points downward. You can sort by only one column at a time.

For example, you can sort CMKs in ascending order by key ID, instead of aliases, which is the default.

When your sort CMKs on the Customer master keys page in ascending order by Key type, all asymmetric keys are displayed before all symmetric keys.

**Filter**

You can filter CMKs by their property values or tags. The filter applies to all CMKs in the table, even if they don't appear on the current table page. The filter is not case-sensitive.

- On the AWS managed keys page, you can filter by alias and key ID.
- On the Customer managed keys page, you can filter by tags, or by the alias, key ID, key type, or regionality properties.

To filter by a property value, choose the filter, choose the property name, and then choose from the list of actual property values. To filter by a tag, choose the tag key, and then choose from the list of actual tag values. After choosing a property or tag key, you can also type all or part of the property value or tag value. You'll see a preview of the results before you make your choice.

For example, to display CMKs with an alias name that contains aws/e, choose the filter box, choose Alias, type aws/e, and then press Enter or Return to add the filter.
To display only asymmetric CMKs on the **Customer master keys** page, choose the filter box, choose **Key type** and then choose **Key type: Asymmetric**. The **Asymmetric** option appears only when you have asymmetric CMKs in the table. For more information about identifying asymmetric CMKs, see [Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs](#) (p. 45).

To display only multi-Region CMKs on the **Customer master keys** page, choose the filter box, choose **Regionality** and then choose **Regionality: Multi-Region**. The **Multi-Region** option appears only when you have multi-Region CMKs in the table. For more information about identifying multi-Region CMKs, see [Viewing multi-Region keys](#) (p. 253).

Tag filtering is a bit different. To display only CMKs with a particular tag, choose the filter box, choose the tag key, and then choose from among the actual tag values. You can also type all or part of the tag value.
The resulting table displays all CMKs with the chosen tag. However, it doesn't display the tag. To see the tag, choose the key ID or alias of the CMK and on its detail page, choose the Tags tab. The tabs appear below the General configuration section.

This filter requires the tag key and tag value. It won't find CMKs by typing only the tag key or only its value. To filter tags by all or part of the tag key or value, use the ListResourceTags operation to get tagged CMKs, then use the filtering features of your programming language. For an example, see ListResourceTags: Get the tags on CMKs (p. 41).

To search for text, in the filter box, type all or part of an alias, key ID, key type, or tag key. (After you select the tag key, you can search for a tag value). You'll see a preview of the results before you make your choice.

For example, to display CMKs with test in its tag keys or filterable properties, type test in the filter box. The preview shows the CMKs that the filter will select. In this case, test appears only in the Alias property.

You can use multiple filters at the same time. When you add additional filters, you can also select a logical operator.
Displaying CMK details

The details page for each CMK displays the properties of the CMK. It differs slightly for the different types of CMKs.

To display detailed information about a CMK, on the AWS managed keys or Customer managed keys page, choose the alias or key ID of the CMK.

The details page for a CMK includes a General Configuration section that displays the basic properties of the CMK. It also includes tabs on which you can view and edit properties of the CMK, such as its key policy, cryptographic configuration, tags, key material (for CMKs with imported key material), key rotation (for symmetric CMKs), and its public key (for asymmetric CMKs).
The following list describes the fields in the detailed display, including field in the tabs. Some of these fields are also available as columns in the table display.

**Aliases**

*Where: Aliases tab*

A friendly name for the CMK. You can use an alias to identify the CMK in the console and in some AWS KMS APIs. For details, see Using aliases (p. 61).

The **Aliases** tab displays all aliases associated with the CMK in the AWS account and Region.

**ARN**

*Where: General configuration section*

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK. This value uniquely identifies the CMK. You can use it to identify the CMK in AWS KMS API operations.

**Creation date**

*Where: General configuration section*

The date and time that the CMK was created. This value is displayed in local time for the device. The time zone does not depend on the Region.

Unlike **Expiration**, the creation refers only to the CMK, not its key material.

**CloudHSM cluster ID**

*Where: Cryptographic configuration tab*
The cluster ID of the AWS CloudHSM cluster that contains the key material for the CMK. This field appears only when the CMK is created in an AWS KMS custom key store (p. 407).

If you choose the CloudHSM cluster ID, it opens the Clusters page in the AWS CloudHSM console.

**Custom key store ID**

Where: Cryptographic configuration tab

The ID of the custom key store (p. 407) that contains the CMK. This field appears only when the CMK is created in an AWS KMS custom key store.

If you choose the custom key store ID, it opens the Custom key stores page in the AWS KMS console.

**Custom key store name**

Where: Cryptographic configuration tab

The name of the custom key store (p. 407) that contains the CMK. This field appears only when the CMK is created in an AWS KMS custom key store.

**Description**

Where: General configuration section

A brief, optional description of the CMK that you can write and edit. To add or update the description of a customer managed CMK, above General Configuration, choose Edit.

**Encryption algorithms**

Where: Cryptographic configuration tab

Lists the encryption algorithms that can be used with the CMK in AWS KMS. This field appears only when the Key type is Asymmetric and the Key usage is Encrypt and decrypt. For information about the encryption algorithms that AWS KMS supports, see SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT key spec (p. 228) and RSA key specs for encryption and decryption (p. 229).

**Expiration date**

Where: Key material tab

The date and time when the key material for the CMK expires. This field appears only for CMKs with imported key material (p. 392), that is, when the Origin is External and the CMK has key material that expires.

**Key policy**

Where: Key policy tab

Controls access to the CMK along with IAM policies (p. 102) and grants (p. 191). Every CMK has one key policy. It is the only mandatory authorization element. To change the key policy of a customer managed CMK, on the Key policy tab, choose Edit. For details, see the section called “Using key policies” (p. 84).

**Key rotation**

Where: Key rotation tab

Enables and disables automatic key rotation (p. 274) every year.

To change the key rotation status of a customer managed CMK (p. 4), use the checkbox on the Key rotation tab. All AWS managed CMKs (p. 4) are automatically rotated every three years.

**Key spec**

Where: Cryptographic configuration tab
The type of key material in the CMK. AWS KMS supports symmetric CMKs (SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT), CMKs for RSA keys of different lengths, and elliptic curve keys with different curves. For details, see Key spec (p. 16).

Key type

Where: Cryptographic configuration tab

Indicates whether the CMK is Symmetric or Asymmetric.

Key usage

Where: Cryptographic configuration tab

Indicates whether a CMK can be used for Encrypt and decrypt or Sign and verify. Only asymmetric CMKs can be used to sign and verify. For details, see Key usage (p. 16).

Origin

Where: Cryptographic configuration tab

The source of the key material for the CMK. Valid values are AWS_KMS for key material that AWS KMS generates, EXTERNAL for imported key material (p. 392), and AWS_CloudHSM for CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407).

Primary key

Where: Regionality tab

Indicates that this CMK is a multi-Region primary key (p. 241). Authorized users can use this section to change the primary key (p. 257) to a different related multi-Region key.

Public key

Where: Public key tab

Displays the public key of an asymmetric CMK. Authorized users can use this tab to copy and download the public key (p. 59).

Regionality

Where: General configuration section and Regionality tabs

Indicates whether a CMK is a single-Region CMK, a multi-Region primary key (p. 241), or a multi-Region replica key (p. 241).

Related multi-Region keys

Where: Regionality tab

Displays all related multi-Region CMKs primary and replica keys (p. 236), except for the current CMK.

In the Related multi-Region keys section of a primary key, authorized users can create new replica keys (p. 250).

Replica key

Where: Regionality tab

Indicates that this CMK is a multi-Region replica key (p. 241).

Signing algorithms

Where: Cryptographic configuration tab

Lists the signing algorithms that can be used with the CMK in AWS KMS. This field appears only when the Key type is Asymmetric and the Key usage is Sign and verify. For information about the signing algorithms that AWS KMS supports, see RSA key specs for signing and verification (p. 230) and Elliptic curve key specs (p. 230).
Status

Where: General configuration section

The key state of the CMK. You can use the CMK in cryptographic operations (p. 12) only when the status is **Enabled**. For a detailed description of each CMK status and its effect on the operations that you can run on the CMK, see [Key state: Effect on your CMK (p. 279)].

Tags

Where: Tags tab

Optional key-value pairs that describe the CMK. To add or change the tags for a CMK, on the Tags tab, choose **Edit**.

When you add tags to your AWS resources, AWS generates a cost allocation report with usage and costs aggregated by tags. Tags can also be used to control access to a CMK. For information about tagging CMKs, see [Tagging keys (p. 49)] and [Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112)].

Customizing your CMK tables

You can customize the tables that appear on the **AWS managed keys** and **Customer managed keys** pages in the AWS Management Console to suit your needs. You can choose the table columns, the number of customer master keys (CMKs) on each page (**Page size**), and the text wrap. The configuration you choose is saved when you confirm it and reapplied whenever you open the pages.

**To customize your CMK tables**

1. On the **AWS managed keys** or **Customer managed keys** page, choose the settings icon (/settings icon) in the upper-right corner of the page.
2. On the **Preferences** page, choose your preferred settings, and then choose **Confirm**.

Consider using the **Page size** setting to increase the number of CMKs displayed on each page, especially if you typically use a device that's easy to scroll.

The data columns that you display might vary depending on the table, your job role, and the types of CMKs in the account and Region. The following table offers some suggested configurations. For descriptions of the columns, see [Displaying CMK details (p. 32)].

**Suggested CMK table configurations**

You can customize the columns that appear in your CMK table to display the information you need about your CMKs.

**AWS managed keys**

By default, the **AWS managed keys** table displays the **Aliases**, **Key ID**, and **Status** columns. These columns are ideal for most use cases.

**Symmetric customer managed keys**

If you use only symmetric CMKs with key material generated by AWS KMS, the **Aliases**, **Key ID**, **Status**, and **Creation date** columns are likely to be the most useful.

**Asymmetric customer managed keys**

If you use asymmetric CMKs, consider adding the **Key type**, **Key spec**, and **Key usage** columns. These columns will show you whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, the type of key material, and whether the CMK can be used for encryption or signing.
Imported key material

If you have CMKs with imported key material (p. 392), consider adding the Origin and Expiration date columns. These columns will show you whether the key material in a CMK is imported or generated by AWS KMS and when the key material expires, if at all. The Creation date field displays the date that the CMK was created (without key material). It doesn't reflect any characteristic of the key material.

Keys in custom key stores

If you have CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407), consider adding the Custom key store ID column. A value in this column indicates that the CMK is in a custom key store, as well as showing which custom key store it's in.

Multi-Region keys

If you have multi-Region CMKs (p. 236), consider adding the Regionality column. This shows whether a CMK is Regional (Single Region), a multi-Region primary key (p. 241) or a multi-Region replica key (p. 241).

Viewing CMKs with the API

You can use the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) API to view your CMKs. This section demonstrates several operations that return details about existing CMKs. The examples use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

Topics

- ListKeys: Get the ID and ARN of all CMKs (p. 37)
- DescribeKey: Get detailed information about a CMK (p. 38)
- GetKeyPolicy: Get the key policy attached to a CMK (p. 39)
- ListAliases: Get alias names and ARNs for CMKs (p. 39)
- ListResourceTags: Get the tags on CMKs (p. 41)

ListKeys: Get the ID and ARN of all CMKs

The ListKeys operation returns the ID and Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of all CMKs in the account and Region.

For example, this call to the ListKeys operation returns the ID and ARN of each CMK in this fictitious account. For examples in multiple programming languages, see Getting key IDs and key ARNs of CMKs (p. 336).

```bash
$ aws kms list-keys
{
  "Keys": [
    {
      "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    },
    {
      "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "KeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321"
    }
  ]
}```
DescribeKey: Get detailed information about a CMK

The DescribeKey operation returns details about the specified CMK. To identify the CMK, use its key ID (p. 14), key ARN (p. 13), alias name (p. 14), or alias ARN (p. 14).

For example, this call to DescribeKey returns information about a symmetric CMK. The fields in the response vary with the customer master key spec (p. 16), key state (p. 279), and the key material origin (p. 15). For examples in multiple programming languages, see Viewing a customer master key (p. 334).

```
$ aws kms describe-key --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
    "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "Description": "",
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "Enabled": true,
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
    "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
    "KeyState": "Enabled",
    "CreationDate": 1499988169.234,
    "MultiRegion": false,
    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:11112223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
    "EncryptionAlgorithms": ["SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"]
  }
}
```

This example calls DescribeKey operation on an asymmetric CMK used for signing and verification. The response includes the signing algorithms that AWS KMS supports for this CMK.

```
$ aws kms describe-key --key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321
{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "KeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
    "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
    "KeyState": "Enabled",
    "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY",
    "CreationDate": 1569973196.214,
    "Description": "",
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "ECC_NIST_P521",
    "AWSAccountId": "11112223333",
    "Enabled": true,
    "MultiRegion": false,
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "SigningAlgorithms": ["ECDSA_SHA_512"]
  }
}
```
You can use the DescribeKey operation on a predefined AWS alias, that is, an AWS alias with no key ID. When you do, AWS KMS associates the alias with an AWS managed CMK (p. 3) and returns its KeyId and Arn in the response.

**GetKeyPolicy: Get the key policy attached to a CMK**

The GetKeyPolicy operation gets the key policy that is attached to the CMK. To identify the CMK, use its key ID or key ARN. You must also specify the policy name, which is always default. (If your output is difficult to read, add the --output text option to your command.)

For examples in multiple programming languages, see Getting a key policy (p. 361).

```
$ aws kms get-key-policy --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab --policy-name default

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "key-default-1",
  "Statement": 
    {  
      "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
      },
      "Action": ["kms:*"],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
}
```

**ListAliases: Get alias names and ARNs for CMKs**

The ListAliases operation returns aliases in the account and region. The TargetKeyId in the response displays the key ID of the CMK that the alias refers to, if any.

By default, the ListAliases command returns all aliases in the account and region. This includes aliases that you created and associated with your customer managed CMKs (p. 3), and aliases that AWS created and associated with AWS managed CMKs (p. 3) in your account. You can recognize AWS aliases because their names have the format aws/<service-name>, such as aws/dynamodb.

The response might also include aliases that have no TargetKeyId field, such as the aws/redshift alias in this example. These are predefined aliases that AWS has created but has not yet associated with a CMK.

For examples in multiple programming languages, see Listing aliases (p. 344).

```
$ aws kms list-aliases

{
  "Aliases": [
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/access-key",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": 1516435200.399,
      "LastUpdatedDate": 1516435200.399
    }
  ]
}
```
To get the aliases that refer to a particular CMK, use the `KeyId` parameter. The parameter value can be the key ID (p. 14) or key ARN (p. 13). You cannot specify an alias name (p. 14) or alias ARN (p. 14).

The command in the following example gets the aliases that refer to a customer managed CMK (p. 4). But you can use a command like this one to find the aliases that refer to AWS managed CMKs (p. 4), too.

```
$ aws kms list-aliases --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

```json
{
  "Aliases": [
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/access-key",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": 1516435200.399,
      "LastUpdatedDate": 1516435200.399
    },
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/financeKey",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": 1516435200.399,
      "LastUpdatedDate": 1516435200.399
    },
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/aws/dynamodb",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": 1516435200.399,
      "LastUpdatedDate": 1516435200.399
    }
  ]
}
```
To get only the aliases for AWS managed CMKs, use the features of your programming language to filter the response.

```
$ aws kms list-aliases --query 'Aliases[?starts_with(AliasName, `alias/aws/`)]'
```

### ListResourceTags: Get the tags on CMKs

The `ListResourceTags` operation returns the tags on the specified CMK. The API returns tags for one CMK, but you can run the command in a loop to get tags for all CMKs in the account and Region, or for a set of CMKs you select. This API returns one page at a time, so if you have numerous tags on numerous CMKs, you might have to use the paginator in your programming language to get all of the tags you want.

The `ListResourceTags` operation returns tags for all AWS KMS CMKs, but AWS managed CMKs (p. 4) are not tagged.

To find the tags for a CMK, use the `ListResourceTags` operation. The `KeyId` parameter is required. It accepts a key ID (p. 14) or key ARN (p. 13). Before running this example, replace the example key ARN with a valid one.

```
$ aws kms list-resource-tags --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
{
  "Tags": [
    {
      "TagKey": "Department",
      "TagValue": "IT"
    },
    {
      "TagKey": "Purpose",
      "TagValue": "Test"
    }
  ],
  "Truncated": false
}
```

You might want to use the `ListResourceTags` operation to get all CMKs in the account and Region with a particular tag, tag key, or tag value. To do this, use the filtering features of your programming language.

For example, the following Bash script uses the `ListKeys` and `ListResourceTags` operations to get all CMKs in the account and Region with a `Project` tag key. Both of these operations get only the first page of results. If you have numerous CMKs or numerous tags, use the pagination features of your language to get the entire result from each operation. Before running this example, replace the example key IDs with valid ones.

```
TARGET_TAG_KEY='Project'
for key in $(aws kms list-keys --query 'Keys[*].KeyId' --output text); do
  key_tags=$(aws kms list-resource-tags --key-id "$key" --query "Tags[?TagKey=="\$TARGET_TAG_KEY\"]")
  if [ "#$key_tags" != "[]" ]; then
    echo "Key: $key"
    echo $key_tags
  fi
done
```

The output is formatted like the following example output.

```
Key: 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321
```
Finding the key ID and ARN

To identify an AWS KMS CMK, you can use its key ID (p. 14) or its Amazon Resource Name (key ARN (p. 13)). In cryptographic operations (p. 12), you can also use the alias name (p. 14) or alias ARN (p. 14).

For detailed information about the CMK identifiers that AWS KMS supports, see Key identifiers (KeyId) (p. 13). For help finding an alias name and alias ARN, see Finding the alias name and alias ARN (p. 43).

To find the key ID and ARN (console)

2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. To view the keys in your account that you create and manage, in the navigation pane choose Customer managed keys. To view the keys in your account that AWS creates and manages for you, in the navigation pane, choose AWS managed keys.
4. To find the key ID (p. 14) for a CMK, see the row that begins with the CMK alias.

The Key ID column appears in the tables by default. If the Key ID column doesn't appear in your table, use the procedure described in the section called "Customizing your CMK tables" (p. 36) to restore it. You can also view the key ID of a CMK on its details page.
5. To find the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK, choose the key ID or alias. The key ARN (p. 13) appears in the General Configuration section.

To find the key ID and key ARN (AWS KMS API)

To find the key ID (p. 14) and key ARN (p. 13) of a customer master key (CMK), use the ListKeys operation. For examples in multiple programming languages, see Getting key IDs and ARNs (p. 336) and Get key IDs and ARNs (p. 37).

The ListKeys response includes the key ID and key ARN for every CMK in the account and Region.

```bash
$ aws kms list-keys
{
   "Keys": [
      {
         "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
         "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
      },
      {
         "KeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
         "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321"
      }
   ]
}
```

Finding the alias name and alias ARN

An alias is a friendly name for an AWS KMS customer master key (p. 3) (CMK). You can find the alias name (p. 14) and alias ARN (p. 14) in the AWS KMS console or AWS KMS API.

For detailed information about the CMK identifiers that AWS KMS supports, see Key identifiers (KeyId) (p. 13). For help finding the key ID and key ARN, see Finding the key ID and ARN (p. 42).

Topics
- To find the alias name and alias ARN (console) (p. 43)
- To find the alias name and alias ARN (AWS KMS API) (p. 43)

To find the alias name and alias ARN (console)

The AWS KMS console displays the aliases associated with the CMK.
Finding the alias name and alias ARN

2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. To view the keys in your account that you create and manage, in the navigation pane choose Customer managed keys. To view the keys in your account that AWS creates and manages for you, in the navigation pane, choose AWS managed keys.
4. The Aliases column displays the alias for each CMK. If a CMK does not have an alias, a dash (-) appears in the Aliases column.

If a CMK has multiple aliases, the Aliases column also has an alias summary, such as (+n more). For example, the following CMK has two aliases, one of which is master-key-test.

To find the alias name and alias ARN of all aliases for the CMK, use the Aliases tab.

- To go directly to the Aliases tab, in the Aliases column, choose the alias summary (+n more). An alias summary appears only if the CMK has more than one alias.
- Or, choose the alias or key ID of the CMK (which opens the detail page for the CMK) and then choose the Aliases tab. The tabs are under the General configuration section.

5. The Aliases tab displays the alias name and alias ARN of all aliases for a CMK. You can also create and delete aliases for the CMK on this tab.
To find the alias name and alias ARN (AWS KMS API)

To find the alias name (p. 14) and alias ARN (p. 14) of a customer master key (CMK), use the ListAliases operation. For examples in multiple programming languages, see Listing aliases (p. 344) and Get alias names and ARNs (p. 39).

By default, the response includes the alias name and alias ARN for every alias in the account and Region. To get only the aliases for a particular CMK, use the KeyId parameter.

For example, the following command gets only the aliases for an example CMK with key ID 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab.

```
$ aws kms list-aliases --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
{
  "Aliases": [
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/test-key",
      "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "CreationDate": 1593622000.191,
      "LastUpdatedDate": 1593622000.191
    },
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/project-key",
      "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "CreationDate": 1516435200.399,
      "LastUpdatedDate": 1516435200.399
    }
  ]
}
```

Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs

To determine whether a particular CMK is symmetric or asymmetric (p. 223), find its key type or key spec (p. 16). You can use the AWS KMS console or AWS KMS API.

Some of these methods will also show you other aspects of the cryptographic configuration of a CMK, including its key usage and the encryption or signing algorithms that the CMK supports. You can view the cryptographic configuration of an existing CMK, but you cannot change it.

For general information about viewing CMKs, including sorting, filtering, and choosing columns for your console display, see Viewing CMKs in the console (p. 28).

Topics

- Finding the key type in the CMK table (p. 45)
- Finding the key type on the details page (p. 46)
- Finding the key spec using the AWS KMS API (p. 47)

Finding the key type in the CMK table

In the AWS KMS console, the Key type column shows whether each CMK is symmetric or asymmetric. You can add a Key type column to the CMK table on the Customer managed keys or AWS managed keys pages in the console.

To identify symmetric and asymmetric CMKs in your CMK table, use the following procedure.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. To view the keys in your account that you create and manage, in the navigation pane choose **Customer managed keys**. To view the keys in your account that AWS creates and manages for you, in the navigation pane, choose **AWS managed keys**.
4. The **Key type** column shows whether each CMK is symmetric or asymmetric. You can also sort and filter (p. 29) by the **Key type** value.

If the **Key type** column does not appear in your CMK table, choose the gear icon in the upper right corner of the page, choose **Key type**, and then choose **Confirm**. You can also add the **Key spec** and **Key usage** columns.

**Finding the key type on the details page**

In the AWS KMS console, the details page for each CMK includes a **Cryptographic Configuration** tab that displays the key type (symmetric or asymmetric) and other cryptographic details about the CMK.

To identify symmetric and asymmetric CMKs on the details page for a CMK, use the following procedure.

2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. To view the keys in your account that you create and manage, in the navigation pane choose **Customer managed keys**. To view the keys in your account that AWS creates and manages for you, in the navigation pane, choose **AWS managed keys**.
4. Choose the alias or key ID of a CMK.
5. Choose the **Cryptographic configuration** tab. The tabs are below the **General configuration** section.

The **Cryptographic configuration** tab displays the **Key Type**, which indicates whether it is symmetric or asymmetric. It also displays other details about the CMK, including the **Key Usage**, which tells whether a CMK can be used for encryption and decryption or signing and verification. For asymmetric CMKs, it displays the encryption algorithms or signing algorithms that the CMK supports.

For example, the following is an example **Cryptographic configuration** tab for a symmetric CMK.
The following is an example **Cryptographic configuration** tab for an asymmetric RSA CMK that's used for signing and verification.

### Finding the key spec using the AWS KMS API

To determine whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, use the DescribeKey operation. The CustomerMasterKeySpec field in the response contains the key spec (p. 16) of the CMK. For a symmetric CMK, the value of CustomerMasterKeySpec is SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT. All other values indicate an asymmetric CMK.

For example, DescribeKey returns the following response for a symmetric CMK. The CustomerMasterKeySpec value is SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT.

```json
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "KeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
        "CreationDate": 1496966810.831,
        "Enabled": true,
        "Description": "",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [ "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ]
    }
}
```
The DescribeKey response for an asymmetric RSA CMK used in signing and verification looks similar to this example. The key spec, as shown in the CustomerMasterKeySpec value is `RSA_2048` (p. 228). The KeyUsage is `SIGN_VERIFY`, and the SigningAlgorithms element lists the valid signing algorithms for the CMK.

```
{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
    "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "CreationDate": 1571767572.317,
    "Enabled": false,
    "Description": "",
    "KeyState": "Disabled",
    "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
    "MultiRegion": false,
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "RSA_2048",
    "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY",
    "SigningAlgorithms": [
      "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256",
      "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_384",
      "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_512",
      "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
      "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_384",
      "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_512"
    ]
  }
}
```

### Editing keys

You can change the following properties of your CMKs in the AWS KMS console and the AWS KMS API.

**Description**

You can change the key description on the details page for the CMK (p. 32) or by using the `UpdateKeyDescription` operation.

To edit the key description in the console, in the upper right corner of the details page for the CMK, choose **Edit**.

**Key policy**

You can change the key policy (p. 84) on the **Key policy** tab of the details page for the CMK (p. 32) or by using the `PutKeyPolicy` operation.

For details, see Changing a key policy (p. 99).

**Tags**

You can create and delete tags (p. 49) on the **Tags** tab of the details page for the CMK (p. 32) or by using the `TagResource` and `UntagResource` operations.

For details, see Tagging keys (p. 49).

**Enable and disable**

You can enable and disable CMKs of the **Customer managed keys** or **AWS managed keys** pages of the AWS KMS console. Or you can use the `EnableKey` and `DisableKey` operations.

For details, see Enabling and disabling keys (p. 58).
Tagging keys

In AWS KMS, you can add tags to a customer managed CMK (p. 3) when you create the CMK (p. 21), and tag or untag existing CMKs (p. 52) unless they are pending deletion (p. 279). You cannot tag aliases, custom key stores (p. 12), AWS managed CMKs (p. 3), AWS owned CMKs (p. 5), or CMKs in other AWS accounts. Tags are optional, but they can be very useful.

For more information, see Creating keys (p. 21) and Editing keys (p. 48). For general information about tags, including best practices, tagging strategies, and the format and syntax of tags, see Tagging AWS resources in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

Topics

- About tags in AWS KMS (p. 49)
- Managing CMK tags in the console (p. 50)
- Managing CMK tags with API operations (p. 51)
- Controlling access to tags (p. 53)
- Using tags to control access to CMKs (p. 56)

About tags in AWS KMS

A tag is an optional metadata label that you can assign (or AWS can assign) to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a tag key and a tag value, both of which are case-sensitive strings. The tag value can be an empty (null) string. Each tag on a resource must have a different tag key, but you can add the same tag to multiple AWS resources. Each resource can have up to 50 user-created tags.

In AWS KMS, you can add tags to a customer managed CMK (p. 3) when you create the CMK (p. 21), and tag or untag existing CMKs (p. 52) unless they are pending deletion (p. 279). You cannot tag aliases, custom key stores (p. 12), AWS managed CMKs (p. 3), AWS owned CMKs (p. 5), or CMKs in other AWS accounts. Tags are optional, but they can be very useful.

For example, you can add a "Project"="Alpha" tag to all CMKs and Amazon S3 buckets that you use for the Alpha project.

```
TagKey = "Project"
TagValue = "Alpha"
```

For general information about tags, including the format and syntax, see Tagging AWS resources in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

Tags help you do the following:

- Identify and organize your AWS resources. Many AWS services support tagging, so you can assign the same tag to resources from different services to indicate that the resources are related. For example,
you can assign the same tag to an AWS KMS customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) and an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume or AWS Secrets Manager secret. You can also use tags to identify CMK for automation.

- Track your AWS costs. When you add tags to your AWS resources, AWS generates a cost allocation report with usage and costs aggregated by tags. You can use this feature to track AWS KMS costs for a project, application, or cost center.

For more information about using tags for cost allocation, see Using Cost Allocation Tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide. For information about the rules for tag keys and tag values, see User-Defined Tag Restrictions in the AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide.

- Control access to your AWS resources. Allowing and denying access to CMKs based on their tags is part of AWS KMS support for attribute-based access control (p. 112) (ABAC). For information about controlling access to customer master keys based on their tags, see Using tags to control access to CMKs (p. 56). For more general information about using tags to control access to AWS resources, see Controlling Access to AWS Resources Using Resource Tags in the IAM User Guide.

AWS KMS writes an entry to your AWS CloudTrail log when you use the TagResource (p. 314), UntagResource (p. 315), or ListResourceTags operations.

Managing CMK tags in the console

You can add tags to a CMK when you create the CMK (p. 21) in the AWS KMS console. You can also use the Tags tab in the console to add, edit, and delete tags on customer managed CMKs. To add, edit, view, and delete tags for a CMK, you must have the required permissions. For details, see Controlling access to tags (p. 53).

Add tags while creating a CMK

To add tags when creating a CMK in the console, you must have kms:TagResource permission in an IAM policy in addition to the permissions required to create CMKs and view CMKs in the console. At a minimum, the permission must cover all CMKs in the account and Region.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys. (You cannot manage the tags of an AWS managed CMK.)
4. Choose the key type, then choose Next.
5. Enter an alias and optional description.
6. Enter a tag key and, optionally, a tag value. To add additional tags, choose Add tag. To delete a tag, choose Remove. When you're done tagging your new CMK, choose Next.
7. Finish creating your CMK.

View and manage tags on existing CMKs

To add, view, edit, and delete tags in the console, you need tagging permission on the CMK. You can get this permission from the key policy for the CMK or, if the key policy allows it, from an IAM policy that includes the CMK. You need these permissions in addition to the permissions to view CMKs in the console.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Customer managed keys**. (You cannot manage the tags of an AWS managed CMK.)

4. You can use the table filter to display only CMKs with particular tags. For details, see **Sorting and filtering your CMKs (p. 29).**

5. Select the check box next to the alias of a CMK.

6. Choose **Key actions, Add or edit tags.**

7. On the details page for CMK, choose the **Tags** tab.

   - To create your first tag, choose **Create tag**, type a tag key (required) and tag value (optional), and then choose **Save**.
     
     If you leave the tag value blank, the actual tag value is a null or empty string.

   - To add a tag, choose **Edit**, choose **Add tag**, type a tag key and tag value, and then choose **Save**.

   - To change the name or value of a tag, choose **Edit**, make your changes, and then choose **Save**.

   - To delete a tag, choose **Edit**. On the tag row, choose **Remove**, and then choose **Save**.

8. To save your changes, choose **Save changes**.

---

### Managing CMK tags with API operations

You can use the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) API to add, delete, and list tags for the CMKs that you manage. These examples use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language. You cannot tag AWS managed CMKs.

To add, edit, view, and delete tags for a CMK, you must have the required permissions. For details, see **Controlling access to tags (p. 53).**

**Topics**

- **CreateKey:** Add tags to a new CMK (p. 51)
- **TagResource:** Add or change tags for a CMK (p. 52)
- **ListResourceTags:** Get the tags for a CMK (p. 52)
- **UntagResource:** Delete tags from a CMK (p. 52)

---

### CreateKey: Add tags to a new CMK

You can add tags when you create a customer managed CMK. To specify the tags, use the **Tags** parameter of the **CreateKey** operation.

To add tags when creating a CMK, the caller must have **kms:TagResource** permission in an IAM policy. At a minimum, the permission must cover all CMKs in the account and Region. For details, see **Controlling access to tags (p. 53).**

The value of the **Tags** parameter of **CreateKey** is a collection of case-sensitive tag key and tag value pairs. Each tag on a CMK must have a different tag name. The tag value can be a null or empty string.

For example, the following AWS CLI command creates a symmetric CMK with a **Project:Alpha** tag. When specifying more than one key-value pair, use a space to separate each pair.

```
$ aws kms create-key --tags TagKey=Project,TagValue=Alpha
```

When this command is successful, it returns a **KeyMetadata** object with information about the new CMK. However, the **KeyMetadata** does not include tags. To get the tags, use the **ListResourceTags** (p. 52) operation.
TagResource: Add or change tags for a CMK

The TagResource operation adds one or more tags to a CMK. You cannot use this operation to add or edit tags in a different AWS account.

To add a tag, specify a new tag key and a tag value. To edit a tag, specify an existing tag key and a new tag value. Each tag on a CMK must have a different tag key. The tag value can be a null or empty string.

For example, the following command adds Purpose and Department tags to an example CMK.

```
$ aws kms tag-resource \
  --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
  --tags TagKey=Purpose,TagValue=Pretest TagKey=Department,TagValue=Finance
```

When this command is successful, it does not return any output. To view the tags on a CMK, use the ListResourceTags operation.

You can also use TagResource to change the tag value of an existing tag. To replace a tag value, specify the same tag key with a different value.

For example, this command changes the value of the Purpose tag from Pretest to Test.

```
$ aws kms tag-resource \
  --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
  --tags TagKey=Purpose,TagValue=Test
```

ListResourceTags: Get the tags for a CMK

The ListResourceTags operation gets the tags for a CMK. The KeyId parameter is required. You cannot use this operation to view the tags on CMKs in a different AWS account.

For example, the following command gets the tags for an example CMK.

```
$ aws kms list-resource-tags --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab

"Truncated": false,
"Tags": [
  {
    "TagKey": "Project",
    "TagValue": "Alpha"
  },
  {
    "TagKey": "Purpose",
    "TagValue": "Test"
  },
  {
    "TagKey": "Department",
    "TagValue": "Finance"
  }
]
```

UntagResource: Delete tags from a CMK

The UntagResource operation deletes tags from a CMK. To identify the tags to delete, specify the tag keys. You cannot use this operation to delete tags from CMKs a different AWS account.
When it succeeds, the `UntagResource` operation doesn't return any output. Also, if the specified tag key isn't found on the CMK, it doesn't throw an exception or return a response. To confirm that the operation worked, use the `ListResourceTags` operation.

For example, this command deletes the `Purpose` tag and its value from the specified CMK.

```bash
aws kms untag-resource --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab --tag-keys Purpose
```

When this command is successful, it does not return any output.

**Controlling access to tags**

To add, view, and delete tags, either in the AWS KMS console or by using the API, principals need tagging permissions. You can provide these permissions in key policies (p. 84). You can also provide them in IAM policies (including VPC endpoint policies (p. 447)), but only if the key policy allows it (p. 86). The `AWSKeyManagementServicePowerUser` (p. 107) managed policy allows principals to tag, untag, and list tags on all CMKs the account can access.

You can also limit these permissions by using AWS global condition keys for tags. In AWS KMS, these conditions can control access to tagging operations, such as `TagResource` and `UntagResource`.

**Note**

Be cautious when giving principals permission to manage tags and aliases. Changing a tag or alias can allow or deny permission to the CMK. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112) and Using tags to control access to CMKs (p. 56).

For example policies and more information, see Controlling Access Based on Tag Keys in the IAM User Guide.

Permissions to create and manage tags work as follows.

- **kms:TagResource**
  - Allows principals to add or edit tags. To add tags while creating a CMK, the principal must have permission in an IAM policy that isn't restricted to particular CMKs.

- **kms:ListResourceTags**
  - Allows principals to view tags on CMKs.

- **kms:UntagResource**
  - Allows principals to delete tags from CMKs.

**Tag permissions in policies**

You can provide tagging permissions in a key policy or IAM policy. For example, the following example key policy gives select users tagging permission on the CMK. It gives all users who can assume the example Administrator or Developer roles permission to view tags.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "key-policy-example",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"},
      "Action": "kms:",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```
To give principals tagging permission on multiple CMKs, you can use an IAM policy. For this policy to be effective, the key policy for each CMK must allow the account to use IAM policies to control access to the CMK.

For example, the following IAM policy allows the principals to create CMKs. It also allows them to create and manage tags on all CMKs in the specified account. This combination allows the principals to use the Tags parameter of the CreateKey operation to add tags to a CMK while they are creating it.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicyCreateKeys",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "kms:CreateKey",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicyTags",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms::*:111122223333:key/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

### Limiting tag permissions

You can limit tagging permissions by using policy conditions (p. 150). The following policy conditions can be applied to the kms:TagResource and kms:UntagResource permissions. For example, you...
can use the `aws:RequestTag/tag-key` condition to allow a principal to add only particular tags, or prevent a principal from adding tags with particular tag keys. Or, you can use the `kms:KeyOrigin` condition to prevent principals from tagging or untagging CMKs with imported key material (p. 392).

- `aws:RequestTag`
- `aws:ResourceTag/tag-key` (IAM policies only)
- `aws:TagKeys`
- `kms:CallerAccount` (p. 155)
- `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec` (p. 156)
- `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage` (p. 157)
- `kms:KeyOrigin` (p. 174)
- `kms:ViaService` (p. 184)

As a best practice when you use tags to control access to CMKs, use the `aws:RequestTag/tag-key` or `aws:TagKeys` condition key to determine which tags (or tag keys) are allowed.

For example, the following IAM policy is similar to the previous one. However, this policy allows the principals to create tags (`TagResource`) and delete tags (`UntagResource`) only for tags with a `Project` tag key.

Because `TagResource` and `UntagResource` requests can include multiple tags, you must specify a `ForAllValues` or `ForAnyValue` set operator with the `aws:TagKeys` condition. The `ForAnyValue` operator requires that at least one of the tag keys in the request matches one of the tag keys in the policy. The `ForAllValues` operator requires that all of the tag keys in the request match one of the tag keys in the policy. The `ForAllValues` operator also returns `true` if there are no tags in the request, but `TagResource` and `UntagResource` fail when no tags are specified. For details about the set operators, see `Use multiple keys and values` in the `IAM User Guide`.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicyCreateKey",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "kms:CreateKey",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicyViewAllTags",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "kms:ListResourceTags",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicyManageTags",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:TagResource",
        "kms:UntagResource"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*",
      "Condition": {
        "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {"aws:TagKeys": "Project"}
      }
    }
  ]
}
```
Using tags to control access to CMKs

You can control access to AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) based on the tags on the CMK. For example, you can write an IAM policy that allows principals to enable and disable only the CMKs that have a particular tag. Or you can use an IAM policy to prevent principals from using CMKs in cryptographic operations unless the CMK has a particular tag.

This feature is part of AWS KMS support for attribute-based access control (p. 112) (ABAC). For information about using tags to control access to AWS resources, see What is ABAC for AWS? and Controlling Access to AWS Resources Using Resource Tags in the IAM User Guide. For help resolving access issues related to ABAC, see Troubleshooting ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 115).

Note
It might take up to five minutes for tag and alias changes to affect CMK authorization. Recent changes might be visible in API operations before they affect authorization.

AWS KMS supports the use of the aws:ResourceTag/tag-key global condition context key, which lets you control access to CMKs based on the tags on the CMK. Because multiple CMKs can have the same tag, this feature lets you apply the permission to a select set of CMKs. You can also easily change the CMKs in the set by changing their tags.

In AWS KMS, the aws:ResourceTag/tag-key condition key is supported only in IAM policies. It's designed to help you control access to multiple CMKs with the same tag. It isn't supported in key policies, which apply only to one CMK. Also, resource conditions apply only to operations that use an existing resource. As such, you cannot use aws:ResourceTag/tag-key to control access to operations like CreateKey, ListKeys, or ListAliases.

Controlling access with tags provides a simple, scalable, and flexible way to manage permissions. However, if not properly designed and managed, it can allow or deny access to your CMKs inadvertently. If you are using tags to control access, consider the following practices.

- Use tags to reinforce the best practice of least privileged access. Give IAM principals only the permissions they need on only the CMKs they must use or manage. For example, use tags to label the CMKs used for a project. Then give the project team permission to use only CMKs with the project tag.
- Be cautious about giving principals the kms:TagResource and kms:UntagResource permissions that let them add, edit, and delete tags. When you use tags to control access to CMKs, changing a tag can give principals permission to use CMKs that they didn't otherwise have permission to use. It can also deny access to CMKs that other principals require to do their jobs. Key administrators who don't have permission to change key policies or create grants can control access to CMKs if they have permission to manage tags.

Whenever possible, use a policy condition, such as aws:RequestTag/tag-key or aws:TagKeys to limit a principal's tagging permissions (p. 54) to particular tags or tag patterns on particular CMKs.

- Review the principals in your AWS account that currently have tagging and untagging permissions and adjust them, if necessary. For example, the console default key policy for key administrators (p. 86) includes kms:TagResource and kms:UntagResource permission on that CMK. IAM policies might allow tag and untag permissions on all CMKs. For example, the AWSKeyManagementServicePowerUser (p. 107) managed policy allows principals to tag, untag, and list tags on all CMKs.
- Before setting a policy that depends on a tag, review the tags on the CMKs in your AWS account. Make sure that your policy applies only to the tags you intend to include. Use CloudTrail logs (p. 287) and CloudWatch alarms (p. 285) to alert you to tag changes that might affect access to your CMKs.
- The tag-based policy conditions use pattern matching; they aren't tied to a particular instance of a tag. A policy that uses tag-based condition keys affects all new and existing tags that match the pattern. If you delete and recreate a tag that matches a policy condition, the condition applies to the new tag, just as it did to the old one.
For example, consider the following IAM policy. It allows the principals to call the
`GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext` and `Decrypt` operations only on CMKs in your account that are the
Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region and have a `Project`="Alpha" tag. You might attach this policy to
roles in the example Alpha project.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicyWithResourceTag",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext",
        "kms:Decrypt"
      ],
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Project": "Alpha"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

The following example IAM policy allows the principals to use any CMK in the account for certain
cryptographic operations. But it prohibits the principals from using any AWS KMS operations on CMKs
with a "Type"="Reserved" tag or no "Type" tag.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IAMAllowCryptographicOperations",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:Encrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:ReEncrypt*"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "IAMDenyOnTag",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "kms:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Type": "Reserved"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Sid": "IAMDenyNoTag",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "kms:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*",
      "Condition": {
        "Null": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Type": "true"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```
Enabling and disabling keys

You can disable and reenable the customer master keys (p. 3) (CMKs) that you manage. You cannot enable or disable AWS managed CMKs.

When you create a CMK, it is enabled by default. If you disable a CMK, it cannot be used to encrypt or decrypt data until you re-enable it. AWS managed CMKs are permanently enabled for use by services that use AWS KMS (p. 458). You cannot disable them.

You can also delete CMKs. For more information, see Deleting customer master keys (p. 380).

**Note**

AWS KMS does not rotate the key material of customer managed CMKs while they are disabled. For more information, see How automatic key rotation works (p. 275).

**Topics**

- Enabling and disabling CMKs (console) (p. 58)
- Enabling and disabling CMKs (AWS KMS API) (p. 58)

Enabling and disabling CMKs (console)

You can use the AWS KMS console to enable and disable customer managed CMKs (p. 4).

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Customer managed keys**.
4. Select the check box for the CMKs that you want to enable or disable.
5. To enable a CMK, choose **Key actions, Enable**. To disable a CMK, choose **Key actions, Disable**.

Enabling and disabling CMKs (AWS KMS API)

The **EnableKey** operation enables a disabled AWS KMS customer master key (CMK). These examples use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language. The **key-id** parameter is required.

This operation does not return any output. To see the key status, use the **DescribeKey** operation.

```bash
$ aws kms enable-key --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

The **DisableKey** operation disables an enabled CMK. The **key-id** parameter is required.

```bash
$ aws kms disable-key --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

This operation does not return any output. To see the key status, use the **DescribeKey** operation, and see the Enabled field.

```bash
$ aws kms describe-key --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```
Downloading public keys

You can view, copy, and download the public key from an asymmetric CMK pair by using the AWS Management Console or the AWS KMS API. You must have kms:GetPublicKey permission on the asymmetric CMK.

Each asymmetric CMK pair consists of a private key that never leaves AWS KMS unencrypted and a public key that you can download and share.

You might share a public key to let others encrypt data outside of AWS KMS that you can decrypt only with your private key. Or, to allow others to verify a digital signature outside of AWS KMS that you have generated with your private key.

When you use the public key in your asymmetric CMK within AWS KMS, you benefit from the authentication, authorization, and logging that are part of every AWS KMS operation. You also reduce the risk of encrypting data that cannot be decrypted. These features are not effective outside of AWS KMS. For details, see Special considerations for downloading public keys (p. 59).

Topics

- Special considerations for downloading public keys (p. 59)
- Downloading a public key (console) (p. 60)
- Downloading a public key (AWS KMS API) (p. 60)

Special considerations for downloading public keys

To protect your CMKs, AWS KMS provides access controls, authenticated encryption, and detailed logs of every operation. AWS KMS also allows you to prevent the use of CMKs, temporarily or permanently. Finally, AWS KMS operations are designed to minimize the risk of encrypting data that cannot be decrypted. These features are not available when you use downloaded public keys outside of AWS KMS.

Authorization

Key policies (p. 84) and IAM policies (p. 102) that control access to the CMK within AWS KMS have no effect on operations performed outside of AWS. Any user who can get the public key can use it outside of AWS KMS even if they don't have permission to encrypt data or verify signatures with the CMK.
Key usage restrictions

Key usage restrictions are not effective outside of AWS KMS. If you call the Encrypt operation with a CMK that has a KeyUsage of SIGN_VERIFY, the AWS KMS operation fails. But if you encrypt data outside of AWS KMS with a public key from an CMK with a KeyUsage of SIGN_VERIFY, the data cannot be decrypted.

Algorithm restrictions

Restrictions on the encryption and signing algorithms that AWS KMS supports are not effective outside of AWS KMS. If you encrypt data with the public key from a CMK outside of AWS KMS, and use an encryption algorithm that AWS KMS does not support, the data cannot be decrypted.

Disabling and deleting CMKs

Actions that you can take to prevent the use of CMK in a cryptographic operation within AWS KMS do not prevent anyone from using the public key outside of AWS KMS. For example, disabling a CMK, scheduling deletion of a CMK, deleting a CMK, or deleting the key material from a CMK have no effect on a public key outside of AWS KMS. If you delete an asymmetric CMK or delete or lose its key material, data that you encrypt with a public key outside of AWS KMS is unrecoverable.

Logging

AWS CloudTrail logs that record every AWS KMS operation, including the request, response, date, time, and authorized user, do not record the use of the public key outside of AWS KMS.

Downloading a public key (console)

You can use the AWS Management Console to view, copy, and download the public key from an asymmetric CMK in your AWS account. To download the public key from an asymmetric CMK in different AWS account, use the AWS KMS API.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
4. Choose the alias or key ID of an asymmetric CMK.
5. Choose the Cryptographic configuration tab. Record the values of the Key spec, Key usage, and Encryption algorithms or Signing Algorithms fields. You'll need to use these values to use the public key outside of AWS KMS. Be sure to share this information when you share the public key.
6. Choose the Public key tab.
7. To copy the public key to your clipboard, choose Copy. To download the public key to a file, choose Download.

Downloading a public key (AWS KMS API)

The GetPublicKey operation returns the public key in an asymmetric CMK. It also returns critical information that you need to use the public key correctly outside of AWS KMS, including the key usage and encryption algorithms. Be sure to save these values and share them whenever you share the public key.

The examples in this section use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

To specify a CMK, use its key ID (p. 14), key ARN (p. 13), alias name (p. 14), or alias ARN (p. 14). When using an alias name, prefix it with alias/. To specify a CMK in a different AWS account, you must use its key ARN or alias ARN.
Before running this command, replace the example alias name with a valid identifier for the CMK. To run this command, you must have `kms:GetPublicKey` permissions on the CMK.

```
$ aws kms get-public-key --key-id alias/example_RSA_3072
{
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "RSA_3072",
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
    "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
        "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1",
        "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256"
    ],
    "PublicKey": "MIIBojANBgkqhkiG..."
}
```

### Using aliases

An alias is a friendly name for a customer master key (p. 3) (CMK). For example, an alias lets you refer to a CMK as `test-key` instead of `1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab`.

You can use an alias to identify a CMK in the AWS KMS console, in the DescribeKey operation, and in cryptographic operations (p. 12), such as Encrypt and GenerateDataKey.

Aliases also make it easy to recognize an AWS managed CMKs (p. 4). Aliases for these CMKs always have the form: `aws/<service-name>`. For example, the alias for the AWS managed CMK for Amazon DynamoDB is `aws/dynamodb`. You can establish similar alias standards for your projects, such as prefacing your aliases with the name of a project or category.

You can also allow and deny access to CMKs based on their aliases without having to edit policies or manage grants. This feature is part of AWS KMS support for attribute-based access control (p. 112) (ABAC). For details, see Using aliases to control access to CMKs (p. 76).

Much of the power of aliases come from your ability to change the CMK associated with an alias at any time. Aliases can make your code easier to write and maintain. For example, suppose you use an alias to refer to a particular CMK and you want to change the CMK. In that case, just associate the alias with a different CMK. You don't need to change your code.

Aliases also make it easier to reuse the same code in different AWS Regions. Create aliases with the same name in multiple Regions and associate each alias with a CMK in its Region. When the code runs in each Region, the alias refers to its associated CMK in that Region. For an example, see Using aliases in your applications (p. 70).

The AWS KMS API provides full control of aliases in each account and Region. The API includes operations to create an alias (CreateAlias), view alias names and alias ARNs (ListAliases), change the CMK associated with an alias (UpdateAlias), and delete an alias (DeleteAlias). For examples of managing aliases multiple programming languages, see the section called “Working with aliases” (p. 341).

The following resources can help you learn more:

- For information about CMK identifiers, including aliases, see Key identifiers (KeyId) (p. 13).
- For help finding the aliases associated with a CMK, see Finding the alias name and alias ARN (p. 43)
- For information about resource quotas for aliases and rate quotas for API operations related to aliases, see Quotas (p. 511).
- For examples of creating and managing aliases in multiple programming languages, see Working with aliases (p. 341).
About aliases

Learn how aliases work in AWS KMS.

An alias is an independent AWS resource

An alias is not a property of a CMK. The actions that you take on the alias don't affect its associated CMK. You can create an alias for a CMK and then update the alias so it's associated with a different CMK. You can even delete the alias without any effect on the associated CMK. However, if you delete a CMK, all aliases associated with that CMK are deleted.

If you specify an alias as the resource in an IAM policy, the policy refers to the alias, not to the associated CMK.

Each alias has two formats

When you create an alias, you specify the alias name. AWS KMS creates the alias ARN for you.

- An **alias ARN** (p. 14) is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN) that uniquely identifies the alias.

  ```
  # Alias ARN
  ```

- An **alias name** (p. 14) that is unique in the account and Region. In the AWS KMS API, the alias name is always prefixed by `alias/`. That prefix is omitted in the AWS KMS console.

  ```
  # Alias name
  alias/<alias-name>
  ```

Each alias is associated with one CMK at a time

The alias and its CMK must be in the same account and Region.

You can associate an alias with any customer managed CMK (p. 4) in the same AWS account and Region. However, you do not have permission to associate an alias with an AWS managed CMK (p. 4).

For example, this ListAliases output shows that the `test-key` alias is associated with exactly one target CMK, which is represented by the TargetKeyId property.

```
{
  "AliasName": "alias/test-key",
  "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
  "CreationDate": 1593622000.191,
  "LastUpdatedDate": 1593622000.191
}
```

Multiple aliases can be associated with the same CMK

For example, you can associate the `test-key` and `project-key` aliases with the same CMK.
An alias must be unique in an account and Region

For example, you can have only one test-key alias in each account and Region. Aliases are case-sensitive, but aliases that differ only in their capitalization are very prone to error. You cannot change an alias name. However, you can delete the alias and create a new alias with the desired name.

You can create an alias with the same name in different Regions

For example, you can have a finance-key alias in US East (N. Virginia) and a finance-key alias in Europe (Frankfurt). Each alias would be associated with a CMK in its Region. If your code refers to an alias name like alias/finance-key, you can run it in multiple Regions. In each Region, it uses a different CMK. For details, see Using aliases in your applications (p. 70).

You can change the CMK associated with an alias

You can use the UpdateAlias operation to associate an alias with a different CMK. For example, if the finance-key alias is associated with the 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab CMK, you can update it so it is associated with the 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 CMK.

However, the current and new CMK must be the same type (both symmetric or both asymmetric), and they must have the same key usage (p. 16) (ENCRYPT_DECRYPT or SIGN_VERIFY). This restriction prevents errors in code that uses aliases. If you must associate an alias with a different type of key, and you have mitigated the risks, you can delete and recreate the alias.

Some CMKs don't have aliases

When you create a CMK in the AWS KMS console, you must give it a new alias. But an alias is not required when you use the CreateKey operation to create a CMK. Also, you can use the UpdateAlias operation to change the CMK that's associated with an alias and the DeleteAlias operation to delete an alias. As a result, some CMKs might have several aliases, and some might have none.

AWS creates aliases in your account

AWS creates aliases in your account for AWS managed CMKs (p. 4). These aliases have names of the form alias/aws/<service-name>, such as alias/aws/s3.

Some AWS aliases have no CMK. These predefined aliases are usually associated with an AWS managed CMK when you start using the service.

Use aliases to identify CMKs

You can use an alias name (p. 14) or alias ARN (p. 14) to identify a CMK in cryptographic operations (p. 12), DescribeKey, and GetPublicKey. (If the CMK is in a different AWS account (p. 118), you must use its key ARN (p. 13) or alias ARN.) Aliases are not valid identifiers for CMKs in other AWS KMS operations. For information about the valid key identifiers (p. 13) for each AWS KMS API operation, see the descriptions of the KeyId parameters in the AWS Key Management Service API Reference.
Managing aliases

Authorized users can create, view, and delete aliases. You can also update an alias, that is, associate an existing alias with a different CMK.

Topics
- Creating an alias (p. 64)
- Viewing aliases (p. 65)
- Updating aliases (p. 69)
- Deleting an alias (p. 70)

Creating an alias

You can create aliases in the AWS KMS console or by using AWS KMS API operations.

The alias must be string of 1–256 characters. It can contain only alphanumeric characters, forward slashes (/), underscores (_), and dashes (-). The alias name for a customer managed CMK (p. 4) cannot begin with alias/aws/. The alias/aws/ prefix is reserved for AWS managed CMKs (p. 4).

You can create an alias for a new CMK or for an existing CMK. You might add an alias so that a particular CMK is used in a project or application.

Create an alias (console)

When you create a CMK (p. 21) in the AWS KMS console, you must create an alias for the new CMK. To create an alias for an existing CMK, use the Aliases tab on the detail page for the CMK.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys. You cannot manage aliases for AWS managed CMKs or AWS owned CMKs.
4. In the table, choose the key ID or alias of the CMK. Then, on the CMK detail page, choose the Aliases tab.
5. If a CMK has multiple aliases, the Aliases column in the table displays one alias and an alias summary, such as (+n more). Choosing the alias summary takes you directly to the Aliases tab on the CMK detail page.
6. On the Aliases tab, choose Create alias. Enter an alias name and choose Create alias.

Note
In the console, you're not required to specify the alias/ prefix. The console adds it for you. If you enter alias/ExampleAlias, the actual alias name will be alias/alias/ExampleAlias.

Create an alias (AWS KMS API)

To create an alias, use the CreateAlias operation. Unlike the process of creating CMKs in the console, the CreateKey operation doesn't create an alias for a new CMK.
You can use the `CreateAlias` operation to create an alias for a new CMK with no alias. You can also use the `CreateAlias` operation to add an alias to any existing CMK or to recreate an alias that was accidentally deleted.

In the AWS KMS API operations, the alias name must begin with `alias/` followed by a name, such as `alias/ExampleAlias`. The alias must be unique in the account and Region. To find the alias names that are already in use, use the `ListAliases` operation. The alias name is case sensitive.

The `TargetKeyId` can be any customer managed CMK (p. 4) in the same AWS Region. To identify the CMK, use its key ID (p. 14) or key ARN (p. 13). You cannot use another alias.

The following example creates the `example-key` alias and associates it with the specified CMK. These examples use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI). For examples in multiple programming languages, see Working with aliases (p. 341).

```bash
$ aws kms create-alias
   --alias-name alias/example-key
   --target-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

`CreateAlias` doesn't return any output. To see the new alias, use the `ListAliases` operation. For details, see Viewing aliases (AWS KMS API) (p. 67).

**Viewing aliases**

Aliases make it easy to recognize CMKs in the AWS KMS console. You can view the aliases for a CMK in the AWS KMS console or by using the `ListAliases` operation. The `DescribeKey` operation, which returns the properties of a CMK, doesn't include aliases.

**Viewing aliases (console)**

The **Customer managed keys** and **AWS managed keys** pages in the AWS KMS console display the alias associated with each CMK. You can also search, sort, and filter (p. 29) CMKs based on their aliases.

The following image of the AWS KMS console shows the aliases on the **Customer managed keys** page of an example account. As shown in the image, some CMKs don't have an alias.

When a CMK has multiple aliases, the **Aliases** column displays one alias and an alias summary (+n more). The alias summary shows how many additional aliases are associated with the CMK and links to the display of all aliases for the CMK on the **Aliases** tab.
The **Aliases** tab on the details page for each CMK displays the alias name and alias ARN of all aliases for the CMK in the account and AWS Region. You can also use the **Aliases** tab to create aliases (p. 64) and delete aliases (p. 70).

To find the alias name and alias ARN of all aliases for the CMK, use the **Aliases** tab.

- To go directly to the **Aliases** tab, in the **Aliases** column, choose the alias summary (**+ n more**). An alias summary appears only if the CMK has more than one alias.
- Or, choose the alias or key ID of the CMK (which opens the detail page for the CMK) and then choose the **Aliases** tab. The tabs are under the **General configuration** section.

The following image shows the **Aliases** tab for an example CMK.

You can use the alias to recognize an AWS managed CMK, as shown in this example **AWS managed keys** page. The aliases for AWS managed CMKs always have the format: `aws/<service-name>`. For example, the alias for the AWS managed CMK for Amazon DynamoDB is `aws/dynamodb`. 
Managing aliases

Viewing aliases (AWS KMS API)

The `ListAliases` operation returns the alias name and alias ARN of aliases in the account and Region. The output includes aliases for AWS managed CMKs and for customer managed CMKs. The aliases for AWS managed CMKs have the format `aws/<service-name>`, such as `aws/dynamodb`.

The response might also include aliases that have no `TargetKeyId` field. These are predefined aliases that AWS has created but has not yet associated with a CMK.

```
$ aws kms list-aliases
{
    "Aliases": [
    {
        "AliasName": "alias/access-key",
        "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
        "CreationDate": 1516435200.399,
        "LastUpdatedDate": 1516435200.399
    },
    {
        "AliasName": "alias/ECC-P521-Sign",
        "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": 1693622000.704,
        "LastUpdatedDate": 1693622000.704
    },
    {
        "AliasName": "alias/ImportedKey",
        "TargetKeyId": "1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d",
        "CreationDate": 1493622000.704,
        "LastUpdatedDate": 1521097200.235
    },
    {
        "AliasName": "alias/finance-project",
        "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
```
To get all aliases that are associated with a particular CMK, use the optional `KeyId` parameter of the `ListAliases` operation. The `KeyId` parameter takes the key ID (p. 14) or key ARN (p. 13) of the CMK.

This example gets all aliases associated with the `0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321` CMK.

```
$ aws kms list-aliases --key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321
{
  "Aliases": [
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/access-key",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": "2018-01-20T15:23:10.194000-07:00",
      "LastUpdatedDate": "2018-01-20T15:23:10.194000-07:00"
    },
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/finance-project",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": "2018-01-20T15:23:10.194000-07:00",
      "LastUpdatedDate": "2018-01-20T15:23:10.194000-07:00"
    }
  ]
}
```

The `KeyId` parameter doesn’t take wildcard characters, but you can use the features of your programming language to filter the response.

For example, the following AWS CLI command gets only the aliases for AWS managed CMKs.

```
$ aws kms list-aliases --key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321
{
  "Aliases": [
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/access-key",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": "2018-01-20T15:23:10.194000-07:00",
      "LastUpdatedDate": "2018-01-20T15:23:10.194000-07:00"
    },
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/finance-project",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": "2018-01-20T15:23:10.194000-07:00",
      "LastUpdatedDate": "2018-01-20T15:23:10.194000-07:00"
    }
  ]
}
```

The following command gets only the access-key alias. The alias name is case-sensitive.

```
$ aws kms list-aliases --query 'Aliases[?starts_with(AliasName, `alias/aws/`)]'
```

The following command gets only the access-key alias. The alias name is case-sensitive.

```
$ aws kms list-aliases --query 'Aliases[?AliasName==`alias/access-key`]'
[ 
  {
    "AliasName": "alias/access-key",
    "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
    "CreationDate": "2018-01-20T15:23:10.194000-07:00",
    "LastUpdatedDate": "2018-01-20T15:23:10.194000-07:00"
  }
]
Updating aliases

Because an alias is an independent resource, you can change the CMK associated with an alias. For example, if the test-key alias is associated with one CMK, you can use the UpdateAlias operation to associate it with a different CMK. This is one of several ways to manually rotate a CMK (p. 274) without changing its key material. You might also update a CMK so that an application that was using one CMK for new resources is now using a different CMK.

You cannot update an alias in the AWS KMS console. Also, you cannot use UpdateAlias (or any other operation) to change an alias name. To change an alias name, delete the current alias and then create a new alias for the CMK.

When you update an alias, the current CMK and the new CMK must be the same type (both symmetric or both asymmetric). They must also have the same key usage (ENCRYPT_DECRYPT or SIGN_VERIFY). This restriction prevents cryptographic errors in code that uses aliases.

The following example begins by using the ListAliases operation to show that the test-key alias is currently associated with CMK 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab.

```bash
$ aws kms list-aliases --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
{
   "Aliases": [
      {
         "AliasName": "alias/test-key",
         "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
         "CreationDate": 1593622000.191,
         "LastUpdatedDate": 1593622000.191
      }
   ]
}
```

Next, it uses the UpdateAlias operation to change the CMK that is associated with the test-key alias to CMK 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321. You don't need to specify the currently associated CMK, only the new ("target") CMK. The alias name is case sensitive.

```bash
$ aws kms update-alias --alias-name 'alias/test-key' --target-key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321
```

To verify that the alias is now associated with the target CMK, use the ListAliases operation again. This AWS CLI command uses the --query parameter to get only the test-key alias. The TargetKeyId and LastUpdatedDate fields are updated.

```bash
$ aws kms list-aliases --query "Aliases[?AliasName=='alias/test-key']"
[
   {
      "AliasName": "alias/test-key",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": 1593622000.191,
      "LastUpdatedDate": 1604958290.154
   }
]
```
Deleting an alias

You can delete an alias in the AWS KMS console or by using the `DeleteAlias` operation. Before deleting an alias, make sure that it's not in use. Although deleting an alias doesn't affect the associated CMK, it might create problems for any application that uses the alias. If you delete an alias by mistake, you can create a new alias with the same name and associate it with the same or a different CMK.

If you delete a CMK, all aliases associated with that CMK are deleted.

Delete aliases (console)

To delete an alias in the AWS KMS console, use the Aliases tab on the detail page for the CMK. You can delete multiple aliases for a CMK at one time.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys. You cannot manage aliases for AWS managed CMKs or AWS owned CMKs.
4. In the table, choose the key ID or alias of the CMK. Then, on the CMK detail page, choose the Aliases tab.
   
   If a CMK has multiple aliases, the Aliases column in the table displays one alias and an alias summary, such as (+ n more). Choosing the alias summary takes you directly to the Aliases tab on the CMK detail page.
5. On the Aliases tab, select the check box next to the aliases that you want to delete. Then choose Delete.

Delete an alias (AWS KMS API)

To delete an alias, use the `DeleteAlias` operation. This operation deletes one alias at a time. The alias name is case-sensitive and it must be preceded by the `alias/` prefix.

For example, the following command deletes the `test-key` alias. This command does not return any output.

```bash
$ aws kms delete-alias --alias name alias/test-key
```

To verify that the alias is deleted, use the `ListAliases` operation. The following command uses the `--query` parameter in the AWS CLI to get only the `test-key` alias. The empty brackets in the response indicate that the `ListAliases` response didn't include a `test-key` alias. To eliminate the brackets, use the `--output text` parameter and value.

```bash
$ aws kms list-aliases --query 'Aliases[?AliasName==`alias/test-key`]'
[]
```

Using aliases in your applications

You can use an alias to represent a CMK in your application code. The `KeyId` parameter in AWS KMS cryptographic operations (p. 12), `DescribeKey`, and `GetPublicKey` accepts an alias name or alias ARN. If the CMK is in a different AWS account, you must use a key ARN or alias ARN.

For example, the following `GenerateDataKey` command uses an alias name (`alias/finance`) to identify a CMK. The alias name is the value of the `KeyId` parameter.
If you have permission to use a CMK in a different AWS account (p. 118) for cryptographic operations (p. 12), DescribeKey, or GetPublicKey, you must specify the key ARN or alias ARN of the CMK. When using an alias ARN, remember that the alias for a CMK is defined in the CMK's account and might differ in each Region. For help finding the alias ARN, see Finding the alias name and alias ARN (p. 43).

For example, the following `GenerateDataKey` command uses a CMK that's not in the caller's account. The `ExampleAlias` alias is associated with the CMK in the specified account and Region.

```sh
generate-data-key --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:444455556666:alias/ExampleAlias --key-spec AES_256
```

One of the most powerful uses of aliases is in applications that run in multiple AWS Regions. For example, you might have a global application that uses an RSA asymmetric CMK (p. 224) for signing and verification.

- In Asia Pacific (Singapore) (ap-southeast-1), you want to use `arn:aws:kms:ap-southeast-1:111122223333:key/1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d`.

You could create a different version of your application in each Region or use a dictionary or switch statement to select the right CMK for each Region. But it's much easier to create an alias with the same alias name in each Region. Remember that the alias name is case-sensitive.

```sh
aws --region us-west-2 kms create-alias \
--alias-name alias/new-app \n--key-id arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab

aws --region eu-central-1 kms create-alias \
--alias-name alias/new-app \n--key-id arn:aws:kms:eu-central-1:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321

aws --region ap-southeast-1 kms create-alias \
--alias-name alias/new-app \n--key-id arn:aws:kms:ap-southeast-1:111122223333:key/1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d
```

Then, use the alias in your code. When your code runs in each Region, the alias will refer to its associated CMK in that Region. For example, this code calls the `Sign` operation with an alias name.

```sh
kms sign --key-id alias/new-app \
--message $message \
--message-type RAW \
--signing-algorithm RSASSA_PSS_SHA_384
```

However, there is a risk that the alias might be deleted or updated to be associated with a different CMK. In that case, the application's attempts to verify signatures using the alias name will fail, and you might need to recreate or update the alias.

To mitigate this risk, be cautious about giving principals permission to manage the aliases that you use in your application. For details, see Controlling access to aliases (p. 72).
There are several other solutions for applications that encrypt data in multiple AWS Regions, including the AWS Encryption SDK.

### Controlling access to aliases

When you create or change an alias, you affect the alias and its associated CMK. Therefore, principals who manage aliases must have permission to call the alias operation on the alias and on all affected CMKs. You can provide these permissions by using key policies (p. 84), IAM policies (p. 102) and grants (p. 191).

**Note**

Be cautious when giving principals permission to manage tags and aliases. Changing a tag or alias can allow or deny permission to the CMK. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112) and Using aliases to control access to CMKs (p. 76).

For information about controlling access to all AWS KMS operations, see AWS KMS API permissions reference (p. 124).

Permissions to create and manage aliases work as follows.

#### kms:CreateAlias

To create an alias, the principal needs the following permissions for both the alias and for the associated CMK.

- **kms:CreateAlias** for the alias. Provide this permission in an IAM policy that is attached to the principal who is allowed to create the alias.

  ```json
  "Sid": "IAMPolicyForAnAlias",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "kms:CreateAlias",
    "kms:UpdateAlias",
    "kms:DeleteAlias"
  ],
  }
  
  **kms:CreateAlias** for the CMK. This permission must be provided in a key policy or in an IAM policy that is delegated from the key policy.

  ```json
  "Sid": "Key policy for 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/KMSAdminUser"},
  "Action": [
    "kms:CreateAlias",
    "kms:DescribeKey"
  ],
  "Resource": "*
  ```

  

You can use condition keys to limit the CMKs to which you can assign an alias. For example, you can use the `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec` (p. 156) condition key to allow the principal to create aliases only on asymmetric CMKs. For a full list of conditions keys that you can use to limit the `kms:CreateAlias` permission on CMK resources, see AWS KMS permissions (p. 124).

**kms:ListAliases**

To list aliases in the account and Region, the principal must have `kms:ListAliases` permission in an IAM policy. Because this policy isn't related to any particular CMK or alias resource, the value of the resource element in the policy must be "*" (p. 105).

For example, the following IAM policy statement gives the principal permission to list all CMKs and aliases in the account and Region.

```json
{
  "Sid": "ListPermissions",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "kms:ListKeys",
    "kms:ListAliases"
  ],
  "Resource": "*"
}
```

**kms:UpdateAlias**

To change the CMK that is associated with an alias, the principal needs three permission elements: one for the alias, one for the current CMK, and one for the new CMK.

For example, suppose you want to change the `test-key` alias from the CMK with key ID 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab to the CMK with key ID 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321. In that case, include policy statements similar to the examples in this section.

- `kms:UpdateAlias` for the alias. You provide this permission in an IAM policy that is attached to the principal. The following IAM policy specifies a particular alias. But you can list multiple alias ARNs or specify an alias pattern, such as "test*". You can also specify a `Resource` value of "*" to allow the principal to update any alias in the account and Region.

```json
{
  "Sid": "IAMPolicyForAnAlias",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "kms:UpdateAlias",
    "kms:ListAliases",
    "kms:ListKeys"
  ],
}
```

- `kms:UpdateAlias` for the CMK that is currently associated with the alias. This permission must be provided in a key policy or in an IAM policy that is delegated from the key policy.

```json
{
  "Sid": "Key policy for 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/KMSAdminUser"},
  "Action": [
    "kms:UpdateAlias"
  ]
}
```
• **kms:UpdateAlias** for the CMK that the operation associates with the alias. This permission must be provided in a key policy or in an IAM policy that is delegated from the key policy.

```json
{
  "Sid": "Key policy for 0987dcha-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/KMSAdminUser"},
  "Action": [
    "kms:UpdateAlias",
    "kms:DescribeKey"
  ],
  "Resource": "*"
}
```

You can use condition keys to limit either or both of CMKs in an UpdateAlias operation. For example, you can use a **kms:ResourceAliases** (p. 179) condition key to allow the principal to update aliases only when the target CMK already has a particular alias. For a full list of conditions keys that you can use to limit the kms:UpdateAlias permission on a CMK resource, see AWS KMS permissions (p. 124).

### kms:DeleteAlias

To delete an alias, the principal needs permission for the alias and for the associated CMK.

As always, you should exercise caution when giving principals permission to delete a resource. However, deleting an alias has no effect on the associated CMK. Although it might cause a failure in an application that relies on the alias, if you mistakenly delete an alias, you can recreate it.

• **kms:DeleteAlias** for the alias. Provide this permission in an IAM policy attached to the principal who is allowed to delete the alias.

The following example IAM policy statement specifies the alias in a Resource element. But you can list multiple alias ARNs or specify an alias pattern, such as “test*”, You can also specify a Resource value of "*" to allow the principal to delete any alias in the account and Region.

```json
{
  "Sid": "IAMPolicyForAnAlias",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "kms:CreateAlias",
    "kms:UpdateAlias",
    "kms:DeleteAlias"
  ],
}
```

• **kms:DeleteAlias** for the associated CMK. This permission must be provided in a key policy or in an IAM policy that is delegated from the key policy.

```json
{
  "Sid": "Key policy for 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/KMSAdminUser"
  }
}
```
"Action": [
  "kms:CreateAlias",
  "kms:UpdateAlias",
  "kms:DeleteAlias",
  "kms:DescribeKey"
],
"Resource": "*"
}

### Limiting alias permissions

You can use condition keys to limit alias permissions when the resource is a CMK. For example, the following IAM policy allows the alias operations on CMKs in an account and Region. However, it uses the `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage` (p. 157) condition key to limit the permissions to CMKs that are used for encryption and decryption.

For a full list of conditions keys that you can use to limit alias permission on a CMK resource, see [AWS KMS permissions](p. 124).

```json
{
  "Sid": "IAMPolicyCMKPermissions",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "kms:CreateAlias",
    "kms:UpdateAlias",
    "kms:DeleteAlias"
  ],
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT"
    }
  }
}
```

You can't use condition keys in a policy statement where the resource is an alias. To limit the aliases that a principal can manage, use the value of the `Resource` element of the IAM policy statement that controls access to the alias. For example, the following policy statements allow the principal to create, update, or delete any alias in the AWS account and Region unless the alias begins with `Restricted`.

```json
{
  "Sid": "IAMPolicyForAnAliasAllow",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "kms:CreateAlias",
    "kms:UpdateAlias",
    "kms:DeleteAlias"
  ],
},
{
  "Sid": "IAMPolicyForAnAliasDeny",
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Action": [
    "kms:CreateAlias",
    "kms:UpdateAlias",
    "kms:DeleteAlias"
  ],
}
```
Using aliases to control access to CMKs

You can control access to AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) based on the aliases that are associated with the CMK. To do so, use the `kms:RequestAlias (p. 178)` and `kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179)` condition keys. This feature is part of AWS KMS support for attribute-based access control (ABAC).

The `kms:RequestAlias` condition key allows or denies access to a CMK based on the alias in a request. The `kms:ResourceAliases` condition key allows or denies access to a CMK based on the aliases associated with the CMK.

These features do not allow you to identify a CMK by using an alias in the `resource` element of a policy statement. When an alias is the value of a `resource` element, the policy applies to the alias resource, not to any CMK that might be associated with it.

**Note**
It might take up to five minutes for tag and alias changes to affect CMK authorization. Recent changes might be visible in API operations before they affect authorization.

When using aliases to control access to CMKs, consider the following:

- Use aliases to reinforce the best practice of least privileged access (p. 104). Give IAM principals only the permissions that they need for only the CMKs that they must use or manage. For example, use aliases to identify the CMKs used for a project. Then give the project team permission to use only CMKs with the project aliases.

- Be cautious about giving principals the `kms:CreateAlias`, `kms:UpdateAlias`, or `kms:DeleteAlias` permissions that let them add, edit, and delete aliases. When you use aliases to control access to CMKs, changing an alias can give principals permission to use CMKs that they didn't otherwise have permission to use. It can also deny access to CMKs that other principals require to do their jobs.

- Review the principals in your AWS account that currently have permission to manage aliases and adjust the permissions, if necessary. Key administrators who don't have permission to change key policies or create grants can control access to CMKs if they have permission to manage aliases.

For example, the console default key policy for key administrators (p. 86) includes `kms:CreateAlias`, `kms:DeleteAlias`, and `kms:UpdateAlias` permission. IAM policies might give alias permissions for all CMKs in your AWS account. For example, the `AWSKeyManagementServicePowerUser` managed policy allows principals to create, delete, and list aliases for all CMKs but not update them.

- Before setting a policy that depends on an alias, review the aliases on the CMKs in your AWS account. Make sure that your policy applies only to the aliases that you intend to include. Use CloudTrail logs (p. 78) and CloudWatch alarms (p. 324) to alert you to alias changes that might affect access to your CMKs. Also, the `ListAliases` response includes the creation date and last updated date for each alias.

- The alias policy conditions use pattern matching; they aren't tied to a particular instance of an alias. A policy that uses alias-based condition keys affects all new and existing aliases that match the pattern. If you delete and recreate an alias that matches a policy condition, the condition applies to the new alias, just as it did to the old one.

The `kms:RequestAlias` condition key relies on the alias specified explicitly in an operation request. The `kms:ResourceAliases` condition key depends on the aliases that are associated with a CMK, even if they don't appear in the request.

**kms:RequestAlias**

Allow or deny access to a CMK based on the alias that identifies the CMK in a request. You can use the `kms:RequestAlias (p. 178)` condition key in a key policy (p. 84) or IAM policy. It applies to operations...
that use an alias to identify a CMK in a request, namely cryptographic operations (p. 12), DescribeKey, and DescribeKey. It is not valid for alias operations, such as CreateAlias or DeleteAlias.

In the condition key, specify an alias name (p. 14) or alias name pattern. You cannot specify an alias ARN (p. 14).

For example, the following key policy statement allows principals to use the specified operations on the CMK. The permission is effective only when the request uses an alias that includes alpha to identify the CMK.

```json
{
    "Sid": "Key policy using a request alias condition",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/alpha-developer"
    },
    "Action": ["kms:Decrypt", "kms:GenerateDataKey*", "kms:DescribeKey"],
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringLike": {
            "kms:RequestAlias": "alias/*alpha*"
        }
    }
}
```

The following example request from an authorized principal would fulfill the condition. However, a request that used a key ID (p. 14), a key ARN (p. 13), or a different alias would not fulfill the condition, even if these values identified the same CMK.

```bash
$ aws kms describe-key --key-id "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/project-alpha"
```

**kms:ResourceAliases**

Allow or deny access to a CMK based on the aliases associated with the CMK, even if the alias isn't used in a request. The kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179) condition key lets you specify an alias or alias pattern, such as alias/test*, so you can use it in an IAM policy to control access to several CMKs in the same Region. It's valid for any AWS KMS operation that uses a CMK.

For example, the following IAM policy lets the principals manage automatic key rotation on the CMKs in two AWS accounts. However, the permission applies only to CMKs with aliases that begin with restricted.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "AliasBasedIAMPolicy",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": ["kms:EnableKeyRotation", "kms:DisableKeyRotation", "kms:GetKeyRotationStatus"],
        }
    ]
}
```
The `kms:ResourceAliases` condition is a condition of the resource, not the request. As such, a request that doesn't specify the alias can still satisfy the condition.

The following example request, which specifies a matching alias, satisfies the condition.

```
$ aws kms enable-key-rotation --key-id "alias/restricted-project"
```

However, the following example request also satisfies the condition, provided that the specified CMK has an alias that begins with `restricted`, even if that alias isn't used in the request.

```
$ aws kms enable-key-rotation --key-id "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
```

### Finding aliases in AWS CloudTrail logs

You can use an alias to represent a customer master key (CMK) in an AWS KMS API operation. When you do, the alias and the key ARN of the CMK are recorded in the AWS CloudTrail log entry for the event. The alias appears in the `requestParameters` field. The key ARN appears in the `resources` field. This is true even when an AWS service uses an AWS managed CMK in your account.

For example, the following `GenerateDataKey` request uses the `project-key` alias to represent a CMK.

```
$ aws kms generate-data-key --key-id alias/project-key --key-spec AES_256
```

When this request is recorded in the CloudTrail log, the log entry includes both the alias and the key ARN of the actual CMK that was used.

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.05",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "ABCDE",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/ProjectDev",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "FFHIJ",
    "userName": "example-dev"
  },
  "eventTime": "2020-06-29T23:36:41Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "GenerateDataKey",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "205.205.123.000",
  "userAgent": "aws-cli/1.18.89 Python/3.6.10 Linux/4.9.217-0.1.ac.205.84.332.metal1.x86_64 botocore/1.17.12",
  "requestParameters": {
    "keyId": "alias/project-key",
    "keySpec": "AES_256"
  },
  "responseElements": null
}
```
"requestID": "d93f57f5-d4c5-4bab-8139-5a1f7824a363",
"eventID": "d63001e2-dbc6-4aae-90cb-e5370aca7125",
"readOnly": true,
"resources": [
  {
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
    "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
  }
],
"eventType": "AwsApiCall",
"recipientAccountId": "111122223333"

For details about logging AWS KMS operations in CloudTrail logs, see Logging AWS KMS API calls with AWS CloudTrail (p. 287).
Authentication and access control for AWS KMS

Access to AWS KMS requires credentials that AWS can use to authenticate your requests. The credentials must have permissions to access AWS resources, such as AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs). The following sections provide details about how you can use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) and AWS KMS to help secure your resources by controlling who can access them.

Topics
- Authentication (p. 80)
- Access control (p. 81)

Authentication

You can access AWS as any of the following types of identities:

- **AWS account root user** – When you sign up for AWS, you provide an email address and password for your AWS account. These are your root credentials and they provide complete access to all of your AWS resources.
  
  **Important**
  For security reasons, we recommend that you use the root credentials only to create an administrator user, which is an IAM user with full permissions to your AWS account. Then, you can use this administrator user to create other IAM users and roles with limited permissions. For more information, see Create Individual IAM Users (IAM Best Practices) and Creating An Admin User and Group in the IAM User Guide.

- **IAM user** – An IAM user is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions (for example, to use a CMK). You can use an IAM user name and password to sign in to secure AWS webpages like the AWS Management Console, AWS Discussion Forums, or the AWS Support Center. In addition to a user name and password, you can also create access keys for each user to enable the user to access AWS services programmatically, by using an AWS SDK, the AWS Command Line Interface, or AWS Tools for PowerShell. The SDKs and command line tools use the access keys to cryptographically sign API requests. If you don't use the AWS tools, you must sign API requests yourself. AWS KMS supports Signature Version 4, an AWS protocol for authenticating API requests. For more information about authenticating API requests, see Signature Version 4 Signing Process in the AWS General Reference.

- **IAM role** – An IAM role is another IAM identity you can create in your account that has specific permissions. It is similar to an IAM user, but it is not associated with a specific person. An IAM role enables you to obtain temporary access keys to access AWS services and resources programmatically. IAM roles are useful in the following situations:
  - **Federated user access** – Instead of creating an IAM user, you can use preexisting user identities from AWS Directory Service, your enterprise user directory, or a web identity provider. These are known as federated users. Federated users use IAM roles through an identity provider. For more information about federated users, see Federated Users and Roles in the IAM User Guide.
  - **Cross-account access** – You can use an IAM role in your AWS account to allow another AWS account permissions to access your account's resources. For an example, see Tutorial: Delegate Access Across AWS Accounts Using IAM Roles in the IAM User Guide.
Access control

You can have valid credentials to authenticate your requests, but you also need permissions to make AWS KMS API requests to create, manage, or use AWS KMS resources. For example, you must have permissions to create a CMK, to manage the CMK, and to use the CMK for cryptographic operations (p. 12).

The following pages describe how to manage permissions for AWS KMS. We recommend that you read the overview first.

- Overview of managing access (p. 81)
- Using key policies (p. 84)
- Using IAM policies (p. 102)
- AWS KMS API permissions reference (p. 124)
- Using policy conditions (p. 150)
- Using grants (p. 191)
- Using service-linked roles (p. 203)
- Determining access (p. 204)

If you access AWS KMS through an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) endpoint, you can also use a VPC endpoint policy to limit access to your AWS KMS resources when using the endpoint. For example, when using the VPC endpoint, you might only allow the principals in your AWS account to access your CMKs. For details, see Controlling access to a VPC endpoint (p. 447).

Overview of managing access to your AWS KMS resources

Every AWS resource belongs to an AWS account, and permissions to create or access the resources are defined in permissions policies in that account. An account administrator can attach permissions policies to IAM identities (that is, users, groups, and roles), and some services (including AWS KMS) also support attaching permissions policies to other kinds of resources.

Note
An account administrator (or administrator user) is a user with administrator permissions. For more information, see Creating an Admin User and Group in the IAM User Guide.

When managing permissions, you decide who gets the permissions, the resources they get permissions for, and the specific actions allowed.
AWS KMS resources and operations

In AWS KMS, the primary resource is a customer master key (CMK). AWS KMS also supports an alias, a resource that is independent of a CMK, but provides a friendly name that you can associate with a CMK. Some AWS KMS operations allow you to use an alias to identify a CMK.

Each instance of a CMK or alias has a unique Amazon Resource Name (ARN) with a standard format. In AWS KMS resources, the AWS service name is kms.

- **Customer master key (CMK)**

  ARN format:

  arn:AWS partition name:AWS service name:AWS Region:AWS account ID:key/CMK key ID

  Example ARN:

  arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab

- **Alias**

  ARN format:

  arn:AWS partition name:AWS service name:AWS Region:AWS account ID:alias/alias name

  Example ARN:


AWS KMS provides a set of API operations to work with your AWS KMS resources. For more information about identifying CMKs in the AWS Management Console and AWS KMS API operations, see Key identifiers (KeyId) (p. 13). For a list of AWS KMS operations, see the AWS Key Management Service API Reference.

Managing access to AWS KMS CMKs

The primary way to manage access to your AWS KMS CMKs is with policies. Policies are documents that describe who has access to what. Policies attached to an IAM identity are called identity-based policies (or IAM policies), and policies attached to other kinds of resources are called resource-based policies. In AWS KMS, you must attach resource-based policies to your customer master keys (CMKs). These are called key policies. All CMKs have a key policy.

You can control access to your CMKs in these ways:

- **Use the key policy** – You must use the key policy to control access to a CMK. You can use the key policy alone to control access, which means the full scope of access to the CMK is defined in a single document (the key policy).
• Use IAM policies in combination with the key policy – You can use IAM policies in combination with the key policy to control access to a CMK. Controlling access this way enables you to manage all of the permissions for your IAM identities in IAM.

• Use grants in combination with the key policy – You can use grants in combination with the key policy to allow access to a CMK. Controlling access this way enables you to allow access to the CMK in the key policy, and to allow users to delegate their access to others.

For most AWS services, IAM policies are the only way to control access to the service's resources. Some services offer resource-based policies or other access control mechanisms to complement IAM policies, but these are generally optional and you can control access to the resources in these services with only IAM policies. This is not the case for AWS KMS, however. To allow access to a CMK, you must use the key policy, either alone or in combination with IAM policies or grants. IAM policies by themselves are not sufficient to allow access to a CMK, though you can use them in combination with a CMK's key policy.

For more information about using key policies, see Using key policies (p. 84).
For more information about using IAM policies, see Using IAM policies (p. 102).
For more information about using grants, see Using grants (p. 191).

Specifying permissions in a policy

AWS KMS provides a set of API operations. To control access to these API operations, AWS KMS provides a set of actions that you can specify in a policy. For more information, see AWS KMS API permissions reference (p. 124).

A policy is a document that describes a set of permissions. The following are the basic elements of a policy.

• Resource – In an IAM policy, you use an Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to specify the resource that the policy applies to. For more information, see AWS KMS resources and operations (p. 82). In a key policy, you use "*" for the resource, which effectively means "this CMK." A key policy applies only to the CMK it is attached to.

• Action – You use actions to specify the API operations you want to allow or deny. For example, the kms:Encrypt action corresponds to the AWS KMS Encrypt operation.

• Effect – You use the effect to specify whether to allow or deny the permissions. If you don't explicitly allow access to a resource, access is implicitly denied. You can also explicitly deny access to a resource, which you might do to make sure that a user cannot access it, even when a different policy allows access.

• Principal – In an IAM policy, you don't specify an AWS principal. Instead, the identity (the IAM user, group, or role) that the policy is attached to is the implicit principal. In a key policy, you must specify the principal (the identity) that the permissions apply to. You can specify AWS accounts (root), IAM users, IAM roles, and some AWS services as principals in a key policy. IAM groups are not valid principals in a key policy.

For more information, see Using key policies (p. 84) and Using IAM policies (p. 102).

Specifying conditions in a policy

You can use another policy element called a condition key to specify the circumstances in which a policy takes effect. For example, you might want a policy statement to take effect only after a specific date. Or, you might want a policy statement to control access based on whether a specific value exists in the API request.

To specify conditions, you use predefined condition keys. Some condition keys apply generally to AWS, and some are specific to AWS KMS. For more information, see Using policy conditions (p. 150).
To support attribute-based access control (ABAC), AWS KMS provides condition keys that control access to a customer master key (CMK) based on its tags and aliases. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).

Using key policies in AWS KMS

Key policies are the primary way to control access to customer master keys (CMKs) in AWS KMS. Every CMK must have exactly one key policy. The statements in the key policy document determine who has permission to use the CMK and how they can use it. You can also use IAM policies (p. 102) and grants (p. 191) to control access to the CMK, but every CMK must have a key policy. For more information, see Managing access to AWS KMS CMKs (p. 82).

Topics

- Overview of key policies (p. 84)
- Default key policy (p. 85)
- Example key policy (p. 92)

For help writing and formatting a JSON policy document, see the IAM JSON Policy Reference in the IAM User Guide.

Overview of key policies

Every customer master key (CMK) must have exactly one key policy. This key policy controls access only to its associated CMK, along with IAM policies and grants. Unlike IAM policies, which are global, key policies are Regional. Each key policy is effective only in the Region that hosts the CMK.

A key policy is implemented as a JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) document of up to 32 KB (p. 512) (32,768 bytes). You can create and manage key policies in the AWS KMS console or by using AWS KMS API operations, such as CreateKey and PutKeyPolicy.

Key policy documents use the same JSON syntax as other policy documents in AWS and have the following basic structure:

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "statement identifier",
    "Effect": "effect",
    "Principal": "principal",
    "Action": "action",
    "Resource": "resource",
    "Condition": {"condition operator": {"condition context key": "context key value"}}
  }]
}
```

For information about using the console’s default view for key policies, see Default key policy (p. 85) and Changing a key policy (p. 99). For help writing and formatting a JSON policy document, see the IAM JSON Policy Reference in the IAM User Guide.

A key policy document must have a Version element. We recommend setting the version to 2012-10-17 (the latest version). In addition, a key policy document must have one or more statements, and each statement consists of up to six elements:

- **Sid** – (Optional) The Sid is a statement identifier, an arbitrary string you can use to identify the statement.
Default key policy

Effect – (Required) The effect specifies whether to allow or deny the permissions in the policy statement. The Effect must be Allow or Deny. If you don't explicitly allow access to a CMK, access is implicitly denied. You can also explicitly deny access to a CMK. You might do this to make sure that a user cannot access it, even when a different policy allows access.

Principal – (Required) The principal is the identity that gets the permissions specified in the policy statement. You can specify AWS accounts (root), IAM users, IAM roles, and some AWS services as principals in a key policy. IAM groups are not valid principals.

When the principal is another AWS account or its principals, the permissions are effective only when the account is enabled in the Region with the CMK and key policy. For information about Regions that are not enabled by default ("opt-in Regions"), see Managing AWS Regions in the AWS General Reference.

Note
Do not set the Principal to an asterisk (*) in any key policy statement that allows permissions unless you use conditions to limit the key policy. An asterisk gives every identity in every AWS account permission to use the CMK, unless another policy statement explicitly denies it. Users in other AWS accounts just need corresponding IAM permissions in their own accounts to use the CMK.

Action – (Required) Actions specify the API operations to allow or deny. For example, the kms:Encrypt action corresponds to the AWS KMS Encrypt operation. You can list more than one action in a policy statement. For more information, see AWS KMS API permissions reference (p. 124).

Resource – (Required) In a key policy, the value of the Resource element is "*", which means "this CMK." The asterisk ("*"), identifies the CMK to which the key policy is attached.

Condition – (Optional) Conditions specify requirements that must be met for a key policy to take effect. With conditions, AWS can evaluate the context of an API request to determine whether or not the policy statement applies. For more information, see Using policy conditions (p. 150).

For more information about AWS policy syntax, see AWS IAM Policy Reference in the IAM User Guide.

Default key policy when you create a CMK programmatically

When you create a CMK programmatically—that is, with the AWS KMS API (including through the AWS SDKs, AWS Command Line Interface and AWS Tools for PowerShell)—you have the option of providing the key policy for the new CMK. If you don't provide one, AWS KMS creates one for you. This default key policy has one policy statement that gives the AWS account (root user) that owns the CMK full access to the CMK and enables IAM policies in the account to allow access to the CMK. For more information about this policy statement, see Allows access to the AWS account and enables IAM policies (p. 86).

Default key policy when you create a CMK with the AWS Management Console

When you create a CMK with the AWS Management Console (p. 21), you can choose the IAM users, IAM roles, and AWS accounts that are given access to the CMK. The users, roles, and accounts that you choose are added to a default key policy that the console creates for you. With the console, you can use the default view to view or modify this key policy, or you can work with the key policy document directly. The default key policy created by the console allows the following permissions, each of which is explained in the corresponding section.

Permissions

- Allows access to the AWS account and enables IAM policies (p. 86)
- Allows key administrators to administer the CMK (p. 86)
- Allows key users to use the CMK (p. 89)
• Allows key users to use a CMK for cryptographic operations (p. 90)
• Allows key users to use the CMK with AWS services (p. 91)

Allows access to the AWS account and enables IAM policies

The default key policy gives the AWS account (root user) that owns the CMK full access to the CMK, which accomplishes the following two things.

1. Reduces the risk of the CMK becoming unmanageable.

You cannot delete your AWS account's root user, so allowing access to this user reduces the risk of the CMK becoming unmanageable. Consider this scenario:

1. A CMK's key policy allows only one IAM user, Alice, to manage the CMK. This key policy does not allow access to the root user.
2. Someone deletes IAM user Alice.

In this scenario, the CMK is now unmanageable, and you must contact AWS Support to regain access to the CMK. The root user does not have access to the CMK, because the root user can access a CMK only when the key policy explicitly allows it. This is different from most other resources in AWS, which implicitly allow access to the root user.

2. Allows IAM policies to control access to the CMK.

Every CMK must have a key policy. You can also use IAM policies to control access to a CMK, but only if the key policy allows it. If the key policy doesn’t allow it, IAM policies that attempt to control access to a CMK are ineffective.

To allow IAM policies to control access to a CMK, the key policy must include a policy statement that gives the AWS account full access to the CMK, like the following one. For more information, see Managing access to AWS KMS CMKs (p. 82).

The following example shows the policy statement that gives an example AWS account full access to a CMK. This policy statement lets the account use IAM policies, along with key policies, to control access to the CMK.

A policy statement like this one is part of the default key policy.

```json
{
  "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
  },
  "Action": "kms:*",
  "Resource": "*"
}
```

Allows key administrators to administer the CMK

The default key policy created by the console allows you to choose IAM users and roles in the account and make them key administrators. Key administrators have permissions to manage the CMK, but do not have permissions to use the CMK in cryptographic operations (p. 12).

Warning
Because key administrators have permission to change the key policy and create grants, they can give themselves AWS KMS permissions not specified in this policy.
Principals who have permission to manage tags and aliases can also control access to a CMK. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).

You can add IAM users and roles to the list of key administrators when you create the CMK. You can also edit the list with the console's default view for key policies, as shown in the following image. The default view for key policies is available on the key details page for each CMK.

When you use the console's default view to modify the list of key administrators, the console modifies the Principal element in a particular statement in the key policy. This statement is called the key administrators statement. The following example shows the key administrators statement.

```
{
  "Sid": "Allow access for Key Administrators",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": [
      "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/KMSAdminUser",
      "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/KMSAdminRole"
    ],
  "Action": [
    "kms:Create",
    "kms:Describe",
    "kms:Enable",
    "kms:List",
    "kms:Put",
    "kms:Update",
    "kms:Revoke",
    "kms:Disable",
    "kms:Get",
    "kms:Delete",
    "kms:TagResource",
    "kms:UntagResource",
    "kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion",
    "kms:CancelKeyDeletion"
  ]
}
The key administrators statement allows the following permissions:

- **kms:Create** – Allows key administrators to create aliases and grants (p. 191) for this CMK.
- **kms:Describe** – Allows key administrators to get information about this CMK including its identifiers, creation date, state, and more. This permission is necessary to view the key details page in the AWS Management Console.
- **kms:Enable** – Allows key administrators to set this CMK's state to enabled. For symmetric CMKs, it allows key administrators to specify annual rotation of the CMK's key material (p. 274).
- **kms:List** – Allows key administrators to get lists of the aliases, grants, key policies, and tags for this CMK. This permission is necessary to view the list of CMKs in the AWS Management Console.
- **kms:Put** – Allows key administrators to change the key policy for this CMK.
- **kms:Update** – Allows key administrators to change the target of an alias to this CMK, and to change this CMK's description.
- **kms:Revoke** – Allows key administrators to revoke the permissions for this CMK that are allowed by a grant (p. 191).
- **kms:Disable** – Allows key administrators to set this CMK's key state to disabled. For symmetric CMKs, it allows key administrators to disable annual rotation of this CMK's key material (p. 274).
- **kms:Get** – Allows key administrators to get the key policy for this CMK and to determine whether this CMK's key material is rotated annually. For symmetric CMKs (p. 224) with imported key material (p. 392), it also allows key administrators to download the import token and public key that they need to import key material into the CMK. For asymmetric CMKs (p. 224), it allows key administrators to download the public key (p. 59) of the CMK.
- **kms:Delete** – Allows key administrators to delete an alias that is associated with this CMK. For symmetric CMKs with imported key material (p. 392), it lets the key administrator, delete the imported key material. Note that this permission does not allow key administrators to delete the CMK (p. 380).
- **kms:ImportKeyMaterial** – Allows key administrators to import key material into the CMK. This permission is included in the key policy only when you create a CMK with no key material (p. 396).

  **Note**
  This permission is not shown in the preceding example policy statement.

- **kms:TagResource** – Allows key administrators to add and update tags for this CMK.
- **kms:UntagResource** – Allows key administrators to remove tags from this CMK.
- **kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion** – Allows key administrators to delete this CMK (p. 380).
- **kms:CancelKeyDeletion** – Allows key administrators to cancel the pending deletion of this CMK.

The final two permissions in the preceding list, **kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion** and **kms:CancelKeyDeletion**, are included by default when you create a CMK (p. 21). However, you can optionally remove them from the key policy when you create a CMK by clearing the box for **Allow key administrators to delete this key**. In the same way, you can use the key details page to remove them from the default key policy for existing CMKs. For more information, see Editing keys (p. 48).

Many of these permissions contain the wildcard character (*). That means that if AWS KMS adds new API operations in the future, key administrators will automatically be allowed to perform all new API operations that begin with Create, Describe, Enable, List, Put, Update, Revoke, Disable, Get, or Delete.

  **Note**
  The key administrators statement described in the preceding section is in the latest version of the default key policy. For information about previous versions of the default key policy, see Keeping key policies up to date (p. 101).
Allows key users to use the CMK

The default key policy that the console creates for symmetric CMKs allows you to choose IAM users and roles in the account, and external AWS accounts, and make them key users.

The console adds two policy statements to the key policy for key users.

- **Use the CMK directly (p. 90)** — The first key policy statement gives key users permission to use the CMK directly for all supported cryptographic operations (p. 12) for that type of CMK.
- **Use the CMK with AWS services (p. 91)** — The second policy statement gives key users permission to allow AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS to use the CMK on their behalf to protect resources, such as Amazon Simple Storage Service buckets (p. 490) and Amazon DynamoDB tables (p. 463).

You can add IAM users, IAM roles, and other AWS accounts to the list of key users when you create the CMK. You can also edit the list with the console's default view for key policies, as shown in the following image. The default view for key policies is on the key details page. For more information about allowing users in other AWS accounts to use the CMK, see Allowing users in other accounts to use a CMK (p. 118).

Key users

The following IAM users and roles can use this key for cryptographic operations. They can also allow AWS services that are integrated with KMS to use the key on their behalf. Learn more [here](#).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ExampleUser</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExampleRole</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Role</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other AWS accounts

- `arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root`

When you use the console's default view to change the list of key users, the console changes the Principal element in two statements in the key policy. These statements are called the *key users statements*. The following examples show the key users statements for symmetric CMKs.

```json
{
  "Sid": "Allow use of the key",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {"AWS": [
    "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/CMKUser",
    "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/CMKRole",
    "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root"
  ]},
  "Action": [
    "kms:Encrypt",
    "kms:Decrypt",
    "kms:ReEncrypt*",
```
Allows key users to use a CMK for cryptographic operations

Key users have permission to use the CMK directly in all cryptographic operations (p. 12) supported on the CMK. They can also use the DescribeKey operation to get detailed information about the CMK in the AWS KMS console or by using the AWS KMS API operations.

By default, the AWS KMS console adds key users statements like those in the following examples to the default key policy. Because they support different API operations, the actions in the policy statements for symmetric CMKs, asymmetric CMKs for public key encryption, and asymmetric CMKs for signing and verification are slightly different.

Symmetric CMKs

The console adds the following statement to the key policy for symmetric CMKs.

```json
{
    "Sid": "Allow use of the key",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/CMKUser"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:DescribeKey",
        "kms:Encrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
        "kms:ReEncrypt*
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

Asymmetric CMKs for public key encryption

The console adds the following statement to the key policy for asymmetric CMKs with a key usage of Encrypt and decrypt.

```json
{
    "Sid": "Allow use of the key",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/CMKUser"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Encrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
        "kms:ReEncrypt*
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
```
Asymmetric CMKs for signing and verification

The console adds the following statement to the key policy for asymmetric CMKs with a key usage of Sign and verify.

```
{
   "Sid": "Allow use of the key",
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/CMKUser"},
   "Action": [
      "kms:DescribeKey",
      "kms:GetPublicKey",
      "kms:Sign",
      "kms:Verify"
   ],
   "Resource": "*"
}
```

The actions in these statements give the key users some of the following permissions.

- **kms:Encrypt** – Allows key users to encrypt data with this CMK.
- **kms:Decrypt** – Allows key users to decrypt data with this CMK.
- **kms:DescribeKey** – Allows key users to get detailed information about this CMK including its identifiers, creation date, and key state. It also allows the key users to display details about the CMK in the AWS KMS console.
- **kms:GenerateDataKey** – Allows key users to request a symmetric data key or an asymmetric data key pair for client-side cryptographic operations. The console uses the * wildcard character to represent permission for the following API operations: GenerateDataKey, GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext, GenerateDataKeyPair, and GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext.
- **kms:GetPublicKey** – Allows key users to download the public key of the asymmetric CMK. Parties with whom you share this public key can encrypt data outside of AWS KMS. However, those ciphertexts can be decrypted only by calling the Decrypt operation in AWS KMS.
- **kms:ReEncrypt** – Allows key users to re-encrypt data that was originally encrypted with this CMK, or to use this CMK to re-encrypt previously encrypted data. The ReEncrypt operation requires access to both source and destination CMKs. To accomplish this, you can allow the kms:ReEncryptFrom permission on the source CMK and kms:ReEncryptTo permission on the destination CMK. However, for simplicity, the console allows kms:ReEncrypt* (with the * wildcard character) on both CMKs.
- **kms:Sign** – Allows key users to sign messages with this CMK.
- **kms:Verify** – Allows key users to verify signatures with this CMK.

Allows key users to use the CMK with AWS services

The default key policy in the console also gives key users permission to allow AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS (p. 458) to use the CMK, particularly services that use grants.
Key users can implicitly give these services permissions to use the CMK in specific and limited ways. This implicit delegation is done using grants (p. 191). These grants allow the integrated AWS service to use the CMK to protect resources in the account.

```
{  
"Sid": "Allow attachment of persistent resources",  
"Effect": "Allow",  
"Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/CMKUser"},  
"Action": [  
  "kms:CreateGrant",  
  "kms:ListGrants",  
  "kms:RevokeGrant"  
],  
"Resource": "*",  
"Condition": {"Bool": {"kms:GrantIsForAWSResource": true}}
}
```

For example, key users can use these permissions on the CMK in the following ways.

- Use this CMK with Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) and Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) to attach an encrypted EBS volume to an EC2 instance. The key user implicitly gives Amazon EC2 permission to use the CMK to attach the encrypted volume to the instance. For more information, see How Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) uses AWS KMS (p. 473).
- Use this CMK with Amazon Redshift to launch an encrypted cluster. The key user implicitly gives Amazon Redshift permission to use the CMK to launch the encrypted cluster and create encrypted snapshots. For more information, see How Amazon Redshift uses AWS KMS (p. 485).
- Use this CMK with other AWS services integrated with AWS KMS (p. 458), specifically the services that use grants, to create, manage, or use encrypted resources with those services.

The `kms:GrantIsForAWSResource` (p. 172) condition key allows key users to create and manage grants, but only when the grantee is an AWS service that uses grants. The permission allows key users to use all of the integrated services that use grants. However, you can create a custom key policy that allows particular AWS services to use the CMK on the key user's behalf. For more information, see the `kms:ViaService` (p. 184) condition key.

Example key policy

The following example shows a complete key policy for a symmetric CMK. This key policy combines the example policy statements from the preceding default key policy (p. 85) section into a single key policy that accomplishes the following:

- Allows the AWS account (root user) 111122223333 full access to the CMK, and thus enables IAM policies in the account to allow access to the CMK.
- Allows IAM user KMSAdminUser and IAM role KMSAdminRole to administer the CMK.
- Allows IAM user CMKUser, IAM role CMKRole, and AWS account 444455556666 to use the CMK.

```
{  
"Version": "2012-10-17",  
"Id": "key-consolepolicy-2",  
"Statement": [
}
```json
{
    "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::<111122223333>:root"},
    "Action": "kms:*",
    "Resource": "*"
},
{
    "Sid": "Allow access for Key Administrators",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": [
        "arn:aws:iam::<111122223333>:user/KMSAdminUser",
        "arn:aws:iam::<111122223333>:role/KMSAdminRole"
    ]},
    "Action": [
        "kms:Create*",
        "kms:Describe*",
        "kms:Enable*",
        "kms:List*",
        "kms:Put*",
        "kms:Update*",
        "kms:Revoke*",
        "kms:Disable*",
        "kms:Get*",
        "kms:Delete*",
        "kms:TagResource",
        "kms:UntagResource",
        "kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion",
        "kms:CancelKeyDeletion"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
},
{
    "Sid": "Allow use of the key",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": [
        "arn:aws:iam::<111122223333>:user/CMKUser",
        "arn:aws:iam::<111122223333>:role/CMKRole",
        "arn:aws:iam::<444455556666>:root"
    ]},
    "Action": [
        "kms:Encrypt",
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
        "kms:DescribeKey"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
},
{
    "Sid": "Allow attachment of persistent resources",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": [
        "arn:aws:iam::<111122223333>:user/CMKUser",
        "arn:aws:iam::<111122223333>:role/CMKRole",
        "arn:aws:iam::<444455556666>:root"
    ]},
    "Action": [
        "kms:CreateGrant",
        "kms:ListGrants",
        "kms:RevokeGrant"
    ],
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {"Bool": {"kms:GrantIsForAWSResource": "true"}}
}
}
The following image shows an example of what this key policy looks like when viewed with the console's default view for key policies.
### Key policy

**Key administrators**
Choose the IAM users and roles who can administer this key through the KMS API. You might need to add additional permissions for the users or roles to administer this key from this console. Learn more

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ExampleAdminUser</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExampleAdminRole</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Role</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key deletion**

- Allow key administrators to delete this key

**Key users**
The following IAM users and roles can use this key to encrypt and decrypt data from within applications and when using AWS services integrated with KMS. Learn more

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ExampleUser</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExampleRole</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Role</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other AWS accounts**

- arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root

Add other AWS accounts
Viewing a key policy

You can view the key policy for an AWS KMS customer managed CMK (p. 4) or an AWS managed CMK (p. 4) in your account by using the AWS Management Console or the GetKeyPolicy operation in the AWS KMS API. You cannot use these techniques to view the key policy of a CMK in a different AWS account.

To learn more about AWS KMS key policies, see Using key policies in AWS KMS (p. 84). To learn how to determine which users and roles have access to a CMK, see the section called “Determining access” (p. 204).

Topics
- Viewing a key policy (console) (p. 96)
- Viewing a key policy (AWS KMS API) (p. 98)

Viewing a key policy (console)

Authorized users can view the key policy for an AWS managed CMK (p. 4) or a customer managed CMK (p. 4) on the Key policy tab of the AWS Management Console.

To view the key policy for a CMK in the AWS Management Console, you must have kms:ListAliases, kms:DescribeKey, and kms:GetKeyPolicy permissions.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. To view the keys in your account that AWS creates and manages for you, in the navigation pane, choose AWS managed keys. To view the keys in your account that you create and manage, in the navigation pane choose Customer managed keys.
4. In the list of CMKs, choose the alias or key ID of the CMK that you want to examine.
5. Choose the Key policy tab.

On the Key policy tab, you might see the key policy document. This is policy view. In the key policy statements, you can see the principals who have been given access to the CMK by the key policy, and you can see the actions they can perform.

The following example shows the policy view for the default key policy (p. 85).
Or, if you created the CMK in the AWS Management Console, you will see the default view with sections for **Key administrators**, **Key deletion**, and **Key Users**. To see the key policy document, choose *Switch to policy view*.

The following example shows the default view for the default key policy (p. 85).
Viewing a key policy (AWS KMS API)

To get the key policy for an AWS managed CMK (p. 4) or a customer managed CMK (p. 4) in your AWS account, use the GetKeyPolicy operation in the AWS KMS API. You cannot use this operation to view a key policy in a different account.

The following example uses the get-key-policy command in the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any AWS SDK to make this request.
Note that the PolicyName parameter is required even though default is its only valid value. Also, this command requests the output in text, rather than JSON, to make it easier to view.

Before running this command, replace the example key ID with a valid one from your account.

```bash
$ aws kms get-key-policy --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab --policy-name default --output text
```

The response should be similar to the following one, which returns the default key policy (p. 85).

```json
{
  "Version" : "2012-10-17",
  "Id" : "key-consolepolicy-3",
  "Statement" : [ {
    "Sid" : "Enable IAM policies",
    "Effect" : "Allow",
    "Principal" : { 
      "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
    },
    "Action" : "kms:*",
    "Resource" : "*"
  } ]
}
```

### Changing a key policy

You can change the key policy for a customer master key (CMK) in your AWS account by using the AWS Management Console or the PutKeyPolicy operation. You cannot use these techniques to change the key policy of a CMK in a different AWS account.

When changing a key policy, keep in mind the following rules:

- You can view the key policy for an AWS managed CMK (p. 4) or a customer managed CMK (p. 4), but you can only change the key policy for a customer managed CMK. The policies of AWS managed CMKs are created and managed by the AWS service that created the CMK in your account. You cannot view or change the key policy for an AWS owned CMK (p. 5).
- You can add or remove IAM users, IAM roles, and AWS accounts (root users) in the key policy, and change the actions that are allowed or denied for those principals. For more information about the ways to specify principals and permissions in a key policy, see Using key policies (p. 84).
- You cannot add IAM groups to a key policy, but you can add multiple IAM users. For more information, see Allowing multiple IAM users to access a CMK (p. 101).
- If you add external AWS accounts to a key policy, you must also use IAM policies in the external accounts to give permissions to IAM users, groups, or roles in those accounts. For more information, see Allowing users in other accounts to use a CMK (p. 118).
- The resulting key policy document cannot exceed 32 KB (32,768 bytes).

### How to change a key policy

You can change a key policy in three different ways, each of which is explained in the following sections.

### Topics

- How to change a key policy (p. 99)
- Allowing multiple IAM users to access a CMK (p. 101)
Using the AWS Management Console default view

You can use the console to change a key policy with a graphical interface called the default view.

If the following steps don't match what you see in the console, it might mean that this key policy was not created by the console. Or it might mean that the key policy has been modified in a way that the console's default view does not support. In that case, follow the steps at Using the AWS Management Console policy view (p. 100) or Using the AWS KMS API (p. 100).

1. View the key policy for a customer managed CMK as described in Viewing a key policy (console) (p. 96). (You cannot change the key policies of AWS managed keys.)
2. Decide what to change.
   - To add or remove key administrators (p. 86), and to allow or prevent key administrators from deleting the CMK (p. 380), use the controls in the Key administrators section of the page. Key administrators manage the CMK, including enabling and disabling it, setting key policy, and enabling key rotation (p. 274).
   - To add or remove key users (p. 89), and to allow or disallow external AWS accounts to use the CMK, use the controls in the Key users section of the page. Key users can use the CMK in cryptographic operations (p. 12), such as encrypting, decrypting, re-encrypting, and generating data keys.

Using the AWS Management Console policy view

You can use the console to change a key policy document with the console's policy view.

1. View the key policy for a customer managed CMK as described in Viewing a key policy (console) (p. 96). (You cannot change the key policies of AWS managed keys.)
2. In the Key Policy section, choose Switch to policy view.
3. Edit the key policy document, and then choose Save changes.

Using the AWS KMS API

You can use the PutKeyPolicy operation to change the key policy of a CMK in your AWS account. You cannot use this API on a CMK in a different AWS account.

1. Use the GetKeyPolicy operation to get the existing key policy document, and then save the key policy document to a file. For sample code in multiple programming languages, see Getting a key policy (p. 361).
2. Open the key policy document in your preferred text editor, edit the key policy document, and then save the file.
3. Use the PutKeyPolicy operation to apply the updated key policy document to the CMK. For sample code in multiple programming languages, see Setting a key policy (p. 363).

For an example of copying a key policy from one CMK to another, see the GetKeyPolicy example in the AWS CLI Command Reference.
Allowing multiple IAM users to access a CMK

IAM groups are not valid principals in a key policy. To allow multiple IAM users to access a CMK, do one of the following:

- Add each IAM user to the key policy. This approach requires that you update the key policy each time the list of authorized users changes.
- Ensure that the key policy includes the statement that enables IAM policies to allow access to the CMK (p. 86). Then create an IAM policy that allows access to the CMK, and then attach that policy to an IAM group that contains the authorized IAM users. Using this approach, you don't need to change any policies when the list of authorized users changes. Instead, you only need to add or remove those users from the appropriate IAM group.

For more information about how AWS KMS key policies and IAM policies work together, see Troubleshooting key access (p. 208).

Keeping key policies up to date

When you use the AWS Management Console to create a customer master key (CMK) (p. 21), you can choose the IAM users, IAM roles, and AWS accounts that you want to have access to the CMK. These users, roles, and accounts are added to a default key policy (p. 85) that controls access to the CMK. Occasionally, the default key policy for new CMKs is updated. Typically, these updates correspond to new AWS KMS features.

When you create a new CMK, the latest version of the default key policy is added to the CMK. However, existing CMKs continue to use their existing key policy—that is, new versions of the default key policy are not automatically applied to existing CMKs. Instead, the console alerts you that a newer version is available and prompts you to upgrade it.

**Note**

The console alerts you only when you are using the default key policy that was applied when you created the CMK. If you manually modified the key policy document using the console's `policy view` or the `PutKeyPolicy` operation, the console does not alert you when new permissions are available.

For information about the permissions that are added to a key policy when you upgrade it, see Changes to the default key policy (p. 102). Upgrading to the latest version of the key policy should not cause problems because it only adds permissions; it doesn't remove any. We recommend keeping your key policies up to date unless you have a specific reason not to.

Determining whether a newer version of the default key policy is available

You can use the AWS Management Console to learn whether a newer version of the default key policy is available.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Customer managed keys**.
4. Choose the alias or key ID of a CMK that uses the default key policy.
5. Choose the **Key policy** tab.

    When a newer version of the default key policy is available, the console displays the following alert.
A newer version of the default key policy is available. Preview and upgrade to the new key policy.

Upgrading to the latest version of the default key policy

When a new default key policy is available, the following alert is displayed in the Key Policy section of the console page.

A newer version of the default key policy is available. Preview and upgrade to the new key policy.

To upgrade to the latest version of the default key policy

1. If you see an alert announcing a newer version of the default key policy, choose Preview and upgrade to the new key policy.
2. Review the key policy document for the latest version of the default key policy. For more information about the difference between the latest version and previous versions, see Changes to the default key policy (p. 102). After reviewing the key policy, choose Upgrade key policy.

Changes to the default key policy

In the current version of the default key policy (p. 85), the key administrators statement contains more permissions than those in previous versions. These additional permissions correspond to new AWS KMS features.

CMKs that use an earlier version of the default key policy might be missing the following permissions. When you upgrade to the latest version of the default key policy, they're added to the key administrators statement.

kms:TagResource and kms:UntagResource

These permissions allow key administrators to add, update, and remove tags from the CMK. They were added to the default key policy when AWS KMS released the tagging feature (p. 49).

kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion and kms:CancelKeyDeletion

These permissions allow key administrators to schedule and cancel deletion for the CMK. They were added to the default key policy when AWS KMS released the CMK deletion feature (p. 380).

Note
The kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion and kms:CancelKeyDeletion permissions are included by default when you create a CMK (p. 21) and when you upgrade to the latest version of the default key policy. However, you can optionally remove them from the default key policy when you create a CMK by clearing the box for Allow key administrators to delete this key. In the same way, you can use the key details page to remove them from the default key policy for existing CMKs. That includes CMKs whose key policy you upgraded to the latest version.

Using IAM policies with AWS KMS

You can use IAM policies, along with key policies (p. 84), grants (p. 191), and VPC endpoint policies (p. 447), to control access to your customer master keys (CMKs) in AWS KMS.

Note
To use an IAM policy to control access to a CMK, the key policy for the CMK must give the account permission to use IAM policies. Specifically, the key policy must include the policy statement that enables IAM policies (p. 86).
This section explains how to use IAM policies to control access to AWS KMS operations. For more general information about IAM, see the IAM User Guide.

All CMKs must have a key policy. IAM policies are optional. To use an IAM policy to control access to a CMK, the key policy for the CMK must give the account permission to use IAM policies. Specifically, the key policy must include the policy statement that enables IAM policies (p. 86).

IAM policies can control access to any AWS KMS operation. Unlike key policies, IAM policies can control access to multiple CMKs and provide permissions for the operations of several related AWS services. But IAM policies are particularly useful for controlling access to operations, such as CreateKey, that can't be controlled by a key policy because they don't involve any particular CMK.

If you access AWS KMS through an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) endpoint, you can also use a VPC endpoint policy to limit access to your AWS KMS resources when using the endpoint. For example, when using the VPC endpoint, you might only allow the principals in your AWS account to access your CMKs. For details, see Controlling access to a VPC endpoint (p. 447).

For help writing and formatting a JSON policy document, see the IAM JSON Policy Reference in the IAM User Guide.

Topics
- Overview of IAM policies (p. 103)
- Best practices for IAM policies (p. 104)
- Specifying CMKs in IAM policy statements (p. 105)
- Permissions required to use the AWS KMS console (p. 107)
- AWS managed policy for power users (p. 107)
- Customer managed policy examples (p. 108)

Overview of IAM policies

You can use IAM policies in the following ways:

- **Attach a permissions policy to a user or a group** – You can attach a policy that allows an IAM user or group of users to call AWS KMS operations.

- **Attach a permissions policy to a role for federation or cross-account permissions** – You can attach an IAM policy to an IAM role to enable identity federation, allow cross-account permissions, or give permissions to applications running on EC2 instances. For more information about the various use cases for IAM roles, see IAM Roles in the IAM User Guide.

The following example shows an IAM policy with AWS KMS permissions. This policy allows the IAM identities to which it is attached to list all CMKs and aliases.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
            "kms:ListKeys",
            "kms:ListAliases"
        ],
        "Resource": "*"
    }
}
```

Like all IAM policies, this policy doesn't have a Principal element. When you attach an IAM policy to an IAM user or IAM role, the user or assumed role user gets the permissions specified in the policy.
Best practices for IAM policies

Securing access to AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) is critical to the security of all of your AWS resources. AWS KMS CMKs are used to protect many of the most sensitive resources in your AWS account. Take the time to design the key policies (p. 84), IAM policies, grants (p. 191), and VPC endpoint policies (p. 447) that control access to your CMKs.

In IAM policy statements that control access to CMKs, use the least privileged principle. Give IAM principals only the permissions they need on only the CMKs they must use or manage.

Use key policies

Whenever possible, provide permissions in key policies that affect one CMK, rather than in an IAM policy that can apply to many CMKs, including those in other AWS accounts. This is particularly important for sensitive permissions like kms:PutKeyPolicy and kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion but also for cryptographic operations that determine how your data is protected.

Limit CreateKey permission

Give permission to create keys (kms:CreateKey) only to principals who need it. Principals who create a CMK also set its key policy, so they can give themselves and others permission to use and manage the CMKs they create. When you allow this permission, consider limiting it by using policy conditions (p. 150). For example, you can use the kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec condition to limit the permission to symmetric CMKs.

Specify CMKs in an IAM policy

As a best practice, specify the key ARN (p. 13) of each CMK to which the permission applies in the Resource element of the policy statement. This practice restricts the permission to the CMKs that principal requires. For example, this Resource element lists only the CMKs the principal needs to use.

```
"Resource": [
  "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
]
```

When specifying CMKs is impractical, use a Resource value that limits access to CMKs in a trusted AWS account and Region, such as arn:aws:kms:region:account:key/*. Or limit access to CMKs in all Regions (*) of a trusted AWS account, such as arn:aws:kms:*:account:key/*.

You cannot use a key ID (p. 14), alias name (p. 14), or alias ARN (p. 14) to represent a CMK in the Resource field of an IAM policy. If you specify an alias ARN, the policy applies to the alias, not to the CMK. For information about IAM policies for aliases, see Controlling access to aliases (p. 72)

Avoid "Resource": "*" in an IAM policy

Use wildcard characters (*) judiciously. In a key policy, the wildcard character in the Resource element represents the CMK to which the key policy is attached. But in an IAM policy, a wildcard character alone in the Resource element ("Resource": ") applies the permissions to all CMKs in all AWS accounts that the principal's account has permission to use. This might include CMKs in other AWS accounts (p. 118), as well as CMKs in the principal's account.

For example, to use a CMK in another AWS account, a principal needs permission from the key policy of the CMK in the external account, and from an IAM policy in their own account. Suppose that an arbitrary account gave your AWS account kms:Decrypt permission on their CMKs. If so, an IAM policy in your account that gives a role kms:Decrypt permission on all CMKs ("Resource": ") would satisfy the IAM part of the requirement. As a result, principals who can assume that role can now
decrypt ciphertexts using the CMK in the untrusted account. Entries for their operations appear in the CloudTrail logs of both accounts.

In particular, avoid using "Resource": "*" in a policy statement that allows the following API operations. These operations can be called on CMKs in other AWS accounts.

- DescribeKey
- GetKeyRotationStatus
- Cryptographic operations (p. 12) (Encrypt, Decrypt, GenerateDataKey, GenerateDataKeyPair, GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext, GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext, GetPublicKey, ReEncrypt, Sign, Verify)
- CreateGrant, ListGrants, ListRetirableGrants, RetireGrant, RevokeGrant

**When to use "Resource": "*"**

In an IAM policy, use a wildcard character in the Resource element only for permissions that require it. Only the following permissions require the "Resource": "*" element.

- kms:CreateKey
- kms:GenerateRandom
- kms:ListAliases
- kms:ListKeys
- Permissions for custom key stores, such as kms:CreateCustomKeyStore and kms:ConnectCustomKeyStore.

*Note*

Permissions for alias operations (kms:CreateAlias, kms:UpdateAlias, kms:DeleteAlias) must be attached to the alias and the CMK. You can use "Resource": "*" in an IAM policy to represent the aliases and the CMKs, or specify the aliases and CMKs in the Resource element. For examples, see Controlling access to aliases (p. 72).

The examples in this topic provide more information and guidance for designing IAM policies for CMKs. For general AWS KMS best practice guidance, see the AWS Key Management Service Best Practices. For IAM best practices for all AWS resources, see Security best practices in IAM in the IAM User Guide.

**Specifying CMKs in IAM policy statements**

You can use an IAM policy to allow a principal to use or manage CMKs. CMKs are specified in the Resource element of the policy statement.

- To specify a CMK in an IAM policy statement, you must use its key ARN (p. 13). You cannot use a key id (p. 14), alias name (p. 14), or alias ARN (p. 14) to identify a CMK in an IAM policy statement.

  For example: "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"

  To control access to a CMK based on its aliases, use the kms:RequestAlias (p. 178) or kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179) condition keys. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).

  Use an alias ARN as the resource only in a policy statement that controls access to alias operations, such as CreateAlias, UpdateAlias, or DeleteAlias. For details, see Controlling access to aliases (p. 72).

- To specify multiple CMKs in the account and Region, use wildcard characters (*) in the Region or resource ID positions of the key ARN.

  For example, to specify all CMKs in the US West (Oregon) Region of an account, use "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/*". To specify all CMKs in all Regions of the account, use "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*".
• To represent all CMKs, use a wildcard character alone ("*"). Use this format for operations that don't use any particular CMK, namely CreateKey, GenerateRandom, ListAliases, and ListKeys.

When writing your policy statements, it's a best practice (p. 104) to specify only the CMKs that the principal needs to use, rather than giving them access to all CMKs.

For example, the following IAM policy statement allows the principal to call the DescribeKey, GenerateDataKey, Decrypt operations only on the CMKs listed in the Resource element of the policy statement. Specifying CMKs by key ARN, which is a best practice, ensures that the permissions are limited only to the specified CMKs.

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
            "kms:DescribeKey",
            "kms:GenerateDataKey",
            "kms:Decrypt"
        ],
        "Resource": [
            "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        ]
    }
}
```

To apply the permission to all CMKs in a particular trusted AWS account, you can use wildcard characters (*) in the Region and key ID positions. For example, the following policy statement allows the principal to call the specified operations on all CMKs in two trusted example accounts.

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
            "kms:DescribeKey",
            "kms:GenerateDataKey",
            "kms:GenerateDataKeyPair"
        ],
        "Resource": [
            "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*",
            "arn:aws:kms:*:444455556666:key/*"
        ]
    }
}
```

You can also use a wildcard character ("*") alone in the Resource element. Because it allows access to all CMKs the account has permission to use, it's recommended primarily for operations that don't involve a particular CMK and for Deny statements. You can also use it in policy statements that allow only less sensitive read-only operations. To determine whether an AWS KMS operation involves a particular CMK, look for the CMK value in the Resources column of the table in the section called “AWS KMS API permissions reference” (p. 124).

For example, the following policy statement uses a Deny effect to prohibit the principals from using the specified operations on any CMK. It uses a wildcard character in the Resource element to represent all CMKs.

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": {
        "Effect": "Deny",
        "Action": [
            "kms:DescribeKey",
            "kms:GenerateDataKey",
            "kms:GenerateDataKeyPair"
        ],
        "Resource": [
            "*"
        ]
    }
}
```
Permissions required to use the AWS KMS console

To work with the AWS KMS console, users must have a minimum set of permissions that allow them to work with the AWS KMS resources in their AWS account. In addition to these AWS KMS permissions, users must also have permissions to list IAM users and roles. If you create an IAM policy that is more restrictive than the minimum required permissions, the AWS KMS console won't function as intended for users with that IAM policy.

For the minimum permissions required to allow a user read-only access to the AWS KMS console, see Allow a user to view CMKs in the AWS KMS console (p. 109).

To allow users to work with the AWS KMS console to create and manage CMKs, attach the AWSKeyManagementServicePowerUser managed policy to the user, as described in the following section.

You don't need to allow minimum console permissions for users that are working with the AWS KMS API through the AWS SDKs, AWS Command Line Interface or AWS Tools for PowerShell. However, you do need to grant these users permission to use the API. For more information, see AWS KMS API permissions reference (p. 124).

AWS managed policy for power users

You can use an AWS managed policy to give IAM principals in your account the permissions of a power user. Power users can create CMKs, use and manage the CMKs they create, and view all CMKs and IAM identities.

**Note**
This policy gives the power user kms:DescribeKey permissions on any CMK with a key policy that permits the operation. This might include CMKs in untrusted AWS accounts. For details, see Best practices for IAM policies (p. 104).
This policy gives the power user permission to tag and untag resources and create and delete aliases. Changing a tag or alias can allow or deny permission to use and manage the CMK. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).

The **AWSKeyManagementServicePowerUser** managed policy includes the following permissions.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "kms:CreateAlias",
                "kms:CreateKey",
                "kms:DeleteAlias",
                "kms:Describe*",
                "kms:GenerateRandom",
                "kms:Get*",
                "kms:List*",
                "kms:TagResource",
                "kms:UntagResource",
                "iam:ListGroups",
                "iam:ListRoles",
                "iam:ListUsers"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Allows users to create CMKs. Because this process includes setting the key policy, power users can give themselves and others permission to use and manage the CMKs they create.
- Allows users to create and delete aliases (p. 61) and tags (p. 49) on all CMKs.
- Allows users to get detailed information about all CMKs, including their key ARN, cryptographic configuration, key policy, aliases, tags, and rotation status (p. 274).
- Allows users to list IAM users, groups, and roles.
- This policy does not give these users permission to use or manage CMKs that they didn't create, although they can manages aliases and tags on all CMKs.

Users who have the **AWSKeyManagementServicePowerUser** managed policy can also get permissions from other sources, including key policies, other IAM policies, and grants.

**Customer managed policy examples**

In this section, you can find example IAM policies that allow permissions for various AWS KMS actions.

**Important**

Some of the permissions in the following policies are allowed only when the CMK's key policy also allows them. For more information, see AWS KMS API permissions reference (p. 124).

For help writing and formatting a JSON policy document, see the IAM JSON Policy Reference in the IAM User Guide.

**Examples**

- Allow a user to view CMKs in the AWS KMS console (p. 109)
- Allow a user to create CMKs (p. 109)
- Allow a user to encrypt and decrypt with any CMK in a specific AWS account (p. 111)
• Allow a user to encrypt and decrypt with any CMK in a specific AWS account and Region (p. 111)
• Allow a user to encrypt and decrypt with specific CMKs (p. 111)
• Prevent a user from disabling or deleting any CMKs (p. 112)

Allow a user to view CMKs in the AWS KMS console

The following IAM policy allows users read-only access to the AWS KMS console. Users with these permissions can view all CMKs in their AWS account, but they cannot create or change any CMKs.

To view CMKs on the AWS managed keys and Customer managed keys pages, principals require kms:ListKeys and kms:ListAliases permissions. The remaining permissions, particularly kms:DescribeKey, are required to view optional CMK table columns and data on the CMK detail pages. The iam:ListUsers and iam:ListRoles permissions are required to display the key policy in default view without error. To view data on the Custom key stores page and details about CMKs in custom key stores, principals also need kms:DescribeCustomKeyStores permission.

If you limit a user's console access to particular CMKs, the console displays an error for each CMK that is not visible.

This policy includes two policy statements. The Resource element in the first policy statement allows the specified permissions on all CMKs in all Regions of the example AWS account. Console viewers don't need additional access because the AWS KMS console displays only CMKs in the principal's account. This is true even if they have permission to view CMKs in other AWS accounts. The remaining AWS KMS and IAM permissions require a "Resource": "*" element because they don't apply to any particular CMK.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "ReadOnlyAccessForAllCMKsInAccount",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:GetPublicKey",
        "kms:GetKeyRotationStatus",
        "kms:GetKeyPolicy",
        "kms:DescribeKey",
        "kms:ListKeyPolicies",
        "kms:ListResourceTags"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "ReadOnlyAccessForOperationsWithNoCMK",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:ListKeys",
        "kms:ListAliases",
        "iam:ListRoles",
        "iam:ListUsers"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Allow a user to create CMKs

The following IAM policy allows a user to create CMKs. The value of the Resource element is * because the CreateKey operation does not use any particular AWS KMS resources (CMKs or aliases).
Principals who create keys might need some related permissions.

- **kms:PutKeyPolicy** — Principals who have `kms:CreateKey` permission can set the initial key policy for the CMK. However, the CreateKey caller must have `kms:PutKeyPolicy` permission, which lets them change the CMK's key policy, or they must specify the `BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck` parameter of CreateKey, which is not recommended. The CreateKey caller can get `kms:PutKeyPolicy` permission for the CMK from an IAM policy or they can include this permission in the key policy of the CMK that they're creating.

- **kms:TagResource** — To add tags to the CMK during the CreateKey operation, the CreateKey caller must have `kms:TagResource` permission in an IAM policy. Including this permission in the key policy of the new CMK isn't sufficient. However, if the CreateKey caller includes `kms:TagResource` in the initial key policy, they can add tags in a separate call after the CMK is created.

- **kms:CreateAlias** — Principals who create a CMK in the AWS KMS console must have `kms:CreateAlias` permission on the CMK and on the alias. (The console makes two calls; one to CreateKey and one to CreateAlias). You must provide the alias permission in an IAM policy. You can provide the CMK permission in a key policy or IAM policy. For details, see Controlling access to aliases (p. 72).

In addition to `kms:CreateKey`, the following IAM policy provides `kms:TagResource` permission on all CMKs in the AWS account and `kms:CreateAlias` permission on all aliases that the account. It also includes some useful read-only permissions that can be provided only in an IAM policy.

This IAM policy does not include `kms:PutKeyPolicy` permission or any other permissions that can be set in a key policy. It's a best practice (p. 104) to set these permissions in the key policy where they apply exclusively to one CMK.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPermissionsForParticularCMKs",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "kms:TagResource",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPermissionsForParticularAliases",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "kms:CreateAlias",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:alias/*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPermissionsForAllCMKs",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:CreateKey",
        "kms:ListKeys",
        "kms:ListAliases"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```
Allow a user to encrypt and decrypt with any CMK in a specific AWS account

The following IAM policy allows a user to encrypt and decrypt data with any CMK in AWS account 111122223333.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "kms:Encrypt",
      "kms:Decrypt"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*"
  }
}
```

Allow a user to encrypt and decrypt with any CMK in a specific AWS account and Region

The following IAM policy allows a user to encrypt and decrypt data with any CMK in AWS account 111122223333 in the US West (Oregon) Region.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "kms:Encrypt",
      "kms:Decrypt"
    ],
    "Resource": [
    ]
  }
}
```

Allow a user to encrypt and decrypt with specific CMKs

The following IAM policy allows a user to encrypt and decrypt data with the two CMKs specified in the Resource element. When specifying a CMK in an IAM policy statement, you must use the key ARN (p. 13) of the CMK.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "kms:Encrypt",
      "kms:Decrypt"
    ],
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    ]
  }
}
```
Prevent a user from disabling or deleting any CMKs

The following IAM policy prevents a user from disabling or deleting any CMKs, even when another IAM policy or a key policy allows these permissions. A policy that explicitly denies permissions overrides all other policies, even those that explicitly allow the same permissions. For more information, see Troubleshooting key access (p. 208).

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": {
        "Effect": "Deny",
        "Action": [
            "kms:DisableKey",
            "kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion"
        ],
        "Resource": "*"
    }
}
```

Using ABAC for AWS KMS

Attribute-based access control (ABAC) is an authorization strategy that defines permissions based on attributes. AWS KMS supports ABAC by allowing you to control access to your customer master keys (CMKs) based on the tags and aliases associated with the CMKs. The tag and alias condition keys that enable ABAC in AWS KMS provide a powerful and flexible way to authorize principals to use CMKs without editing policies or managing grants. But you should use these feature with care so principals aren't inadvertently allowed or denied access.

If you use ABAC, be aware that permission to manage tags and aliases is now an access control permission. Be sure that you know the existing tags and aliases on all CMKs before you deploy a policy that depends on tags or aliases. Take reasonable precautions when adding, deleting, and updating aliases, and when tagging and untagging keys. Give permissions to manage tags and aliases only to principals who need them, and limit the tags and aliases they can manage.

**Notes**

When using ABAC for AWS KMS, be cautious about giving principals permission to manage tags and aliases. Changing a tag or alias might allow or deny permission to a CMK. Key administrators who don't have permission to change key policies or create grants can control access to CMKs if they have permission to manage tags or aliases.

It might take up to five minutes for tag and alias changes to affect CMK authorization. Recent changes might be visible in API operations before they affect authorization.

To control access to a CMK based on its alias, you must use a condition key. You cannot use an alias to represent a CMK in the Resource element of a policy statement. When an alias appears in the Resource element, the policy statement applies to the alias, not to the associated CMK.

Learn more

- For details about AWS KMS support for ABAC, including examples, see Using aliases to control access to CMKs (p. 76) and Using tags to control access to CMKs (p. 56).
- For more general information about using tags to control access to AWS resources, see What is ABAC for AWS? and Controlling Access to AWS Resources Using Resource Tags in the IAM User Guide.
ABAC condition keys for AWS KMS

To authorize access to CMKs based on their tags and aliases, use the following condition keys in a key policy or IAM policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABAC condition key</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
<th>AWS KMS operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aws:ResourceTag/tag-key</td>
<td>Tag (key and value) on the CMK matches the tag (key and value) or tag pattern in the policy</td>
<td>IAM policy only</td>
<td>CMK resource operations 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aws:RequestTag/tag-key</td>
<td>Tag (key and value) in the request matches the tag (key and value) or tag pattern in the policy</td>
<td>Key policy and IAM policies 1</td>
<td>TagResource, UntagResource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aws:TagKeys</td>
<td>Tag keys in the request match the tag keys in the policy</td>
<td>Key policy and IAM policies 1</td>
<td>TagResource, UntagResource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179)</td>
<td>Aliases associated with the CMK match the aliases or alias patterns in the policy</td>
<td>IAM policy only</td>
<td>CMK resource operations 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kms:RequestAlias (p. 178)</td>
<td>Alias that represents the CMK in the request matches the alias or alias patterns in the policy</td>
<td>Key policy and IAM policies 1</td>
<td>Cryptographic operations (p. 12), DescribeKey, GetPublicKey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Any condition key that can be used in a key policy can also be used in an IAM policy, but only if the key policy allows it (p. 86).

2 A CMK resource operation is an operation that is authorized for a particular CMK. To identify the CMK resource operations, in the AWS KMS permissions table (p. 124), look for a value of CMK in the Resources column for the operation.

For example, you can use these condition keys to create the following policies.

- An IAM policy with kms:ResourceAliases that allows permission to use CMKs with a particular alias or alias pattern. This is a bit different from policies that rely on tags: Although you can use alias patterns in a policy, each alias must be unique in an AWS account and Region. This allows you to apply a policy to a select set of CMKs without listing the key ARNs of the CMKs in the policy statement. To add or remove CMKs from the set, change the alias of the CMK.
- A key policy with aws:RequestAlias that allows principals to use a CMK in an Encrypt operation, but only when the Encrypt request uses that alias to identify the CMK.
- An IAM policy with aws:ResourceTag/tag-key that denies permission to use CMKs with a particular tag key and tag value. This allows you to apply a policy to a select set of CMKs without listing the key ARNs of the CMKs in the policy statement. To add or remove CMKs from the set, tag or untag the CMK.
- An IAM policy with aws:RequestTag/tag-key that allows principals to delete only "Purpose"="Test" CMK tags.
- An IAM policy with aws:TagKeys that denies permission to tag or untag a CMK with a Restricted tag key.
ABAC makes access management flexible and scalable. For example, you can use the `aws:ResourceTag/tag-key` condition key to create an IAM policy that allows principals to use a CMK for certain operations only when the CMK has a `Purpose=Test` tag. The policy applies to all CMKs in all Regions of the AWS account.

When attached to a user or role, the following IAM policy allows principals to use all existing CMKs with a `Purpose=Test` tag for the specified operations. To provide this access to new or existing CMKs, you don't need to change the policy. Just attach the `Purpose=Test` tag to the CMKs. Similarly, to remove this access from CMKs with a `Purpose=Test` tag, edit or delete the tag.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "AliasBasedIAMPolicy",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "kms:Decrypt",
            "kms:Encrypt",
            "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
            "kms:DescribeKey"
         ],
         "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*",
         "Condition": {
            "StringEquals": {
               "aws:ResourceTag/Purpose": "Test"
            }
         }
      }
   ]
}
```

However, if you use this feature, be careful when managing tags and aliases. Adding, changing, or deleting a tag or alias can inadvertently allow or deny access to a CMK. Key administrators who don't have permission to change key policies or create grants can control access to CMKs if they have permission to manage tags and aliases. To mitigate this risk, consider limiting permissions to manage tags (p. 54) and aliases (p. 75). For example, you might want to allow only select principals to manage `Purpose=Test` tags. For details, see Using aliases to control access to CMKs (p. 76) and Using tags to control access to CMKs (p. 56).

**Tags or aliases?**

AWS KMS supports ABAC with tags and aliases. Both options provide a flexible, scalable access control strategy, but they're slightly different from each other.

You might decide to use tags or use aliases based on your particular AWS use patterns. For example, if you have already given tagging permissions to most administrators, it might be easier to control an authorization strategy based on aliases. Or, if you are close to the quota for aliases per CMK (p. 512), you might prefer an authorization strategy based on tags.

The following benefits are of general interest.

**Benefits of tag-based access control**

- Same authorization mechanism for different types of AWS resources.

You can use the same tag or tag key to control access to multiple resource types, such as an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) cluster, an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume, and an AWS KMS CMK. This feature enables several different authorization models that are more flexible than traditional role-based access control.
• Authorize access to a group of CMKs.

You can use tags to manage access to a group of CMKs in the same AWS account and Region. Assign the same tag or tag key to the CMKs that you choose. Then create a simple, easy-to-maintain policy statement that is based on the tag or tag key. To add or remove a CMK from your authorization group, add or remove the tag; you don’t need to edit the policy.

Benefits of alias-based access control

• Authorize access to cryptographic operations based on aliases.

Most request-based policy conditions for attributes, including aws:RequestTag/tag-key, affect only operations that add, edit, or delete the attribute. But the kms:RequestAlias (p. 178) condition key controls access to cryptographic operations based on the alias used to identify the CMK in the request. For example, you can give a principal permission to use a CMK in a Encrypt operation but only when the value of the KeyId parameter is alias/restricted-key-1. To satisfy this condition requires all of the following:
  • The CMK must be associated with that alias.
  • The request must use the alias to identify the CMK.
  • The principal must have permission to use the CMK subject to the kms:RequestAlias condition.

This is particularly useful if your applications commonly use alias names or alias ARNs to refer to CMKs.

• Provide very limited permissions.

An alias must be unique in an AWS account and Region. As a result, giving principals access to a CMK based on an alias can be much more restrictive than giving them access based on a tag. Unlike aliases, tags can be assigned to multiple CMKs in the same account and Region. If you choose, you can use an alias pattern, such as alias/test*, to give principals access to a group of CMKs in the same account and Region. However, allowing or denying access to a particular alias allows very strict control on CMKs.

Troubleshooting ABAC for AWS KMS

Controlling access to CMKs based on their tags and aliases is convenient and powerful. However, it's prone to a few predictable errors that you'll want to prevent.

Access changed due to tag change

If a tag is deleted or its value is changed, principals who have access to a CMK based only on that tag will be denied access to the CMK. This can also happen when a tag that is included in a deny policy statement is added to a CMK. Adding a policy-related tag to a CMK can allow access to principals who should be denied access to a CMK.

For example, suppose that a principal has access to a CMK based on the Project=Alpha tag, such as the permission provided by the following example IAM policy statement.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicyWithResourceTag",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext",
        "kms:Decrypt"
      ],
```
If the tag is deleted from that CMK or the tag value is changed, the principal no longer has permission to use the CMK for the specified operations. This might become evident when the principal tries to read or write data in an AWS service that uses a customer managed CMK. To trace the tag change, review your CloudTrail logs for TagResource (p. 314) or UntagResource entries (p. 315).

To restore access without updating the policy, change the tags on the CMK. This action has minimal impact other than a brief period while it is taking effect throughout AWS KMS. To prevent an error like this one, give tagging and untagging permissions only to principals who need it and limit their tagging permissions (p. 54) to tags they need to manage. Before changing a tag, search policies to detect access that depends on the tag, and get CMKs in all Regions that have the tag. You might consider creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm when particular tags are changed.

### Access change due to alias change

If an alias is deleted or associated with a different CMK, principals who have access to the CMK based only on that alias will be denied access to the CMK. This can also happen when an alias that is associated with a CMK is included in a deny policy statement. Adding a policy-related alias to a CMK can also allow access to principals who should be denied access to a CMK.

For example, the following IAM policy statement uses the kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179) condition key to allow access to CMKs in different Regions of the account with any of the specified aliases.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AliasBasedIAMPolicy",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:List*",
        "kms:Describe*",
        "kms:Decrypt"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*",
      "Condition": {
        "ForAnyValue:StringEquals": {
          "kms:ResourceAliases": [
            "alias/ProjectAlpha",
            "alias/ProjectAlpha_Test",
            "alias/ProjectAlpha_Dev"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

To trace the alias change, review your CloudTrail logs for CreateAlias (p. 290), UpdateAlias (p. 315), and DeleteAlias (p. 294) entries.

To restore access without updating the policy, change the alias associated with the CMK. Because each alias can be associated with only one CMK in an account and Region, managing aliases is a bit more
difficult than managing tags. Restoring access to some principals on one CMK can deny the same or other principals access to a different CMK.

To prevent this error, give alias management permissions only to principals who need it and limit their alias-management permissions (p. 75) to aliases they need to manage. Before updating or deleting an alias, search policies to detect access that depends on the alias, and find CMKs in all Regions that are associated with the alias.

**Access denied due to alias quota**

Users who are authorized to use a CMK by an kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179) condition will get an AccessDenied exception if the CMK exceeds the default aliases per CMK (p. 512) quota for that account and Region.

To restore access, delete aliases that are associated with the CMK so it complies with the quota. Or use an alternate mechanism to give users access to the CMK.

**Delayed authorization change**

Changes that you make to tags and aliases might take up to five minutes to affect the authorization of CMKs. As a result, a tag or alias change might be reflected in the responses from API operations before they affect authorization. This delay is likely to be longer than the brief eventual consistency delay that affects most AWS KMS operations.

For example, you might have an IAM policy that allows certain principals to use any CMK with a "Purpose"="Test" tag. Then you add the "Purpose"="Test" tag to a CMK. Although the TagResource operation completes and ListResourceTags response confirms that the tag is assigned to the CMK, the principals might not have access to the CMK for up to five minutes.

To prevent errors, build this expected delay into your code.

**Failed requests due to alias updates**

When you update an alias, you associate an existing alias with a different CMK. Decrypt and ReEncrypt requests that specify the alias name (p. 14) or alias ARN (p. 14) might fail because the alias is now associated with a CMK that didn't encrypt the ciphertext. This situation typically returns an IncorrectKeyException or NotFoundException. Or if the request has no KeyId or DestinationKeyId parameter, the operation might fail with AccessDenied exception because the caller no longer has access to the CMK that encrypted the ciphertext.

You can trace the change by looking at CloudTrail logs for CreateAlias (p. 290), UpdateAlias (p. 315), and DeleteAlias (p. 294) log entries. You can also use the value of the LastUpdatedDate field in the ListAliases response to detect a change.

For example, the following ListAliases example response shows that the ProjectAlpha_Test alias in the kms:ResourceAliases condition was updated. As a result, the principals who have access based on the alias lose access to the previously associated CMK. Instead, they have access to the newly associated CMK.

```
$ aws kms list-aliases --query 'Aliases[?starts_with(AliasName, `alias/ProjectAlpha`)]'
{
  "Aliases": [
    {
      "AliasName": "alias/ProjectAlpha_Test",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": 1566518783.394,
      "LastUpdatedDate": 1605308931.903
    }
  ]
```


The remedy for this change isn’t simple. You can update the alias again to associate it with the original CMK. However, before you act, you need to consider the effect of that change on the currently associated CMK. If principals used the latter CMK in cryptographic operations, they might need continued access to it. In this case, you might want to update the policy to ensure that principals have permission to use both of the CMKs.

You can prevent an error like this one: Before updating an alias, search policies to detect access that depends on the alias. Then get CMKs in all Regions that are associated with the alias. Give alias management permissions only to principals who need it and limit their alias-management permissions (p. 75) to aliases they need to manage.

### Allowing users in other accounts to use a CMK

You can allow IAM users or roles in a different AWS account to use a customer master key (CMK) in your account. Cross-account access requires permission in the key policy of the CMK and in an IAM policy in the external user’s account.

Cross-account permission is effective only for the following operations:

- Cryptographic operations (p. 12)
- CreateGrant
- DescribeKey
- GetKeyRotationStatus
- GetPublicKey
- ListGrants
- RetireGrant
- RevokeGrant

If you give a user in a different account permission for other operations, those permissions have no effect. For example, if you give a principal in a different account kms:ListKeys permission in an IAM policy, or kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion permission on a CMK in your account, the user’s attempts to call those operations on your resources still fail.

For details about using CMKs in different accounts for AWS KMS operations, see the **Cross-account use** column in the AWS KMS permissions (p. 124) and Using CMKs in other accounts (p. 123). There is also a **Cross-account use** section in each API description in the AWS Key Management Service API Reference.

**Warning**

Be cautious about giving principals permissions to use your CMKs. Whenever possible, follow the *least privilege* principle. Give users access only to the CMKs they need for only the operations they require.

Also, be cautious about using any unfamiliar CMK, especially a CMK in a different account. Malicious users might give you permissions to use their CMK to get information about you or your account.
Step 1: Add a key policy statement in the local account

The key policy for a CMK is the primary determinant of who can access the CMK and which operations they can perform. The key policy is always in the account that owns the CMK. Unlike IAM policies, key policies do not specify a resource. The resource is the CMK that is associated with the key policy.

To give an external account permission to use the CMK, add a statement to the key policy that specifies the external account. In the Principal element of the key policy, enter the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the external account.

When you specify an external account in a key policy, IAM administrators in the external account can use IAM policies to delegate those permissions to any users and roles in the external account. They can also decide which of the actions specified in the key policy the users and roles can perform.

Permissions given to the external account and its principals are effective only if the external account is enabled in the Region that hosts the CMK and its key policy. For information about Regions that are not enabled by default ("opt-in Regions"), see Managing AWS Regions in the AWS General Reference.
For example, suppose you want to allow account 444455556666 to use a symmetric CMK in account 111122223333. To do that, add a policy statement like the one in the following example to the key policy for the CMK in account 111122223333. The following example key policy statement gives the external account, 444455556666, permission to use the CMK in cryptographic operations for symmetric CMKs.

```
{  
    "Sid": "Allow an external account to use this CMK",  
    "Effect": "Allow",  
    "Principal": {  
        "AWS": [  
            "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root"  
        ],  
        "Action": [  
            "kms:Encrypt",  
            "kms:Decrypt",  
            "kms:ReEncrypt*",  
            "kms:GenerateDataKey*",  
            "kms:DescribeKey"  
        ],  
        "Resource": "*"  
    }  
}
```

Instead of giving permission to the external account, you can specify particular external users and roles in the key policy. However, those users and roles cannot use the CMK until IAM administrators in the external account attach the proper IAM policies to their identities. The IAM policies can give permission to all or a subset of the external users and roles that are specified in the key policy. And they can allow all or a subset of the actions specified in the key policy.

Specifying identities in a key policy restricts the permissions that IAM administrators in the external account can provide. However, it makes policy management with two accounts more complex. For example, assume that you need to add a user or role. You must add that identity to the key policy in the account that owns the CMK and create IAM policies in the identity’s account.

To specify particular external users or roles in a key policy, in the `Principal` element, enter the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a user or role in the external account.

For example, the following example key policy statement allows `ExampleRole` and `ExampleUser` in account 444455556666 to use a CMK in account 111122223333. This key policy statement gives the external account, 444455556666, permission to use the CMK in cryptographic operations for symmetric CMKs.

```
{  
    "Sid": "Allow an external account to use this CMK",  
    "Effect": "Allow",  
    "Principal": {  
        "AWS": [  
            "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:role/ExampleRole",  
            "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:user/ExampleUser"  
        ],  
        "Action": [  
            "kms:Encrypt",  
            "kms:Decrypt",  
            "kms:ReEncrypt*",  
            "kms:GenerateDataKey*",  
            "kms:DescribeKey"  
        ],  
        "Resource": "*"  
    }  
}
```
Note
Do not set the Principal to an asterisk (*) in any key policy statement that allows permissions unless you use conditions to limit the key policy. An asterisk gives every identity in every AWS account permission to use the CMK, unless another policy statement explicitly denies it. Users in other AWS accounts just need corresponding IAM permissions in their own accounts to use the CMK.

You also need to decide which permissions you want to give to the external account. For a list of permissions on CMKs, see AWS KMS permissions (p. 124).

You can give the external account permission to use the CMK in cryptographic operations (p. 12) and use the CMK with AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS. To do that, use the Key Users section of the AWS Management Console. For details, see Creating CMKs that other accounts can use (p. 122).

To specify other permissions in key policies, edit the key policy document. For example, you might want to give users permission to decrypt but not encrypt, or permission to view the CMK but not use it. To edit the key policy document, you can use the Policy View (p. 100) in the AWS Management Console or the CreateKey or PutKeyPolicy operations.

Step 2: Add IAM policies in the external account

The key policy in the account that owns the CMK sets the valid range for permissions. But, users and roles in the external account cannot use the CMK until you attach IAM policies that delegate those permissions, or use grants to manage access to the CMK. The IAM policies are set in the external account.

If the key policy gives permission to the external account, you can attach IAM policies to any user or role in the account. But if the key policy gives permission to specified users or roles, the IAM policy can only give those permissions to all or a subset of the specified users and roles. If an IAM policy gives CMK access to other external users or roles, it has no effect.

The key policy also limits the actions in the IAM policy. The IAM policy can delegate all or a subset of the actions specified in the key policy. If the IAM policy lists actions that are not specified in the key policy, those permissions are not effective.

The following example IAM policy statement allows the principal to use the CMK in account 111122223333 for cryptographic operations. To give this permission to users and roles in account 444455556666, attach the policy to the users or roles in account 444455556666.

```json
{
  "Sid": "AllowUseOfCMKInAccount111122223333",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "kms:Encrypt",
    "kms:Decrypt",
    "kms:ReEncrypt*",
    "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
    "kms:DescribeKey"
  ],
  "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
}
```

Note the following details about this policy:

- Unlike key policies, IAM policy statements do not contain the Principal element. In IAM policies, the principal is the identity to which the policy is attached.
- The Resource element in the IAM policy identifies the CMK that the principal can use. To specify a CMK, add its key ARN (p. 14) to the Resource element.
Creating CMKs that other accounts can use

When you use the CreateKey operation create a CMK, you can use its Policy parameter to specify a key policy that gives an external account, or external users and roles, permission to use the CMK. You must also add IAM policies in the external account that delegate these permissions to the account's users and roles, even when users and roles are specified in the key policy. You can change the key policy at any time by using the PutKeyPolicy operation.

When you create a CMK in the AWS Management Console, you also create its key policy. When you select identities in the Key Administrators and Key Users sections, AWS KMS adds policy statements for those identities to the CMK's key policy.

The Key Users section also lets you add external accounts as key users.

When you enter the account ID of an external account, AWS KMS adds two statements to the key policy. This action only affects the key policy. Users and roles in the external account cannot use the CMK until you attach IAM policies to give them some or all of these permissions.

The first key policy statement gives the external account permission to use the CMK in cryptographic operations.

{
  "Sid": "Allow use of the key",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root"
  },
  "Action": [
    "kms:Encrypt",
    "kms:Decrypt",
    "kms:ReEncrypt*",
    "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
    "kms:DescribeKey"
  ],
  "Resource": "*"
}
The second key policy statement allows the external account to create, view, and revoke grants on the CMK, but only when the request comes from an **AWS service that is integrated with AWS KMS**. These permissions allow other AWS services, such as those that encrypt user data to use the CMK.

These permissions are designed for CMKs that encrypt user data in AWS services, such as **Amazon WorkMail** (p. 501). These services typically use grants to get the permissions they need to use the CMK on the user’s behalf. For details, see **Allowing use of external CMKs with AWS services** (p. 123).

```json
{
   "Sid": "Allow attachment of persistent resources",
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Principal": {
      "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root"
   },
   "Action": [
      "kms:CreateGrant",
      "kms:ListGrants",
      "kms:RevokeGrant"
   ],
   "Resource": "*",
   "Condition": {
      "Bool": {
         "kms:GrantIsForAWSResource": "true"
      }
   }
}
```

If these permissions don't meet your needs, you can edit them in the console policy view (p. 100) or by using the **PutKeyPolicy** operation. You can specify particular external users and role instead of giving permission to the external account. You can change the actions that the policy specifies. And you can use global and AWS KMS policy conditions to refine the permissions.

### Allowing use of external CMKs with AWS services

You can give a user in a different account permission to use your CMK with a service that is integrated with AWS KMS. For example, a user in an external account can use your CMK to encrypt the objects in an **Amazon S3 bucket** (p. 490) or to encrypt the secrets they store in **AWS Secrets Manager** (p. 487).

The key policy must give the external user or the external user's account permission to use the CMK. In addition, you need to attach IAM policies to the identity that gives the user permission to use the AWS service. The service might also require that users have additional permissions in the key policy or IAM policy. For details, see the documentation for the service.

### Using CMKs in other accounts

If you have permission to use a CMK in a different AWS account, you can use the CMK in the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, AWS CLI, and AWS Tools for PowerShell.

To identify a CMK in a different account in a shell command or API request, use the following **key identifiers** (p. 13):

- For **cryptographic operations** (p. 12), **DescribeKey**, and **GetPublicKey**, use the **key ARN** (p. 13) or alias **ARN** (p. 14) of the CMK.
- For **CreateGrant**, **GetKeyRotationStatus**, **ListGrants**, and **RevokeGrant**, use the key **ARN** of the CMK.

If you enter only a key ID or alias name, AWS assumes the CMK is in your account.

The AWS KMS console does not display CMKs in other accounts, even if you have permission to use them. Also, the lists of CMKs displayed in the consoles of other AWS services do not include CMKs in other
To specify an external CMK in the console of an AWS service, you must enter the key ARN of the CMK. For details, see the service’s console documentation.

## AWS KMS permissions

The Actions and Resources Table is designed to help you define access control in key policies and IAM policies.

### Note

You might have to scroll horizontally or vertically to see all of the data in the table.

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<tr>
<td>CreateAlias</td>
<td>IAM policy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Alias</td>
<td>None (when controlling access to the alias)</td>
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<td>kms:CreateAlias</td>
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<td>To use this operation,</td>
<td>Key policy</td>
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<td>CMK</td>
<td>Conditions for CMK operations:</td>
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<td>the caller needs</td>
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<tr>
<td>kms:CreateAlias</td>
<td>CMK</td>
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<td>(for the</td>
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<td>resources:</td>
<td>alias)</td>
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<td>policy)</td>
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<td>• The CMK (in a key policy)</td>
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<td>For details, see</td>
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For details, see Controlling access to aliases (p. 72).
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<th>Actions and permissions</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>CMK</td>
<td>Encryption context conditions:</td>
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<tr>
<td>CreateKey</td>
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<td>kms:CreateKey</td>
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**Conditions for tagging:**
- `aws:RequestTag/tag-key` (AWS global condition key)
- `aws:ResourceTag/tag-key` (AWS global condition key)
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- kms:EncryptionAlgorithm (p. 159)
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<th>Resources (for IAM policies)</th>
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</table>
| Encrypt                 | Key policy  | Yes               | CMK                           | **Conditions for cryptographic operations**  
|                         |             |                   |                               | kms:EncryptionAlgorithm (p. 159)  
|                         |             |                   |                               | kms:requestAlias (p. 178)  
|                         |             |                   | Encryption context conditions:| kms:EncryptionContext:context-key (p. 168)  
|                         |             |                   |                               | kms:EncryptionContextKeys (p. 168)  
|                         |             |                   | Conditions for CMK operations:| kms:CallerAccount (p. 155)  
|                         |             |                   |                               | kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156)  
|                         |             |                   |                               | kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage (p. 157)  
|                         |             |                   |                               | kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174)  
|                         |             |                   |                               | kms:MultiRegion (p. 176)  
|                         |             |                   |                               | kms:MultiRegionKeyType (p. 176)  
|                         |             |                   |                               | kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179)  
|                         |             |                   |                               | aws:ResourceTag/tag-key  
|                         |             |                   |                               | (AWS global condition key)  
<p>|                         |             |                   |                               | kms:ViaService (p. 184)  |</p>
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**Conditions for cryptographic operations**

- kms:EncryptionAlgorithm (p. 159)
- kms:RequestAlias (p. 178)

**Encryption context conditions:**

- kms:EncryptionContext:context-key (p. 168)
- kms:EncryptionContextKeys (p. 168)

**Conditions for CMK operations:**

- kms:CallerAccount (p. 155)
- kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156)
- kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage (p. 157)
- kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174)
- kms:MultiRegion (p. 176)
- kms:MultiRegionKeyType (p. 176)
- kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179)
- aws:ResourceTag/*tag-key* (AWS global condition key)
- kms:ViaService (p. 184)
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<td>kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174)</td>
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| `GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext` | Key policy | Yes | CMK (symmetric only) | Conditions for cryptographic operations:  
  - `kms:EncryptionAlgorithm` (p. 159)  
  - `kms:RequestAlias` (p. 178)  
  Encryption context conditions:  
  - `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` (p. 168)  
  - `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` (p. 168)  
  Conditions for CMK operations:  
  - `kms:CallerAccount` (p. 155)  
  - `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec` (p. 156)  
  - `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage` (p. 157)  
  - `kms:KeyOrigin` (p. 174)  
  - `kms:MultiRegion` (p. 176)  
  - `kms:MultiRegionKeyType` (p. 176)  
  - `kms:ResourceAliases` (p. 179)  
  - `aws:ResourceTag/tag-key` (AWS global condition key)  
  - `kms:ViaService` (p. 184) |
<p>| <code>GenerateRandom</code> | IAM policy | N/A | * | None |
| <code>kms:GenerateRandom</code> | Key policy | N/A | N/A | None |</p>
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| GetParametersForImport | Key policy  | No               | CMK (symmetric only)        | kms:WrappingAlgorithm  (p. 188)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:WrappingKeySpec   (p. 188) |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **Conditions for CMK operations:** |
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|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec   (p. 156)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage   (p. 157)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:KeyOrigin          (p. 174)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:MultiRegion         (p. 176)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:MultiRegionKeyType   (p. 176)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:ResourceAliases     (p. 179)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | aws:ResourceTag/tag-key  (AWS global condition key)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:ViaService          (p. 184)  |
| GetPublicKey           | Key policy  | Yes              | CMK (asymmetric only)       | **Conditions for CMK operations:** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:CallerAccount   (p. 155)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec   (p. 156)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage   (p. 157)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:KeyOrigin          (p. 174)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:MultiRegion         (p. 176)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:MultiRegionKeyType   (p. 176)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:ResourceAliases     (p. 179)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | aws:ResourceTag/tag-key  (AWS global condition key)  
|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:ViaService          (p. 184)  |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **Other conditions:**  
<p>|                        |             |                  |                             | kms:RequestAlias      (p. 178)  |</p>
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<td>kms:GrantIsForAWSResource (p. 172)</td>
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- kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156)
- kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage (p. 157)
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<td>kms:ReEncryptOnSameKey (p. 178)</td>
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To use this operation, the caller needs permission on two CMKs:

- `kms:ReEncryptFrom` on the CMK used to decrypt
- `kms:ReEncryptTo` on the CMK used to encrypt
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<td><strong>kms:MultiRegion (p. 176)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>kms:MultiRegionKeyType (p. 176)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>aws:ResourceTag/tag-key</strong> (AWS global condition key)</td>
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<td><strong>kms:ViaService (p. 184)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Actions and permissions</td>
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<td>Cross-account use</td>
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<td>AWS KMS condition keys</td>
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<tr>
<td>TagResource</td>
<td>Key policy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>CMK</td>
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<tr>
<td>kms:TagResource</td>
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<td><strong>Conditions for CMK operations:</strong></td>
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<td><code>kms:CallerAccount</code> (p. 155)</td>
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<td><code>kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec</code> (p. 156)</td>
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<td><code>kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage</code> (p. 157)</td>
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<td><code>kms:KeyOrigin</code> (p. 174)</td>
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<td><code>kms:MultiRegion</code> (p. 176)</td>
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<td><code>kms:MultiRegionKeyType</code> (p. 176)</td>
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<td><code>kms:ResourceAliases</code> (p. 179)</td>
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<td><code>kms:ViaService</code> (p. 184)</td>
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<td><strong>Conditions for tagging:</strong></td>
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<td><code>aws:RequestTag/tag-key</code> (AWS global condition key)</td>
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<td><code>aws:TagKeys</code> (AWS global condition key)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Actions and permissions</td>
<td>Policy type</td>
<td>Cross-account use</td>
<td>Resources (for IAM policies)</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| UntagResource          | Key policy  | No               | CMK                         | **Conditions for CMK operations:**
|                        | kms:UntagResource |                   |                             |                        |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:CallerAccount (p. 155)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage (p. 157)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:MultiRegion (p. 176)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:MultiRegionKeyType (p. 176)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **aws:ResourceTag/tag-key** (AWS global condition key) |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:ViaService (p. 184)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **Conditions for tagging:** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **aws:RequestTag/tag-key** (AWS global condition key) |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **aws:TagKeys (AWS global condition key)** |
| UpdateAlias            | IAM policy  | No               | Alias                       | None (when controlling access to the alias) |
|                        | kms:UpdateAlias |                  |                             | **Conditions for CMK operations:** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:CallerAccount (p. 155)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage (p. 157)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:MultiRegion (p. 176)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:MultiRegionKeyType (p. 176)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179)** |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **aws:ResourceTag/tag-key** (AWS global condition key) |
|                        |             |                  |                             | **kms:ViaService (p. 184)** |

To use this operation, the caller needs `kms:UpdateAlias` permission on three resources:
- The alias
- The currently associated CMK
- The newly associated CMK

For details, see Controlling access to aliases (p. 72).
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions and permissions</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
<th>Cross-account use</th>
<th>Resources (for IAM policies)</th>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>UpdateCustomKeyStore</code></td>
<td>IAM policy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>*</td>
<td><code>kms:CallerAccount</code> (p. 155)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>kms:UpdateCustomKeyStore</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>UpdateKeyDescription</code></td>
<td>Key policy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>CMK</td>
<td><code>Conditions for CMK operations:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>kms:UpdateKeyDescription</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>kms:CallerAccount</code> (p. 155)</td>
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<td><code>kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec</code> (p. 156)</td>
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<td><code>kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage</code> (p. 157)</td>
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<td><code>kms:KeyOrigin</code> (p. 174)</td>
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<td><code>kms:MultiRegionKeyType</code> (p. 176)</td>
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<td><code>kms:ResourceAliases</code> (p. 179)</td>
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<td><code>aws:ResourceTag/tag-key</code> (AWS global condition key)</td>
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<td><code>kms:ViaService</code> (p. 184)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>UpdatePrimaryRegion</code></td>
<td>Key policy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>CMK</td>
<td><code>Conditions for CMK operations:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>kms:UpdatePrimaryRegion</code></td>
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<td><code>kms:CallerAccount</code> (p. 155)</td>
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<td><code>kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec</code> (p. 156)</td>
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<td><code>kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage</code> (p. 157)</td>
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<td><code>kms:KeyOrigin</code> (p. 174)</td>
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<td><code>kms:MultiRegion</code> (p. 176)</td>
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<td><code>kms:MultiRegionKeyType</code> (p. 176)</td>
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<td><code>kms:ResourceAliases</code> (p. 179)</td>
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<td><code>aws:ResourceTag/tag-key</code> (AWS global condition key)</td>
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<td><code>kms:ViaService</code> (p. 184)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Other conditions</td>
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<td><code>kms:PrimaryRegion</code> (p. 177)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Actions and permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions and permissions</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
<th>Cross-account use</th>
<th>Resources (for IAM policies)</th>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Verify                  | Key policy   | Yes               | CMK (asymmetric only)       | **Conditions for signing and verification:**  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:MessageType (p. 175)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:RequestAlias (p. 178)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:SigningAlgorithm (p. 182)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | **Conditions for CMK operations:**  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:CallerAccount (p. 155)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage (p. 157)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:MultiRegion (p. 176)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:MultiRegionKeyType (p. 176)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | aws:ResourceTag/tag-key  
|                         |              |                   |                             | (AWS global condition key)  
|                         |              |                   |                             | kms:ViaService (p. 184)  

The columns in this table provide the following information:

- **Actions and permissions** lists each AWS KMS API operation and the permission that allows the operation. You specify the operation in the `Action` element of a policy statement.

- **Policy type** indicates whether the permission can be used in a key policy or IAM policy.

  - *Key policy* means that you can specify the permission in the key policy. When the key policy contains the policy statement that enables IAM policies (p. 86), you can specify the permission in an IAM policy.

  - *IAM policy* means that you can specify the permission only in an IAM policy.

- **Cross-account use** shows the operations that authorized users can perform on resources in a different AWS account.

  - A value of Yes means that principals can perform the operation on resources in a different AWS account.

  - A value of No means that principals can perform the operation only on resources in their own AWS account.

  If you give a principal in a different account a permission that can't be used on a cross-account resource, the permission is not effective. For example, if you give a principal in a different account `kms:TagResource` permission to a CMK in your account, their attempts to tag the CMK in your account will fail.
• **Resources** lists the AWS KMS resources to which the permissions apply. AWS KMS supports two resource types: a customer master key (CMK) and an alias. In a key policy, the value of the Resource element is always *, which indicates the CMK to which the key policy is attached.

Use the following values to represent an AWS KMS resource in an IAM policy.

**CMK**

When the resource is a customer master key (CMK), use its key ARN (p. 13). For help, see the section called “Finding the key ID and ARN” (p. 42).

\[ \text{arn:AWS_partition_name:kms:AWS_Region:AWS_account_ID:key/key_ID} \]

For example:

arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab

**Alias**

When the resource is an alias, use its alias ARN (p. 14). For help, see the section called “Finding the alias name and alias ARN” (p. 43).

\[ \text{arn:AWS_partition_name:kms:AWS_region:AWS_account_ID:alias/alias_name} \]

For example:


* (asterisk)

When the permission doesn't apply to a particular resource (CMK or alias), use an asterisk (*).

In an IAM policy for an AWS KMS permission, an asterisk in the Resource element indicates all AWS KMS resources (CMKs and aliases). You can also use an asterisk in the Resource element when the AWS KMS permission doesn't apply to any particular CMKs or aliases. For example, when allowing or denying `kms:CreateKey` or `kms:ListKeys` permission, you can set the Resource element to * or to an account-specific variation, such as

\[ \text{arn:AWS_partition_name:kms:AWS_region:AWS_account_ID:*} \]

**AWS KMS condition keys** lists the AWS KMS condition keys that you can use to control access to the operation. You specify conditions in a policy's Condition element. For more information, see AWS KMS condition keys (p. 152). This column also includes AWS global condition keys that are supported by AWS KMS, but not by all AWS services.

---

**Using policy conditions with AWS KMS**

You can specify conditions in the key policies and AWS Identity and Access Management policies (IAM policies (p. 102)) that control access to AWS KMS resources. The policy statement is effective only when the conditions are true. For example, you might want a policy statement to take effect only after a specific date. Or, you might want a policy statement to control access only when a specific value appears in an API request.

To specify conditions, you use predefined condition keys in the Condition element of a policy statement with IAM condition policy operators. Some condition keys apply generally to AWS; others are specific to AWS KMS.

**Topics**

- AWS global condition keys (p. 151)
- AWS KMS condition keys (p. 152)
- AWS KMS condition keys for AWS Nitro Enclaves (p. 189)
AWS global condition keys

AWS defines global condition keys, a set of policy conditions keys for all AWS services that use IAM for access control. You can use global condition keys in AWS KMS key policies and IAM policies.

For example, you can use the aws:PrincipalArn global condition key to allow access to a customer master key (CMK) only when the principal in the request is represented by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the condition key value. To support attribute-based access control (p. 112) (ABAC) in AWS KMS, you can use the aws:ResourceTag/tag-key global condition key in an IAM policy to allow access to CMKs with a particular tag.

AWS KMS supports all AWS global condition keys except for the following ones:

- aws:SourceAccount
- aws:SourceArn

For information about AWS global condition keys, including the types of requests in which they are available, see AWS Global Condition Context Keys in the IAM User Guide. For examples of using global condition keys in IAM policies, see Controlling Access to Requests and Controlling Tag Keys in the IAM User Guide.

The following topics provide special guidance for using condition keys based on IP addresses and VPC endpoints.

Topics
- Using the IP address condition in policies with AWS KMS permissions (p. 151)
- Using VPC endpoint conditions in policies with AWS KMS permissions (p. 152)

Using the IP address condition in policies with AWS KMS permissions

You can use AWS KMS to protect your data in an integrated AWS service (p. 458). But use caution when specifying the IP address condition operators or the aws:SourceIp condition key in the same policy statement that allows or denies access to AWS KMS. For example, the policy in AWS: Denies Access to AWS Based on the Source IP restricts AWS actions to requests from the specified IP range.

Consider this scenario:

1. You attach a policy like the one shown at AWS: Denies Access to AWS Based on the Source IP to an IAM user. You set the value of the aws:SourceIp condition key to the range of IP addresses for the user’s company. This IAM user has other policies attached that allow it to use Amazon EBS, Amazon EC2, and AWS KMS.
2. The user attempts to attach an encrypted EBS volume to an EC2 instance. This action fails with an authorization error even though the user has permission to use all the relevant services.

Step 2 fails because the request to AWS KMS to decrypt the volume’s encrypted data key comes from an IP address that is associated with the Amazon EC2 infrastructure. To succeed, the request must come from the IP address of the originating user. Because the policy in step 1 explicitly denies all requests from IP addresses other than those specified, Amazon EC2 is denied permission to decrypt the EBS volume’s encrypted data key.

Also, the aws:sourceIp condition key is not effective when the request comes from an Amazon VPC endpoint. To restrict requests to a VPC endpoint, including an AWS KMS VPC endpoint (p. 446), use...
AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide
AWS KMS condition keys

the aws:sourceVpce or aws:sourceVpc condition keys. For more information, see VPC Endpoints - Controlling the Use of Endpoints in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

Using VPC endpoint conditions in policies with AWS KMS permissions

AWS KMS supports Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) endpoints (p. 446) that are powered by AWS PrivateLink. You can use the following global condition keys in key policies and IAM policies to control access to AWS KMS resources when the request comes from a VPC or uses a VPC endpoint. For details, see Using a VPC endpoint in a policy statement (p. 450).

• aws:SourceVpc limits access to requests from the specified VPC.
• aws:SourceVpce limits access to requests from the specified VPC endpoint.

If you use these condition keys in a key policy statement that allows or denies access to AWS KMS CMKs, you might inadvertently deny access to AWS services that use AWS KMS on your behalf.

Take care to avoid a situation like the IP address condition keys (p. 151) example. If you restrict requests for a CMK to a VPC or VPC endpoint, calls to AWS KMS from an integrated service, such as Amazon S3 or Amazon EBS, might fail. This can happen even if the source request ultimately originates in the VPC or from the VPC endpoint.

AWS KMS condition keys

AWS KMS provides an additional set of predefined condition keys that you can use in key policies and IAM policies. These condition keys are specific to AWS KMS. For example, you can use the kms:EncryptionContext:context-key condition key to require a particular encryption context (p. 17) when controlling access to an AWS KMS symmetric customer master key (CMK).

Conditions for an API operation request

Many AWS KMS condition keys control access to a CMK based on the value of a parameter in the request for an AWS KMS operation. For example, you can use the kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156) condition key in an IAM policy to allow use of the CreateKey operation only when the value of the CustomerMasterKeySpec parameter in the CreateKey request is RSA_4096.

This type of condition works even when the parameter doesn't appear in the request, such as when you use the parameter's default value. For example you can use the kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156) condition key to allow users to use the CreateKey operation only when the value of the CustomerMasterKeySpec parameter is SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT, which is the default value.

This condition allows requests that have the CustomerMasterKeySpec parameter with the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT value and requests that have no CustomerMasterKeySpec parameter.

Conditions for CMKs used in API operations

Some AWS KMS condition keys can control access to operations based on a property of the CMK that is used in the operation. For example, you can use the kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174) condition to allow principals to call GenerateDataKey on a CMK only when the Origin of the CMK is AWS_KMS. To find out if a condition key can be used in this way, see the description of the condition key.

The operation must be a CMK resource operation, that is, an operation that is authorized for a particular CMK. To identify the CMK resource operations, in the Actions and Resources Table (p. 124), look for a value of CMK in the Resources column for the operation. If you use this type of condition key with an operation that is not authorized for a particular CMK resource, like ListKeys, the permission is not effective because the condition can never be satisfied. There is no CMK resource involved in authorizing the ListKeys operation and no CustomerMasterKeySpec property.
The following topics describe each AWS KMS condition key and include example policy statements that demonstrate policy syntax.

**Using set operators with condition keys**

When a policy condition compares two sets of values, such as the set of tags in a request and the set of tags in a policy, you need to tell AWS how to compare the sets. IAM defines two set operators, `ForAnyValue` and `ForAllValues`, for this purpose. Use set operators only with *multi-valued condition keys*, which require them. Do not use set operators with *single-valued condition keys*. As always, test your policy statements thoroughly before using them in a production environment.

Condition keys are single-valued or multi-valued. To determine whether an AWS KMS condition key is single-valued or multi-valued, see the **Value type** column in the condition key description.

- **Single-valued** condition keys have at most one value in the authorization context (the request or resource). For example, because each API call can originate from only one AWS account, `kms:CallerAccount` is a single-valued condition key. Do not use a set operator with a single-valued condition key.

- **Multi-valued** condition keys have multiple values in the authorization context (the request or resource). For example, because each CMK can have multiple aliases, `kms:ResourceAliases` can have multiple values. Multi-valued condition keys require a set operator.

Note that the difference between single-valued and multi-valued condition keys depends on the number of values in the authorization context; not the number of values in the policy condition.

**Warning**

Using a set operator with a single-valued condition key can create a policy statement that is overly permissive (or overly restrictive). Use set operators only with multi-valued condition keys. If you create or update a policy that includes a `ForAllValues` set operator with the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` or `aws:RequestTag/tag-key` condition keys, AWS KMS returns the following error message:

OverlyPermissiveCondition: Using the ForAllValues set operator with a single-valued condition key matches requests without the specified [encryption context or tag] or with an unspecified [encryption context or tag]. To fix, remove ForAllValues.

For detailed information about the `ForAnyValue` and `ForAllValues` set operators, see *Using multiple keys and values* in the *IAM User Guide*. For information about the risk of using the `ForAllValues` set operator with a single-valued condition, see *Security Warning – ForAllValues with single valued key* in the *IAM User Guide*.

**Topics**

- `kms:BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck`
- `kms:CallerAccount`
- `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec`
- `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage`
- `kms:DataKeyPairSpec`
- `kms:EncryptionAlgorithm`
- `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key`
- `kms:EncryptionContextKeys`
- `kms:ExpirationModel`
- `kms:GrantConstraintType`
- `kms:GrantIsForAWSResource`
- `kms:GrantOperations`
- `kms:GranteePrincipal`
- kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174)
- kms:MessageType (p. 175)
- kms:MultiRegion (p. 176)
- kms:MultiRegionKeyType (p. 176)
- kms:PrimaryRegion (p. 177)
- kms:ReEncryptOnSameKey (p. 178)
- kms:RequestAlias (p. 178)
- kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179)
- kms:ReplicaRegion (p. 181)
- kms:RetiringPrincipal (p. 182)
- kms:SigningAlgorithm (p. 182)
- kms:ValidTo (p. 183)
- kms:ViaService (p. 184)
- kms:WrappingAlgorithm (p. 188)
- kms:WrappingKeySpec (p. 188)

### kms:BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck

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<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>CreateKey, PutKeyPolicy</td>
<td>IAM policies only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `kms:BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck` condition key controls access to the `CreateKey` and `PutKeyPolicy` operations based on the value of the `BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck` parameter in the request.

The following example IAM policy statement prevents users from bypassing the policy lockout safety check by denying them permission to create CMKs when the value of the `BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck` parameter in the `CreateKey` request is true.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "kms:CreateKey",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
         "Bool": {
            "kms:BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck": true
         }
      }
   }
}
```

You can also use the `kms:BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck` condition key in an IAM policy or key policy to control access to the `PutKeyPolicy` operation. The following example policy statement from a key policy prevents users from bypassing the policy lockout safety check when changing the policy of a CMK.
Instead of using an explicit `Deny`, this policy statement uses `Allow` with the `Null` condition operator to allow access only when the request does not include the `BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck` parameter. When the parameter is not used, the default value is `false`. This slightly weaker policy statement can be overridden in the rare case that a bypass is necessary.

```json
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": {
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "kms:PutKeyPolicy",
"Resource": "*",
"Condition": {
"Null": {
"kms:BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck": true
}
}
}
}
```

**See also**
- `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156)`
- `kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174)`
- `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage (p. 157)`

### kms:CallerAccount

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<th>Value type</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Custom key store operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use this condition key to allow or deny access to all identities (IAM users and roles) in an AWS account. In key policies, you use the `Principal` element to specify the identities to which the policy statement applies. The syntax for the `Principal` element does not provide a way to specify all identities in an AWS account. But you can achieve this effect by combining this condition key with a `Principal` element that specifies all AWS identities.

You can use it to control access to any `CMK resource operation`, that is, any AWS KMS operation that uses a particular CMK. To identify the CMK resource operations, in the `Actions and Resources Table (p. 124)`, look for a value of `CMK` in the `Resources` column for the operation. It is also valid for operations that manage custom key stores (p. 407).

For example, the following key policy statement demonstrates how to use the `kms:CallerAccount` condition key. This policy statement is in the key policy for the AWS managed CMK for Amazon EBS. It combines a `Principal` element that specifies all AWS identities with the `kms:CallerAccount` condition key to effectively allow access to all identities in AWS account `111122223333`. It contains an additional AWS KMS condition key (`kms:ViaService`) to further limit the permissions by only allowing requests that come through Amazon EBS. For more information, see `kms:ViaService (p. 184)`.

```json
{

```
"Sid": "Allow access through EBS for all principals in the account that are authorized to use EBS",
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
"Condition": {

  "StringEquals": {
    "kms:CallerAccount": "111122223333",
    "kms:ViaService": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
  },

  "Action": [
    "kms:Encrypt",
    "kms:Decrypt",
    "kms:ReEncrypt",
    "kms:GenerateDataKey",
    "kms:CreateGrant",
    "kms:DescribeKey"
  ],

  "Resource": "*"
}

---

**kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
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<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>CreateKey, CMK resource operations</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec` condition key controls access to operations based on the value of the `CustomerMasterKeySpec` property of the CMK that is created by or used in the operation.

You can use this condition key in an IAM policy to control access to the `CreateKey` operation based on the value of the `CustomerMasterKeySpec` parameter in a `CreateKey` request. For example, you can use this condition to allow users to create only symmetric CMKs or only CMKs with RSA keys.

The following example IAM policy statement uses the `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec` condition key to allow the principals to create a CMK only when the `CustomerMasterKeySpec` in the request is `RSA_4096`.

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "kms:CreateKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec": "RSA_4096"
    }
  }
}
```

You can also use the `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec` condition key to control access to operations that use or manage a CMK based on the `CustomerMasterKeySpec` property of the CMK used for the operation. The operation must be a **CMK resource operation**, that is, an operation that is authorized for a particular CMK. To identify the CMK resource operations, in the **Actions and Resources Table** (p. 124), look for a value of **CMK** in the Resources column for the operation.
For example, the following IAM policy allows principals to perform the specified CMK resource operations, but only with the symmetric CMKs in the account.

```
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "kms:Encrypt",
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:ReEncrypt",
        "kms:DescribeKey"
    ],
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        }
    }
}
```

See also
- `kms:BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck (p. 154)`
- `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage (p. 157)`
- `kms:DataKeyPairSpec (p. 158)`
- `kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174)`

### `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage`

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<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>CreateKey, CMK resource operations</td>
<td>IAM policies, Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage` condition key controls access to operations based on the value of the `KeyUsage` property of the CMK that is created by or used in the operation.

You can use this condition key to control access to the `CreateKey` operation based on the value of the `KeyUsage` parameter in the request. Valid values for `KeyUsage` are `ENCRYPT_DECRYPT` and `SIGN_VERIFY`.

For example, you can allow a user to create a CMK only when the `KeyUsage` is `ENCRYPT_DECRYPT` or deny a user permission when the `KeyUsage` is `SIGN_VERIFY`.

The following example IAM policy statement uses the `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage` condition key to allow a user to create a CMK only when the `KeyUsage` is `ENCRYPT_DECRYPT`.

```
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "kms:CreateKey",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT"
        }
    }
}
```
You can also use the `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage` condition key to control access to operations that use or manage a CMK based on the `KeyUsage` property of the CMK used for the operation. The operation must be a **CMK resource operation**, that is, an operation that is authorized for a particular CMK. To identify the CMK resource operations, in the **Actions and Resources Table** (p. 124), look for a value of CMK in the `Resources` column for the operation.

For example, the following IAM policy allows principals to perform the specified CMK resource operations, but only with CMKs in the account that are used for signing and verification.

```json
{
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Action": [
      "kms:CreateGrant",
      "kms:DescribeKey",
      "kms:GetPublicKey",
      "kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion"
   ],
   "Condition": {
      "StringEquals": {
         "kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY"
      }
   }
}
```

See also

- `kms:BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck` (p. 154)
- `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec` (p. 156)
- `kms:KeyOrigin` (p. 174)

### `kms:DataKeyPairSpec`

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<th>API operations</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>kms:DataKeyPairSpec</code></td>
<td><code>String</code></td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use this condition key to control access to the `GenerateDataKeyPair` and `GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext` operations based on the value of the `KeyPairSpec` parameter in the request. For example, you can allow a user to generate only particular types of data key pairs.

The following example key policy statement uses the `kms:DataKeyPairSpec` condition key to allow a user to use the CMK to generate only RSA data key pairs.

```json
{
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Principal": {
      "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
   }
}
```
"Action": [
  "kms:GenerateDataKeyPair",
  "kms:GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext"
],
"Resource": "*",
"Condition": {
  "StringLike": {
    "kms:DataKeyPairSpec": "RSA*"
  }
}
}

See also

• kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec (p. 156)
• the section called "kms:EncryptionAlgorithm" (p. 159)
• the section called "kms:EncryptionContext:context-key" (p. 161)
• the section called “kms:EncryptionContextKeys” (p. 168)

kms:EncryptionAlgorithm

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:EncryptionAlgorithm</td>
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<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>Decrypt</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Encrypt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GenerateDataKey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ReEncrypt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use the kms:EncryptionAlgorithm condition key to control access to cryptographic operations based on the encryption algorithm that is used in the operation. For the Encrypt, Decrypt, and ReEncrypt operations, it controls access based on the value of the EncryptionAlgorithm parameter in the request. For operations that generate data keys and data key pairs, it controls access based on the encryption algorithm that is used to encrypt the data key.

This condition key has no effect on operations performed outside of AWS KMS, such as encrypting with the public key in an asymmetric CMK pair outside of AWS KMS.

EncryptionAlgorithm parameter in a request

To allow users to use only a particular encryption algorithm with a CMK, use a policy statement with a Deny effect and a StringNotEquals condition operator. For example, the following example key policy statement prohibits principals who can assume the ExampleRole role from using this symmetric CMK in the specified cryptographic operations unless the encryption algorithm in the request is RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256.

Unlike a policy statement that allows a user to use a particular encryption algorithm, a policy statement with a double-negative like this one prevents other policies and grants for this CMK from allowing this
role to use other encryption algorithms. The Deny in this key policy statement takes precedence over any key policy or IAM policy with an Allow effect, and it takes precedence over all grants for this CMK and its principals.

```json
{
  "Sid": "Allow only one encryption algorithm with this asymmetric CMK",
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/ExampleRole"
  },
  "Action": [
    "kms:Encrypt",
    "kms:Decrypt",
    "kms:ReEncrypt*"
  ],
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringNotEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionAlgorithm": "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256"
    }
  }
}
```

**Encryption algorithm used for the operation**

You can also use the `kms:EncryptionAlgorithm` condition key to control access to operations based on the encryption algorithm used in the operation, even when the algorithm isn't specified in the request. This allows you to require or forbid the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT algorithm, which might not be specified in a request because it's the default value.

This feature lets you use the `kms:EncryptionAlgorithm` condition key to control access to the operations that generate data keys and data key pairs. These operations use only symmetric CMKs and the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT algorithm.

For example, this IAM policy limits its principals to symmetric encryption. It denies access to any CMK in the example account for cryptographic operations unless the encryption algorithm specified in the request or used in the operation is SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT. Including `GenerateDataKey*` adds `GenerateDataKey`, `GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`, `GenerateDataKeyPair`, and `GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext` to the permissions. The condition has no effect on these operations because they always use a symmetric encryption algorithm.

```json
{
  "Sid": "AllowOnlySymmetricAlgorithm",
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Action": [
    "kms:Encrypt",
    "kms:Decrypt",
    "kms:ReEncrypt*",
    "kms:GenerateDataKey*"
  ],
  "Condition": {
    "StringNotEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionAlgorithm": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
    }
  }
}
```

**See also**

- `kms:SigningAlgorithm` (p. 182)
**kms:EncryptionContext:context-key**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>CreateGrant, Encrypt, Decrypt, GenerateDataKey, GenerateDataKeyPair, GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext, GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext, ReEncrypt</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` condition key to control access to a symmetric CMK (p. 224) based on the encryption context (p. 17) in a request for a cryptographic operation (p. 12). Use this condition key to evaluate both the key and the value in the encryption context pair. To evaluate only the encryption context keys or require an encryption context regardless of keys or values, use the `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` (p. 168) condition key.

You cannot specify an encryption context in a cryptographic operation with an asymmetric CMK (p. 224). The standard asymmetric encryption algorithms that AWS KMS uses do not support an encryption context.

To use the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` condition key, replace the `context-key` placeholder with the encryption context key. Replace the `context-value` placeholder with the encryption context value.

```
"kms:EncryptionContext:context-key": "context-value"
```

For example, the following condition key specifies an encryption context in which the key is `AppName` and the value is `ExampleApp` (AppName = ExampleApp).

```
"kms:EncryptionContext:AppName": "ExampleApp"
```

This is a single-valued condition key (p. 153). The key in the condition key specifies a particular encryption context key (context-key). Although you can include multiple encryption context pairs in each API request, the encryption context pair with the specified context-key can have only one value. For example, the `kms:EncryptionContext:Department` condition key only applies to encryption context pairs with a Department key, and any given encryption context pair with the Department key can have only one value.

Do not use a set operator with the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` condition key. If you create a policy statement with an Allow action, the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` condition key, and the `ForAllValues` set operator, the condition allows requests with no encryption context and requests with encryption context pairs that are not specified in the policy condition.

**Warning**
Do not use a `ForAnyValue` or `ForAllValues` set operator with this single-valued condition key. These set operators can create a policy condition that does not require values you intend to require and allows values you intend to forbid.
If you create or update a policy that includes a `ForAllValues` set operator with the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key`, AWS KMS returns the following error message:

```
OverlyPermissiveCondition:EncryptionContext: Using the ForAllValues set operator with a single-valued condition key matches requests without the specified encryption context or with an unspecified encryption context. To fix, remove ForAllValues.
```

To require a particular encryption context pair, use the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` condition key with the `StringEquals` operator.

The following example key policy statement allows principals who can assume the role to use the CMK in a `GenerateDataKey` request only when the encryption context in the request includes the `AppName:ExampleApp` pair. Other encryption context pairs are permitted.

The key name is not case sensitive. The case sensitivity of the value is determined by the condition operator, such as `StringEquals`. For details, see Case sensitivity of the encryption context condition (p. 165).

```
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
    },
    "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:EncryptionContext:AppName": "ExampleApp"
        }
    }
}
```

To require an encryption context pair and forbid all other encryption context pairs, use both `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` and `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` (p. 168) in the policy statement. The following key policy statement uses the `kms:EncryptionContext:AppName` condition to require the `AppName=ExampleApp` encryption context pair in the request. It also uses a `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` condition key with the `ForAllValues` set operator to allow only the `AppName` encryption context key.

The `ForAllValues` set operator limits encryption context keys in the request to `AppName`. If the `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` condition with the `ForAllValues` set operator was used alone in a policy statement, this set operator would allow requests with no encryption context. However, if the request had no encryption context, the `kms:EncryptionContext:AppName` condition would fail. For details about the `ForAllValues` set operator, see Using multiple keys and values in the IAM User Guide.

```
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::712816755609:user/alice"
    },
    "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:EncryptionContext:AppName": "ExampleApp"
        },
        "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
            "kms:EncryptionContextKeys": [
                "AppName"
            ]
        }
    }
}
```
You can also use this condition key to deny access to a CMK for a particular operation. The following example key policy statement uses a Deny effect to forbid the principal from using the CMK if the encryption context in the request includes a Stage=Restricted encryption context pair. This condition allows a request with other encryption context pairs, including encryption context pairs with the Stage key and other values, such as Stage=Test.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:Stage": "Restricted"
    }
  }
}
```

**Using multiple encryption context pairs**

You can require or forbid multiple encryption context pairs. You can also require one of several encryption context pairs. For details about the logic used to interpret these conditions, see Creating a condition with multiple keys or values in the IAM User Guide.

**Note**

Earlier versions of this topic displayed policy statements that used the ForAnyValue and ForAllValues set operators with the kms:EncryptionContext:context-key condition key. Using a set operator with a single-valued condition key (p. 153) can result in policies that allow requests with no encryption context and unspecified encryption context pairs. For example, a policy condition with the Allow effect, the ForAllValues set operator, and the "kms:EncryptionContext:Department": "IT" condition key does not limit the encryption context to the "Department=IT" pair. It allows requests with no encryption context and requests with unspecified encryption context pairs, such as Stage=Restricted. Please review your policies and eliminate the set operator from any condition with kms:EncryptionContext:context-key. Attempts to create or update a policy with this format fail with an OverlyPermissiveCondition exception. To resolve the error, delete the set operator.

To require multiple encryption context pairs, list the pairs in the same condition. The following example key policy statement requires two encryption context pairs, Department=IT and Project=Alpha. Because the conditions have different keys (kms:EncryptionContext:Department and kms:EncryptionContext:Project), they are implicitly connected by an AND operator. Other encryption context pairs are permitted, but not required.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": "kms:Decrypt",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:Department": "IT",
      "kms:EncryptionContext:Project": "Alpha"
    }
  }
}
```
To require one encryption context pair OR another pair, place each condition key in a separate policy statement. The following example key policy requires `Department=IT or Project=Alpha` pairs, or both. Other encryption context pairs are permitted, but not required.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:Department": "IT"
    }
  }
},
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:Project": "Alpha"
    }
  }
}
```

To require particular encryption pairs and exclude all other encryption context pairs, use both `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` and `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` (p. 168) in the policy statement. The following key policy statement uses the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` condition to require an encryption context with both `Department=IT and Project=Alpha` pairs. It uses a `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` condition key with the `ForAllValues` set operator to allow only the `Department` and `Project` encryption context keys.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::712816755609:user/alice"
  },
  "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:Department": "IT",
      "kms:EncryptionContext:Project": "Alpha"
    },
    "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContextKeys": ["Department",
                                "Project"
                              ]
  }
}
```

The `ForAllValues` set operator limits encryption context keys in the request to `Department` and `Project`. If it were used alone in a condition, this set operator would allow requests with no encryption context, but in this configuration, the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` in this condition would fail.
You can also forbid multiple encryption context pairs. The following example key policy statement uses a Deny effect to forbid the principal from using the CMK if the encryption context in the request includes a Stage=Restricted or Stage=Production pair.

Multiple values (Restricted and Production) for the same key (kms:EncryptionContext:Stage) are implicitly connected by a OR. For details, see Evaluation logic for conditions with multiple keys or values in the IAM User Guide.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:Stage": [
        "Restricted",
        "Production"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

**Case sensitivity of the encryption context condition**

The encryption context that is specified in a decryption operation must be an exact, case-sensitive match for the encryption context that is specified in the encryption operation. Only the order of pairs in an encryption context with multiple pair can vary.

However, in policy conditions, the condition key is not case sensitive. The case sensitivity of the condition value is determined by the policy condition operator that you use, such as StringEquals or StringEqualsIgnoreCase.

As such, the condition key, which consists of the kms:EncryptionContext: prefix and the context-key replacement, is not case sensitive. A policy that uses this condition does not check the case of either element of the condition key. The case sensitivity of the value, that is, the context-value replacement, is determined by the policy condition operator.

For example, the following policy statement allows the operation when the encryption context includes an Appname key, regardless of its capitalization. The StringEquals condition requires that ExampleApp be capitalized as it is specified.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": "kms:Decrypt",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:Appname": "ExampleApp"
    }
  }
}
```
To require a case-sensitive encryption context key, use the `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` policy condition with a case-sensitive condition operator, such as `StringEquals`. In this policy condition, because the encryption context key is the value in this policy condition, its case sensitivity is determined by the condition operator.

```
{  
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "ForAnyValue:StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContextKeys": "AppName"
    }
  }
}
```

To require a case-sensitive evaluation of both the encryption context key and value, use the `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` and `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` policy conditions together in the same policy statement. The case-sensitive condition operator (such as `StringEquals`) always applies to the value of the condition. The encryption context key (such as `AppName`) is the value of the `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` condition. The encryption context value (such as `ExampleApp`) is the value of the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` condition.

For example, in the following example key policy statement, because the `StringEquals` operator is case sensitive, both the encryption context key and the encryption context value are case sensitive.

```
{  
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "ForAnyValue:StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContextKeys": "AppName"
    },
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:AppName": "ExampleApp"
    }
  }
}
```

**Using variables in an encryption context condition**

The key and value in an encryption context pair must be simple literal strings. They cannot be integers or objects, or any type that is not fully resolved. If you use a different type, such as an integer or float, AWS KMS interprets it as a literal string.

```
"encryptionContext": {
  "department": "10103.0"
}
```

However, the value of the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` condition key can be an IAM policy variable. These policy variables are resolved at runtime based on values in the request. For example, `aws:CurrentTime` resolves to the time of the request and `aws:username` resolves to the friendly name of the caller.
You can use these policy variables to create a policy statement with a condition that requires very specific information in an encryption context, such as the caller's user name. Because it contains a variable, you can use the same policy statement for all users who can assume the role. You don't have to write a separate policy statement for each user.

Consider a situation where you want to allow all users who can assume a role to use the same CMK to encrypt and decrypt their data. However, you want to allow them to decrypt only the data that they encrypted. Start by requiring that every request to AWS KMS include an encryption context where the key is `user` and the value is the caller's AWS user name, such as the following one.

```
"encryptionContext": {
  "user": "bob"
}
```

Then, to enforce this requirement, you can use a policy statement like the one in the following example. This policy statement gives the `TestTeam` role permission to encrypt and decrypt data with the CMK. However, the permission is valid only when the encryption context in the request includes a `"user": "<username>"` pair. To represent the user name, the condition uses the `aws:username` policy variable.

When the request is evaluated, the caller's user name replaces the variable in the condition. As such, the condition requires an encryption context of `"user": "bob"` for "bob" and `"user": "alice"` for "alice."

```
{  
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/TestTeam"
  },
  "Action": [
    "kms:Decrypt",
    "kms:Encrypt"
  ],
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:user": "${aws:username}"
    }
  }
}
```

You can use an IAM policy variable only in the value of the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` condition key. You cannot use a variable in the key.

You can also use provider-specific context keys in variables. These context keys uniquely identify users who logged into AWS by using web identity federation.

Like all variables, these variables can be used only in the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` policy condition, not in the actual encryption context. And they can be used only in the value of the condition, not in the key.

For example, the following key policy statement is similar to the previous one. However, the condition requires an encryption context where the key is `sub` and the value uniquely identifies a user logged into an Amazon Cognito user pool. For details about identifying users and roles in Amazon Cognito, see IAM Roles in the Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

```
{  
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/TestTeam"
  },
  "Action": [
    "kms:Encrypt",
    "kms:Decrypt"
  ],
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContext:sub": "${aws:username}"
    }
  }
}
```
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AWS KMS condition keys

See also
- the section called “kms:EncryptionContextKeys” (p. 168)
- the section called “kms:GrantConstraintType” (p. 171)

### kms:EncryptionContextKeys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:EncryptionContextKeys</td>
<td>String (list)</td>
<td>Multi-valued</td>
<td>CreateGrant, Decrypt, Encrypt, GenerateDataKey, GenerateDataKeyPair, GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext, GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext, ReEncrypt</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use the `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` condition key to control access to a symmetric CMK (p. 224) based on the encryption context (p. 17) in a request for a cryptographic operation. Use this condition key to evaluate only the key in each encryption context pair. To evaluate both the key and the value in the encryption context, use the `kms:EncryptionContext:context-key` condition key.

You cannot specify an encryption context in a cryptographic operation with an asymmetric CMK (p. 224). The standard asymmetric encryption algorithms that AWS KMS uses do not support an encryption context.

This is a multi-valued condition key (p. 153). You can specify multiple encryption context pairs in each API request. `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` compares the encryption context keys in the request to the set of encryption context keys in the policy. To determine how these sets are compared, you must provide a `ForAnyValue` or `ForAllValues` set operator in the policy condition. For details about the set operators, see Using multiple keys and values in the IAM User Guide.

- `ForAnyValue`: At least one encryption context key in the request must match an encryption context key in the policy condition. Other encryption context keys are permitted. If the request has no encryption context, the condition is not satisfied.
• **ForAllValues**: Every encryption context key in the request must match an encryption context key in the policy condition. This set operator limits the encryption context keys to those in the policy condition. It doesn't require any encryption context keys, but it forbids unspecified encryption context keys.

The following example key policy statement uses the `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` condition key with the `ForAnyValue` set operator. This policy statement allows use of a CMK for the specified operations, but only when at least one of the encryption context pairs in the request includes the `AppName` key, regardless of its value.

For example, this key policy statement allows a `GenerateDataKey` request with two encryption context pairs, `AppName=Helper` and `Project=Alpha`, because the first encryption context pair satisfies the condition. A request with only `Project=Alpha` or with no encryption context would fail.

Because the `StringEquals` condition operation is case sensitive, this policy statement requires the spelling and case of the encryption context key. But you can use a condition operator that ignores the case of the key, such as `StringEqualsIgnoreCase`.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": [
    "kms:Encrypt",
    "kms:GenerateDataKey***"
  ],
  "Resource": "***",
  "Condition": {
    "ForAnyValue:StringEquals": {
      "kms:EncryptionContextKeys": "AppName"
    }
  }
}
```

You can also use the `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` condition key to require an encryption context (any encryption context) in cryptographic operations that use the CMK.

The following example key policy statement uses the `kms:EncryptionContextKeys` condition key with the `Null` condition operator to allow access to CMK only when encryption context in the API request is not null. This condition does not check the keys or values of the encryption context. It only verifies that the encryption context exists.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/RoleForExampleApp"
  },
  "Action": [
    "kms:Encrypt",
    "kms:GenerateDataKey***"
  ],
  "Resource": "***",
  "Condition": {
    "Null": {
      "kms:EncryptionContextKeys": false
    }
  }
}
```
See also

- kms:EncryptionContext:context-key (p. 161)
- kms:GrantConstraintType (p. 171)

**kms:ExpirationModel**

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<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:ExpirationModel</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>ImportKeyMaterial, Key policies and IAM policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **kms:ExpirationModel** condition key controls access to the ImportKeyMaterial operation based on the value of the ExpirationModel parameter in the request.

ExpirationModel is an optional parameter that determines whether the imported key material expires. Valid values are KEY_MATERIAL_EXPIRES and KEY_MATERIAL_DOES_NOT_EXPIRE. KEY_MATERIAL_EXPIRES is the default value.

The expiration date and time is determined by the value of the ValidTo parameter. The ValidTo parameter is required unless the value of the ExpirationModel parameter is KEY_MATERIAL_DOES_NOT_EXPIRE. You can also use the kms:ValidTo (p. 183) condition key to require a particular expiration date as a condition for access.

The following example key policy statement uses the **kms:ExpirationModel** condition key to allow a user to import key material into a CMK only when the request includes the ExpirationModel parameter and its value is KEY_MATERIAL_DOES_NOT_EXPIRE.

```json

{  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Principal": {  
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"  
  },  
  "Action": "kms:ImportKeyMaterial",  
  "Resource": "*",  
  "Condition": {  
    "StringEquals": {  
      "kms:ExpirationModel": "KEY_MATERIAL_DOES_NOT_EXPIRE"  
    }  
  }  
}

```

You can also use the **kms:ExpirationModel** condition key to allow a user to import key material only when the key material expires. The following example key policy statement uses the **kms:ExpirationModel** condition key with the Null condition operator to allow a user to import key material only when the request does not have an ExpirationModel parameter. The default value for ExpirationModel is KEY_MATERIAL_EXPIRES.

```json

{  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Principal": {  
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"  
  },  
  "Action": "kms:ImportKeyMaterial",  
  "Resource": "*",  
}

```
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```json
"Condition": {
    "Null": {
        "kms:ExpirationModel": true
    }
}
```

See also

- kms:ValidTo (p. 183)
- kms:WrappingAlgorithm (p. 188)
- kms:WrappingKeySpec (p. 188)

### kms:GrantConstraintType

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<tr>
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<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:GrantConstraintType</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>CreateGrant</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use this condition key to control access to the `CreateGrant` operation based on the type of grant constraint in the request.

When you create a grant, you can optionally specify a grant constraint to allow the operations that the grant permit only when a particular encryption context (p. 17) is present. The grant constraint can be one of two types: `EncryptionContextEquals` or `EncryptionContextSubset`. You can use this condition key to check that the request contains one type or the other.

The following example key policy statement uses the `kms:GrantConstraintType` condition key to allow a user to create grants only when the request includes an `EncryptionContextEquals` grant constraint. The example shows a policy statement in a key policy.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
    },
    "Action": "kms:createGrant",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:GrantConstraintType": "EncryptionContextEquals"
        }
    }
}
```

See also

- kms:EncryptionContext:context-key (p. 161)
- kms:EncryptionContextKeys (p. 168)
- kms:GrantsForAWSResource (p. 172)
- kms:GrantOperations (p. 172)
- kms:GrantPrincipal (p. 173)
- kms:RetiringPrincipal (p. 182)
kms:GrantIsForAWSResource

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:GrantIsForAWSResource</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>CreateGrant, ListGrants, RevokeGrant</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Allows or denies permission for the CreateGrant, ListGrants, or RevokeGrant operations only when an AWS services integrated with AWS KMS calls the operation on the user's behalf. This policy condition doesn't allow the user to call these grant operations directly.

The following example key policy statement uses the kms:GrantIsForAWSResource condition key. It allows AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS, such as Amazon EBS, to create grants on this CMK on behalf of the specified user.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
  },
  "Action": "kms:CreateGrant",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "Bool": {
      "kms:GrantIsForAWSResource": true
    }
  }
}
```

See also

- kms:GrantConstraintType (p. 171)
- kms:GrantOperations (p. 172)
- kms:GranteePrincipal (p. 173)
- kms:RetiringPrincipal (p. 182)

kms:GrantOperations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:GrantOperations</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Multi-valued</td>
<td>CreateGrant</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use this condition key to control access to the CreateGrant operation based on the grant operations (p. 193) in the request. For example, you can allow a user to create grants that delegate permission to encrypt but not decrypt. For more information about grants, see Using grants (p. 191).

This is a multi-valued condition key (p. 153). kms:GrantOperations compares the set of grant operations in the CreateGrant request to the set of grant operations in the policy. To determine how
these sets are compared, you must provide a ForAnyValue or ForAllValues set operator in the policy condition. For details about the set operators, see Using multiple keys and values in the IAM User Guide.

- **ForAnyValue**: At least one grant operation in the request must match one of the grant operations in the policy condition. Other grant operations are permitted.

- **ForAllValues**: Every grant operation in the request must match a grant operation in the policy condition. This set operator limits the grant operations to those specified in the policy condition. It doesn't require any grant operations, but it forbids unspecified grant operations.

  ForAllValues also returns true when there are no grant operations in the request, but CreateGrant doesn't permit it. If the Operations parameter is missing or has a null value, the CreateGrant request fails.

The following example key policy statement uses the kms:GrantOperations condition key to allow a user to create grants only when the grant operations are Encrypt, ReEncryptTo, or both. If the grant includes any other operations, the CreateGrant request fails.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
  },
  "Action": "kms:CreateGrant",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "ForAllValues: StringEquals": {
      "kms:GrantOperations": [
        "Encrypt",
        "ReEncryptTo"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

If you change the set operator in the policy condition to ForAnyValue, the policy statement would require that at least one of the grant operations in the grant is Encrypt or ReEncryptTo, but it would allow other grant operations, such as Decrypt or ReEncryptFrom.

See also
- kms:GrantConstraintType (p. 171)
- kms:GrantsForAWSResource (p. 172)
- kms:GranteePrincipal (p. 173)
- kms:RetiringPrincipal (p. 182)

### kms:GranteePrincipal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:GranteePrincipal</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>CreateGrant</td>
<td>IAM and key policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use this condition key to control access to the CreateGrant operation based on the value of the GranteePrincipal parameter in the request. For example, you can allow a user to create grants to use a
CMK only when the grantee principal in the CreateGrant request matches the principal specified in the condition statement.

The following example key policy statement uses the kms:GranteePrincipal condition key to allow a user to create grants for a CMK only when the grantee principal in the grant is the LimitedAdminRole.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
    },
    "Action": "kms:CreateGrant",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:GranteePrincipal": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/LimitedAdminRole"
        }
    }
}
```

See also

- kms:GrantConstraintType (p. 171)
- kms:GrantIsForAWSResource (p. 172)
- kms:GrantOperations (p. 172)
- kms:RetiringPrincipal (p. 182)

**kms:KeyOrigin**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
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<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:KeyOrigin</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>CreateKey</td>
<td>IAM policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CMK resource operations</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The kms:KeyOrigin condition key controls access to operations based on the value of the Origin property of the CMK that is created by or used in the operation. It works as a resource condition or a request condition.

You can use this condition key to control access to the CreateKey operation based on the value of the Origin parameter in the request. Valid values for Origin are AWS_KMS, AWS_CLOUDHSM, and EXTERNAL.

For example, you can allow a user to create a CMK only when the key material is generated in AWS KMS (AWS_KMS), only when the key material is generated in an AWS CloudHSM cluster that is associated with a custom key store (p. 407) (AWS_CLOUDHSM), or only when the key material is imported (p. 392) from an external source (EXTERNAL).

The following example key policy statement uses the kms:KeyOrigin condition key to allow a user to create a CMK only when AWS KMS creates the key material.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
    }
}
```
You can also use the `kms:KeyOrigin` condition key to control access to operations that use or manage a CMK based on the `Origin` property of the CMK used for the operation. The operation must be a CMK resource operation, that is, an operation that is authorized for a particular CMK. To identify the CMK resource operations, in the Actions and Resources Table (p. 124), look for a value of CMK in the Resources column for the operation.

For example, the following IAM policy allows principals to perform the specified CMK resource operations, but only with CMKs in the account that were created in a custom key store.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "kms:Encrypt",
    "kms:Decrypt",
    "kms:GenerateDataKey",
    "kms:GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext",
    "kms:GenerateDataKeyPair",
    "kms:GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext",
    "kms:ReEncrypt*"
  ],
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:KeyOrigin": "AWS_CLOUDHSM"
    }
  }
}
```

See also

- `kms:BypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck` (p. 154)
- `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec` (p. 156)
- `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage` (p. 157)

**kms:MessageType**

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<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>kms:MessageType</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>Sign, Verify</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `kms:MessageType` condition key controls access to the `Sign` and `Verify` operations based on the value of the `MessageType` parameter in the request. Valid values for `MessageType` are `RAW` and `DIGEST`.

For example, the following key policy statement uses the `kms:MessageType` condition key to allow a user to use an asymmetric CMK to sign a message, but not a message digest.
AWS KMS condition keys

You can use this condition key to allow operations only on single-Region keys or only on multi-Region keys (p. 236). The kms:MultiRegion condition key controls access to AWS KMS operations on CMKs and to the CreateKey operation based on the value of the MultiRegion property of the CMK. Valid values are true (multi-Region), and false (single-Region). All CMKs have a MultiRegion property.

For example, the following IAM policy statement uses the kms:MultiRegion condition key to allow principals to create only single-Region keys.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "kms:CreateKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "Bool": {
      "kms:MultiRegion": false
    }
  }
}
```

### kms:MultiRegion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:MultiRegion</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>CreateKey</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CMK resource operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### kms:MultiRegionKeyType

<table>
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<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:MultiRegionKeyType</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>CreateKey</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CMK resource operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can use this condition key to allow operations only on multi-Region primary keys (p. 241) or only on multi-Region replica keys (p. 241). The kms:MultiRegionKeyType condition key controls access to AWS KMS operations on CMKs and the CreateKey operation based on the MultiRegionKeyType property of the CMK. The valid values are PRIMARY and REPLICA. Only multi-Region CMKs have a MultiRegionKeyType property.

Typically, you use the kms:MultiRegionKeyType condition key in an IAM policy to control access to multiple CMKs. However, because a given multi-Region CMK can change to primary or replica, you might want to use this condition in a key policy to allow an operation only when the particular multi-Region CMK is a primary or replica key.

For example, the following IAM policy statement uses the kms:MultiRegionKeyType condition key to allow principals to schedule and cancel key deletion only on multi-Region replica keys in the specified AWS account.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion",
        "kms:CancelKeyDeletion"
    ],
    "Resource": {
        "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*"
    },
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": "kms:MultiRegionKeyType": "REPLICA"
    }
}
```

To allow or deny access to all multi-Region keys, you can use both values or a null value with kms:MultiRegionKeyType. However, the kms:MultiRegion (p. 176) condition key is recommended for that purpose.

**kms:PrimaryRegion**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:PrimaryRegion</td>
<td>String (list)</td>
<td>UpdatePrimaryRegion</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use this condition key to limit the destination Regions in an UpdatePrimaryRegion operation. These are AWS Regions that can host your multi-Region primary keys.

The kms:PrimaryRegion condition key controls access to the UpdatePrimaryRegion operation based on the value of the PrimaryRegion parameter. The PrimaryRegion parameter specifies the AWS Region of the CMK that is being converted from a multi-Region replica key (p. 241) to a multi-Region primary key (p. 241). The value of the condition is one or more AWS Region names, such as us-east-1 or ap-southeast-2, or Region name patterns, such as eu-*

For example, the following key policy statement uses the kms:PrimaryRegion condition key to allow principals to update the primary region of a multi-Region CMK to one of the four specified Regions.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "kms:UpdatePrimaryRegion",
```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/Developer"
},
"Resource": "*",
"Condition": {
  "StringEquals": {
    "kms:PrimaryRegion": [
      "us-east-1",
      "us-west-2",
      "eu-west-3",
      "ap-southeast-2"
    ]
  }
}

### kms:ReEncryptOnSameKey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:ReEncryptOnSameKey</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>ReEncrypt</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use this condition key to control access to the ReEncrypt operation based on whether the request specifies a destination CMK that is the same one used for the original encryption.

For example, the following key policy statement uses the `kms:ReEncryptOnSameKey` condition key to allow a user to reencrypt only when the destination CMK is the same one used for the original encryption.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
  },
  "Action": "kms:ReEncrypt*",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "Bool": {
      "kms:ReEncryptOnSameKey": true
    }
  }
}
```

### kms:RequestAlias

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:RequestAlias</td>
<td>String (list)</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>Cryptographic operations (p. 12), DescribeKey, GetPublicKey</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can use this condition key to allow an operation only when the request uses a particular alias to identify the CMK. The `kms:RequestAlias` condition key controls access to a CMK used in a cryptographic operation, `GetPublicKey`, or `DescribeKey` based on the `alias` (p. 61) that identifies that CMK in the request. (This policy condition has no effect on the `GenerateRandom` operation because the operation doesn’t use a CMK or alias.)

This condition supports attribute-based access control (p. 112) (ABAC) in AWS KMS, which lets you control access to CMKs based on the tags and aliases of a CMK. You can use tags and aliases to allow or deny access to a CMK without changing policies or grants. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).

To specify the alias in this policy condition, use an alias name (p. 14), such as `alias/project-alpha`, or an alias name pattern, such as `alias/*test*`. You cannot specify an alias ARN (p. 14) in the value of this condition key.

To satisfy this condition, the value of the `KeyId` parameter in the request must be a matching alias name or alias ARN. If the request uses a different `KeyId` parameter (p. 13), it does not satisfy the condition, even if it identifies the same CMK.

For example, the following key policy statement allows the principal to call the `GenerateDataKey` operation on the CMK. However, this is permitted only when the value of the `KeyId` parameter in the request is `alias/finance-key` or an alias ARN with that alias name, such as `arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/finance-key`.

```json
{
    "Sid": "Key policy using a request alias condition",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/developer"
    },
    "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:RequestAlias": "alias/finance-key"
        }
    }
}
```

You cannot use this condition key to control access to alias operations, such as CreateAlias or DeleteAlias. For information about controlling access to alias operations, see Controlling access to aliases (p. 72).

### `kms:ResourceAliases`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>kms:ResourceAliases</code></td>
<td>String (list)</td>
<td>Multi-valued</td>
<td>CMK resource operations</td>
<td>IAM policies only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use this condition key to control access to a CMK based on the `aliases` (p. 61) that are associated with the CMK. The operation must be a CMK resource operation, that is, an operation that is authorized for a particular CMK. To identify the CMK resource operations, in the `Actions and Resources Table` (p. 124), look for a value of CMK in the Resources column for the operation.

An alias must be unique in an AWS account and Region, but this condition lets you control access to multiple CMKs in the same Region (using the `StringLike` comparison operator) or to several CMKs in different AWS Regions of each account. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).
Note
The kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179) condition is effective only when the CMK conforms to the aliases per CMK (p. 512) quota. If a CMK exceeds this quota, principals who are authorized to use the CMK by the kms:ResourceAliases condition are denied access to the CMK.

To specify the alias in this policy condition, use an alias name (p. 14), such as alias/project-alpha, or an alias name pattern, such as alias/*test*. You cannot specify an alias ARN (p. 14) in the value of this condition key. To satisfy the condition, the CMK used in the operation must have the specified alias. It does not matter whether or how the CMK is identified in the request for the operation.

This is a multivalued condition key that compares the set of aliases associated with a CMK to the set of aliases in the policy. To determine how these sets are compared, you must provide a ForAnyValue or ForAllValues set operator in the policy condition. For details about the set operators, see Using multiple keys and values in the IAM User Guide.

- ForAnyValue: At least one alias associated with the CMK must match an alias in the policy condition. Other aliases are permitted. If the CMK has no aliases, the condition is not satisfied.
- ForAllValues: Every alias associated with the CMK must match an alias in the policy. This set operator limits the aliases associated with the CMK to those in the policy condition. It doesn't require any aliases, but it forbids unspecified aliases.

For example, the following IAM policy statement allows the principal to call the GenerateDataKey operation on any CMK in the specified AWS account that is associated with the finance-key alias. (The key policies of the affected CMKs must also allow the principal's account to use them for this operation.) To indicate that the condition is satisfied when one of the many aliases that might be associated with the CMK is alias/finance-key, the condition uses the ForAnyValue set operator.

Because the kms:ResourceAliases condition is based on the resource, not the request, a call to GenerateDataKey succeeds for any CMK associated with the finance-key alias, even if the request uses a key ID (p. 14) or key ARN (p. 13) to identify the CMK.

```json
{
  "Sid": "AliasBasedIAMPolicy",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "kms:GenerateDataKey",
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*",
    "arn:aws:kms:*:444455556666:key/*",
  ],
  "Condition": {
    "ForAnyValue:StringEquals": {
      "kms:ResourceAliases": "alias/finance-key"
    }
  }
}
```

The following example IAM policy statement allows the principal to enable and disable CMKs but only when all aliases of the CMK include "Test." This policy statement uses two conditions. The condition with the ForAllValues set operator requires that all aliases associated with the CMK include "Test." The condition with the ForAnyValue set operator requires that the CMK have at least one alias with "Test." Without the ForAnyValue condition, this policy statement would have allowed the principal to use CMKs that had no aliases.

```json
{
  "Sid": "AliasBasedIAMPolicy",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "kms:EnableKey",
    "kms:DisableKey"
  ],
  "Condition": {
    "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
      "kms:ResourceAliases": "Test"
    },
    "ForAnyValue:StringEquals": {
      "kms:ResourceAliases": "Test"
    }
  }
}
```
kms:ReplicaRegion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:ReplicaRegion</td>
<td>String (list)</td>
<td>ReplicateKey</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use this condition key to limit the AWS Regions in which a principal can replicate a multi-Region key (p. 236). The kms:ReplicaRegion condition key controls access to the ReplicateKey operation based on the value of the ReplicaRegion parameter in the request. This parameter specifies the AWS Region for the new replica key (p. 241).

The value of the condition is one or more AWS Region names, such as us-east-1 or ap-southeast-2, or name patterns, such as eu-*. For a list of the names of AWS Regions that AWS KMS supports, see AWS Key Management Service endpoints and quotas in the AWS General Reference.

For example, the following key policy statement uses the kms:ReplicaRegion condition key to allow principals to call the ReplicateKey operation only when the value of the ReplicaRegion parameter is one of the specified Regions.

```json
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/Administrator"
  },
  "Action": "kms:ReplicateKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:ReplicaRegion": {
        "us-east-1",
        "eu-west-3",
        "ap-southeast-2"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

This condition key controls access only to the ReplicateKey operation. To control access to the UpdatePrimaryRegion operation, use the kms:PrimaryRegion (p. 177) condition key.
**kms:RetiringPrincipal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:RetiringPrincipal</td>
<td>string (list)</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>CreateGrant</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use this condition key to control access to the `CreateGrant` operation based on the value of the `RetiringPrincipal` parameter in the request. For example, you can allow a user to create grants to use a CMK only when the `RetiringPrincipal` in the `CreateGrant` request matches the `RetiringPrincipal` in the condition statement.

The following example key policy statement allows a user to create grants for the CMK. The `kms:RetiringPrincipal` condition key restricts the permission to `CreateGrant` requests where the retiring principal in the grant is either the `LimitedAdminRole` or the `OpsAdmin` user.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
    },
    "Action": "kms:CreateGrant",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:RetiringPrincipal": ["arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/LimitedAdminRole","arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/OpsAdmin"
        ]
    }
}
```

**See also**

- `kms:GrantConstraintType` (p. 171)
- `kms:GrantIsForAWSResource` (p. 172)
- `kms:GrantOperations` (p. 172)
- `kms:GranteePrincipal` (p. 173)

**kms:SigningAlgorithm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:SigningAlgorithm</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>Sign, Verify</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use the `kms:SigningAlgorithm` condition key to control access to the `Sign` and `Verify` operations based on the value of the `SigningAlgorithm` parameter in the request. This condition key has no effect on operations performed outside of AWS KMS, such as verifying signatures with the public key in an asymmetric CMK pair outside of AWS KMS.
The following example key policy allows users who can assume the testers role to use the CMK to sign messages only when the signing algorithm used for the request is an RSASSA_PSS algorithm, such as RSASSA_PSS_SHA512.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/testers"
    },
    "Action": "kms:Sign",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringLike": {
            "kms:SigningAlgorithm": "RSASSA_PSS*"
        }
    }
}
```

See also

- `kms:EncryptionAlgorithm` (p. 159)
- the section called “kms:MessageType” (p. 175)

### `kms:ValidTo`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>kms:ValidTo</code></td>
<td>Timestamp</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>ImportKeyMaterial</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `kms:ValidTo` condition key controls access to the `ImportKeyMaterial` operation based on the value of the `ValidTo` parameter in the request, which determines when the imported key material expires. The value is expressed in Unix time.

By default, the `ValidTo` parameter is required in an `ImportKeyMaterial` request. However, if the value of the `ExpirationModel` parameter is `KEY_MATERIAL_DOES_NOT_EXPIRE`, the `ValidTo` parameter is invalid. You can also use the `kms:ExpirationModel` (p. 170) condition key to require the `ExpirationModel` parameter or a specific parameter value.

The following example key policy statement allows a user to import key material into a CMK. The `kms:ValidTo` condition key limits the permission to `ImportKeyMaterial` requests where the `ValidTo` value is less than or equal to 1546257599.0 (December 31, 2018 11:59:59 PM).

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
    },
    "Action": "kms:ImportKeyMaterial",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "NumericLessThanEquals": {
            "kms:ValidTo": "1546257599.0"
        }
    }
}
```
See also
- `kms:ExpirationModel` (p. 170)
- `kms:WrappingAlgorithm` (p. 188)
- `kms:WrappingKeySpec` (p. 188)

### `kms:ViaService`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>kms:ViaService</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>CMK resource operations</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `kms:ViaService` condition key limits use of an AWS KMS customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) to requests from specified AWS services. You can specify one or more services in each `kms:ViaService` condition key. The operation must be a CMK resource operation, that is, an operation that is authorized for a particular CMK. To identify the CMK resource operations, in the Actions and Resources Table (p. 124), look for a value of CMK in the Resources column for the operation.

For example, the following key policy statement uses the `kms:ViaService` condition key to allow a customer managed CMK (p. 4) to be used for the specified actions only when the request comes from Amazon EC2 or Amazon RDS in the US West (Oregon) region on behalf of `ExampleUser`.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::1111222333:user/ExampleUser"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Encrypt",
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey***",
        "kms:CreateGrant",
        "kms:ListGrants",
        "kms:DescribeKey"
    ],
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:ViaService": [
                "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
                "rds.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

You can also use a `kms:ViaService` condition key to deny permission to use a CMK when the request comes from particular services. For example, the following policy statement from a key policy uses a `kms:ViaService` condition key to prevent a customer managed CMK from being used for `Encrypt` operations when the request comes from AWS Lambda on behalf of `ExampleUser`.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::1111222333:user/ExampleUser"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Encrypt"
    ],
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringNotEquals": {
            "kms:ViaService": ["awslambda.amazonaws.com"]
        }
    }
}
```
Important
When you use the kms:ViaService condition key, the service makes the request on behalf of a principal in the AWS account. These principals must have the following permissions:

- Permission to use the CMK. The principal needs to grant these permissions to the integrated service so the service can use the customer managed CMK on behalf of the principal. For more information, see How AWS services use AWS KMS (p. 458).
- Permission to use the integrated service. For details about giving users access to an AWS service that integrates with AWS KMS, consult the documentation for the integrated service.

All AWS managed CMKs (p. 4) use a kms:ViaService condition key in their key policy document. This condition allows the CMK to be used only for requests that come from the service that created the CMK. To see the key policy for an AWS managed CMK, use the GetKeyPolicy operation.

The kms:ViaService condition key is valid in IAM and key policy statements. The services that you specify must be integrated with AWS KMS and support the kms:ViaService condition key.

Services that support the kms:ViaService condition key

The following table lists AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS and support the use of the kms:ViaService condition key in customer managed CMKs. The services in this table might not be available in all regions. Use the .amazonaws.com suffix of the AWS KMS ViaService name in all AWS partitions.

Note
You might need to scroll horizontally or vertically to see all of the data in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service name</th>
<th>AWS KMS ViaService name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWS App Runner</td>
<td>apprunner.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon AppFlow</td>
<td>appflow.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Application Migration Service</td>
<td>mgn.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Athena</td>
<td>athena.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Audit Manager</td>
<td>auditmanager.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Aurora</td>
<td>rds.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Backup</td>
<td>backup.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS CodeArtifact</td>
<td>codeartifact.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service name</td>
<td>AWS KMS ViaService name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer</td>
<td>codeguru-reviewer.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Comprehend</td>
<td>comprehend.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Connect</td>
<td>connect.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)</td>
<td>dms.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Directory Service</td>
<td>directoryservice.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon DynamoDB</td>
<td>dynamodb.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon EC2 Systems Manager (SSM)</td>
<td>ssm.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)</td>
<td>ec2.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)</td>
<td>ecr.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)</td>
<td>elasticfilesystem.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)</td>
<td>eks.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ElastiCache</td>
<td>Include both ViaService names in the condition key value:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• elasticache.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• dax.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES)</td>
<td>es.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon FinSpace</td>
<td>finspace.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Forecast</td>
<td>forecast.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon FSx</td>
<td>fsx.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Glue</td>
<td>glue.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon HealthLake</td>
<td>healthlake.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS IoT SiteWise</td>
<td>iotsitewise.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Kendra</td>
<td>kendra.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Kinesis</td>
<td>kinesis.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose</td>
<td>firehose.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Kinesis Video Streams</td>
<td>kinesisvideo.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Lambda</td>
<td>lambda.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Lex</td>
<td>lex.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS License Manager</td>
<td>license-manager.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Lookout for Equipment</td>
<td>lookoutequipment.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Lookout for Metrics</td>
<td>lookoutmetrics.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Lookout for Vision</td>
<td>lookoutvision.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service name</td>
<td>AWS KMS ViaService name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Blockchain</td>
<td>managedblockchain.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK)</td>
<td>kafka.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA)</td>
<td>airflow.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Monitron</td>
<td>monitron.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon MQ</td>
<td>mq.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Neptune</td>
<td>rds.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Nimble Studio</td>
<td>nimble.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Proton</td>
<td>proton.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Quantum Ledger Database (Amazon QLDB)</td>
<td>qldb.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon RDS Performance Insights</td>
<td>rds.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Redshift</td>
<td>redshift.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Rekognition</td>
<td>rekognition.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)</td>
<td>rds.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Secrets Manager</td>
<td>secretsmanager.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)</td>
<td>ses.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)</td>
<td>sns.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)</td>
<td>sqs.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)</td>
<td>s3.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Snowball</td>
<td>importexport.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Storage Gateway</td>
<td>storagegateway.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager</td>
<td>ssm-incidents.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager Contacts</td>
<td>ssm-contacts.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Timestream</td>
<td>timestream.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon WorkMail</td>
<td>workmail.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon WorkSpaces</td>
<td>workspaces.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS X-Ray</td>
<td>xray.AWS_region.amazonaws.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kms:WrappingAlgorithm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:WrappingAlgorithm</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>GetParametersForImport</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This condition key controls access to the GetParametersForImport operation based on the value of the WrappingAlgorithm parameter in the request. You can use this condition to require principals to use a particular algorithm to encrypt key material during the import process. Requests for the required public key and import token fail when they specify a different wrapping algorithm.

The following example key policy statement uses the kms:WrappingAlgorithm condition key to give the example user permission to call the GetParametersForImport operation, but prevents them from using the RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1 wrapping algorithm. When the WrappingAlgorithm in the GetParametersForImport request is RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1, the operation fails.

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
  },
  "Action": "kms:GetParametersForImport",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringNotEquals": {
      "kms:WrappingAlgorithm": "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1"
    }
  }
}
```

See also

- kms:ExpirationModel (p. 170)
- kms:ValidTo (p. 183)
- kms:WrappingKeySpec (p. 188)

kms:WrappingKeySpec

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS condition keys</th>
<th>Condition type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API operations</th>
<th>Policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:WrappingKeySpec</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>GetParametersForImport</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This condition key controls access to the GetParametersForImport operation based on the value of the WrappingKeySpec parameter in the request. You can use this condition to require principals to use a particular type of public key during the import process. If the request specifies a different key type, it fails.

Because the only valid value for the WrappingKeySpec parameter value is RSA_2048, preventing users from using this value effectively prevents them from using the GetParametersForImport operation.
The following example policy statement uses the kms:WrappingAlgorithm condition key to require that the WrappingKeySpec in the request is RSA_2048.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
    },
    "Action": "kms:GetParametersForImport",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:WrappingKeySpec": "RSA_2048"
        }
    }
}
```

See also
- kms:ExpirationModel (p. 170)
- kms:ValidTo (p. 183)
- kms:WrappingAlgorithm (p. 188)

## AWS KMS condition keys for AWS Nitro Enclaves

**AWS Nitro Enclaves** is an Amazon EC2 capability that lets you create isolated compute environments called enclaves to protect and process highly sensitive data. AWS KMS provides condition keys to support AWS Nitro Enclaves. These conditions keys work only when a request for an AWS KMS operation originates in an enclave.

When you call the kms-decrypt, kms-generate-data-key, or kms-generate-random AWS Nitro Enclaves SDK APIs from an enclave, these APIs call the corresponding AWS KMS operation with a parameter that includes a signed attestation document from the enclave. The signed attestation document proves the enclave’s identity to AWS KMS.

The following condition keys let you limit the permissions for these operations based on the contents of the signed attestation document. Before allowing an operation, AWS KMS compares the attestation document from the enclave to the values in these AWS KMS condition keys.

### kms:RecipientAttestation:ImageSha384

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS Condition Keys</th>
<th>Condition Type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API Operations</th>
<th>Policy Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:RecipientAttestation:imageSha384</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Decrypt, GenerateDataKey, GenerateRandom</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The kms:RecipientAttestation:ImageSha384 condition key allows kms-decrypt, kms-generate-data-key, and kms-generate-random requests from an enclave only when the image hash from the signed attestation document in the request matches the value in the condition key. The ImageSha384 value corresponds to PCR[0] in the attestation document. This condition key is effective only when you call the AWS Nitro Enclaves SDK APIs from an enclave.
For example, the following key policy statement allows the data-processing role to use the CMK for the kms-decrypt (Decrypt), kms-generate-data-key (GenerateDataKey), and kms-generate-random (GenerateRandom) operations. The kms:RecipientAttestation:ImageSha384 condition key allows the operations only when the image hash value (PCR[0]) of the attestation document in the request matches the image hash value in the condition.

If the request doesn't include any attestation document, permission is denied because this condition isn't satisfied.

```
{
    "Sid": "Enable enclave data processing",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/data-processing"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey",
        "kms:GenerateRandom"
    ],
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEqualsIgnoreCase": {
            "kms:RecipientAttestation:ImageSha384": "9fedcba8abcdef7abcdef6abcdef5abcdef4abcdef3abcdef2abcdef1abcdef0abcdef1abcdef2abcdef3abcdef4abcdef5abcdef6abcdef7abcdef99"
        }
    }
}
```

**kms:RecipientAttestation:PCR<PCR_ID>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS Condition Keys</th>
<th>Condition Type</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>API Operations</th>
<th>Policy Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kms:RecipientAttestation:PCR&lt;PCR ID&gt;</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single-valued</td>
<td>Decrypt, GenerateDataKey, GenerateRandom</td>
<td>Key policies and IAM policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The kms:RecipientAttestation:PCR<PCR_ID> condition key allows kms-decrypt, kms-generate-data-key, and kms-generate-random requests from an enclave only when the platform configuration registers (PCRs) from the signed attestation document in the request match the PCRs in the condition key. This condition key is effective only when you call the AWS Nitro Enclaves SDK APIs from an enclave.

To specify a PCR value, use the following format. Concatenate the PCR ID to the condition key name. The PCR value must be a lower-case hexadecimal string of up to 96 bytes.

```
"kms:RecipientAttestation:PCR<PCR_ID>": "PCR_value"
```

For example, the following condition key specifies a particular value for PCR[1], which corresponds to the hash of the kernel used for the enclave and the bootstrap process.

```
kms:RecipientAttestation:PCR1:
    "0x1abcdef2abcdef3abcdef4abcdef5abcdef6abcdef7abcdef8abcdef9abcdef8abcdef7abcdef6abcdef5abcdef4abcdef3abcdef2abcdef1abcdef0abcdef1abcdef2abcdef3abcdef4abcdef5abcdef6abcdef7abcdef99"
```
The following example key policy statement allows the data-processing role to use the CMK for the kms-decrypt (Decrypt) operation.

The kms:RecipientAttestation:PCR condition key in this statement allows the operation only when the PCR1 value in the signed attestation document in the request matches kms:RecipientAttestation:PCR1 value in the condition. Use the StringEqualsIgnoreCase policy operator to require a case-insensitive comparison of the PCR values.

If the request doesn't include an attestation document, permission is denied because this condition isn't satisfied.

```
{
  "Sid" : "Enable enclave data processing",
  "Effect" : "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/data-processing"
  },
  "Action": "kms:Decrypt",
  "Resource" : "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEqualsIgnoreCase": {
      "kms:RecipientAttestation:PCR1": "0x1de4f2dcf774f6e3b679f62e5f120065b2e408dcea327bd1c9ddd8e6664e74af79355814784767453082c6f158611637663c959920201148f7"
    }
  }
}
```

Using grants

A grant is a policy instrument that allows AWS principals to use AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) in cryptographic operations. It also can let them view a CMK (DescribeKey) and create and manage grants. When authorizing access to a CMK, grants are considered along with key policies (p. 84) and IAM policies (p. 102). Grants are often used for temporary permissions because you can create one, use its permissions, and delete it without changing your key policies or IAM policies.

Grants are commonly used by AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS to encrypt your data at rest. The service creates a grant on behalf of a user in the account, uses its permissions, and retires the grant as soon as its task is complete. For details about how AWS services, use grants, see How AWS services use AWS KMS (p. 458) or the Encryption at rest topic in the service's user guide or developer guide.

For code examples that demonstrate how to work with grants in several programming languages, see Working with grants (p. 367).

Topics

- About grants (p. 191)
- Grants for symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 192)
- Grant terminology (p. 193)
- Creating grants (p. 195)
- Managing grants (p. 200)

About grants

Grants are a very flexible and useful access control mechanism. When you attach a grant to a customer master key (p. 3) (CMK), the grant allows a principal to call particular operations on a CMK when the conditions specified in the grant are met.
• Each grant controls access to just one CMK. The CMK can be in the same or a different AWS account.
• AWS KMS limits the number of grants on each CMK. For details, see Resource quotas (p. 511).
• You can use a grant to allow access, but not to deny it. Grants can only allow access to grant operations (p. 193).
• Principals who get permissions from a grant can use those permissions without specifying the grant, just as they would if the permissions came from a key policy or IAM policy. However, when you create, retire, or revoke a grant, there might be a brief delay, usually less than five minutes, until the operation achieves eventual consistency (p. 195). To use the permissions in a grant immediately, use a grant token (p. 201).
• You can use grants to allow principals in a different AWS account to use a CMK.
• If a principal has the required permissions, they can delete the grant (retire (p. 194) or revoke (p. 195) it). These actions eliminate all permissions that the grant allowed. You do not have to figure out which policies to add or adjust to undo the grant.
• When you create, retire, or revoke a grant, there might be a brief interval, usually less than 5 minutes, until the change is available throughout AWS KMS. For details, see Eventual consistency for grants (p. 195).

Be cautious when creating grants and when giving others permission to create grants. Permission to create grants has security implications, much like allowing the kms:PutKeyPolicy permission to set policies.

• Users with permission to create grants for a CMK (kms:CreateGrant) can use a grant to allow users and roles, including AWS services, to use the CMK. The principals can be identities in your own AWS account or identities in a different account or organization.
• Grants can allow only a subset of AWS KMS operations. You can use grants to allow principals to view the CMK, use it in cryptographic operations, and create and retire grants. For details, see Grant operations (p. 193). You can also use grant constraints (p. 196) to limit the permissions in a grant.
• Principals can get permission to create grants from a key policy or IAM policy. These principals can create grants for any grant operation (p. 193) on the CMK, even if they don’t have the permission. When you allow kms:CreateGrant permission in a policy, you can use policy conditions (p. 200) to limit this permission.
• Principals can also get permission to create grants from a grant. These principals can only delegate the permissions that they were granted, even if they have other permissions from a policy. For details, see Granting CreateGrant permission (p. 198).

For help with concepts related to grants, see Grant terminology (p. 193).

Grants for symmetric and asymmetric CMKs

You can create a grant that controls access to a symmetric CMK or an asymmetric CMK. However, you cannot create a grant that allows a principal to perform an operation that is not supported by the CMK. If you try, AWS KMS returns a ValidationException exception.

Symmetric CMKs

Grants for symmetric CMKs cannot allow the Sign, Verify, or GetPublicKey operations. (There are limited exceptions to this rule for legacy operations, but you should not create a grant for an operation that AWS KMS does not support.)

Asymmetric CMKs

Grants for asymmetric CMKs cannot allow operations that generate data keys or data key pairs. They also cannot allow operations related to automatic key rotation (p. 274), imported key material (p. 392), or CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407).
Grants for CMKs with a key usage of `SIGN_VERIFY` cannot allow encryption operations. Grants for CMKs with a key usage of `ENCRYPT_DECRYPT` cannot allow the `Sign` or `Verify` operations.

**Grant terminology**

To use grants effectively, you’ll need to understand the terms and concepts that AWS KMS uses.

**Grant constraint**

A condition that limits the permissions in the grant. Currently, AWS KMS supports grant constraints based on the encryption context (p. 17) in the request for a cryptographic operation. For details, see Using grant constraints (p. 196).

**Grant ID**

The unique identifier of a grant for a CMK. You can use a grant, along with a key identifier (p. 13), to identify a grant in a `RetireGrant` or `RevokeGrant` request.

**Grant operations**

The AWS KMS operations that you can allow in a grant. These are also the operations that accept a grant token (p. 194). For detailed information about these permissions, see the AWS KMS permissions (p. 124).

These operations actually represent permission to use the operation. Therefore, for the `ReEncrypt` operation, you can specify `ReEncryptFrom`, `ReEncryptTo`, or both `ReEncrypt*`.

The grant operations are:

- **Cryptographic operations**
  - Decrypt
  - Encrypt
  - GenerateDataKey
  - GenerateDataKeyPair
  - GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext
  - GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext
  - ReEncryptFrom
  - ReEncryptTo
  - Sign
  - Verify

- **Other operations**
  - CreateGrant
  - DescribeKey
  - GetPublicKey
  - RetireGrant

You cannot create a grant for an operation that is not supported by the CMK. If you try, AWS KMS returns a `ValidationError` exception.

- Grants for symmetric CMKs (p. 224) cannot allow the `Sign`, `Verify`, or `GetPublicKey` operations. (There are limited exceptions to this rule for legacy operations, but you should not create a grant for an operation that AWS KMS does not support.)

- Grants for asymmetric CMKs (p. 224) cannot allow the `GenerateDataKey`, `GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`, `GenerateDataKeyPair`, or `GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext` operations.

- Grants for CMKs with a key usage (p. 16) of `ENCRYPT_DECRYPT` cannot allow the `Sign` or `Verify` operations.
• Grants for CMKs with a key usage of SIGN_VERIFY cannot allow the Encrypt, Decrypt, or ReEncrypt operations.

Grant terminology

Grant token

When you create a grant, there might be a brief delay, usually less than five minutes, until the new grant is available throughout AWS KMS, that is, until it achieves eventual consistency (p. 195). If you try to use a grant before it achieves eventual consistency, you might get an access denied error. A grant token lets you refer to the grant and use the grant permissions immediately.

A grant token is unique, non-secret, variable-length, base64-encoded string that represents a grant. You can use the grant token to identify the grant in any grant operation (p. 193). However, because the token value is a hash digest, it doesn't reveal any details about the grant.

A grant token is designed to be used only until the grant achieves eventual consistency. After that, the grantee principal (p. 194) can use the permission in the grant without providing a grant token or any other evidence of the grant. You can use a grant token at any time, but once the grant is eventually consistent, AWS KMS uses the grant to determine permissions, not the grant token.

For example, the following command calls the GenerateDataKey operation. It uses a grant token to represent the grant that gives the caller (the grantee principal) permission to call GenerateDataKey on the specified CMK.

```
$ aws kms generate-data-key
  --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
  --key-spec AES_256
  --grant-token $token
```

You can also use a grant token to identify a grant in operations that manage grants. For example, the retiring principal (p. 194) can use a grant token in a call to the RetireGrant operation.

```
$ aws kms retire-grant
  --grant-token $token
```

CreateGrant is the only operation that returns a grant token. You cannot get a grant token from any other AWS KMS operation or from the CloudTrail log event (p. 291) for the CreateGrant operation. The ListGrants and ListRetirableGrants operations return the grant ID (p. 193), but not a grant token.

For details, see Using a grant token (p. 201).

Grantee principal

The identity that gets the permissions specified in the grant. A grant must have at least one grantee principal. The grantee principal can be any AWS principal, including an AWS account (root), an IAM user, an IAM role, a federated role or user, or an assumed role user. The grantee principal can be in the same account as the CMK or a different account. However, the grantee principal cannot be a service principal, an IAM group, or an AWS organization.

Retire (a grant)

Terminates a grant. You retire a grant when you are done using its permissions.

Revoking and retiring a grant both delete the grant. But retiring is done by a principal specified in the grant. Revoking is typically done by a key administrator. For details, see Retiring and revoking grants (p. 202).

Retiring principal

A principal who can retire a grant (p. 194). You can specify a retiring principal in a grant, but it is not required. The retiring principal can be any AWS principal, including AWS accounts (root), IAM users, IAM roles, federated users, and assumed role users. The retiring principal can be in the same account as the CMK or a different account.
In addition to retiring principal specified in the grant, a grant can be retired by the AWS account (root user) in which the grant was created. If the grant allows the RetireGrant operation, the grantee principal (p. 194) can retire the grant. Also, the AWS account (root user) or an AWS account that is the retiring principal can delegate the permission to retire a grant to an IAM principal in the same AWS account. For details, see Retiring and revoking grants (p. 202).

Revoke (a grant)

Terminates a grant. You revoke a grant to actively deny the permissions that the grant allows.

Revoking and retiring a grant both delete the grant. But retiring is done by a principal specified in the grant. Revoking is typically done by a key administrator. For details, see Retiring and revoking grants (p. 202).

Eventual consistency (for grants)

When you create, retire, or revoke a grant, there might be a brief delay, usually less than five minutes, before the change is available throughout AWS KMS. When this interval is complete, we consider the operation to have achieved eventual consistency.

You might become aware of this brief delay if you get unexpected errors. For example, If you try to manage a new grant or use the permissions in a new grant before the grant is known throughout AWS KMS, you might get an access denied error. If you retire or revoke a grant, the grantee principal might still be able to use its permissions for a brief period until the grant is fully deleted. The typical strategy is to retry the request, and some AWS SDKs include automatic backoff and retry logic.

AWS KMS has features to mitigate this brief delay.

- To use the permissions in a new grant immediately, use a grant token (p. 201). You can use a grant token to refer to a grant in any grant operation (p. 193). For instructions, see Using a grant token (p. 201).
- The CreateGrant operation has a Name parameter that prevents retry operations from creating duplicate grants.

Note

Grant tokens supersede the validity of the grant until all endpoints in the service have been updated with the new grant state. In most cases, eventual consistency will be achieved within five minutes.

Creating grants

Before creating a grant, learn about the options for customizing your grant. You can use grant constraints to limit the permissions in the grant. Also, learn about granting CreateGrant permission. Principals who get permission to create grants from a grant are limited in the grants that they can create.

Topics

- Creating a grant (p. 195)
- Using grant constraints (p. 196)
- Granting CreateGrant permission (p. 198)

Creating a grant

To create a grant, call the CreateGrant operation. Specify a CMK, a grantee principal (p. 194), and a list of allowed grant operations (p. 193). You can also designate an optional retiring principal (p. 194). To customize the grant, use optional Constraints parameters to define grant constraints.

When you create, retire, or revoke a grant, there might be a brief delay, usually less than five minutes, until the operation achieves eventual consistency (p. 195).
For example, the following `CreateGrant` command creates a grant that allows `exampleUser` to call the `Decrypt` operation on the specified symmetric CMK (p. 224). The grant uses the `RetiringPrincipal` parameter to designate a principal that can retire the grant. It also includes a grant constraint that allows the permission only when the encryption context (p. 17) in the request includes "Department": "IT".

```bash
$ aws kms create-grant
  --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
  --grantee-principal arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/exampleUser
  --operations Decrypt
  --retiring-principal arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/adminRole
  --constraints EncryptionContextSubset={Department=IT}
```

If your code retries the `CreateGrant` operation, or uses an AWS SDK that automatically retries requests, use the optional `Name` parameter to prevent the creation of duplicate grants. If AWS KMS gets a `CreateGrant` request for a grant with the same properties as an existing grant, including the name, it recognizes the request as a retry, and does not create a new grant. You cannot use the `Name` value to identify the grant in any AWS KMS operations.

```bash
$ aws kms create-grant
  --name IT-1234abcd-exampleUser-decrypt
  --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
  --grantee-principal arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/exampleUser
  --operations Decrypt
  --retiring-principal arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/adminRole
  --constraints EncryptionContextSubset={Department=IT}
```

For code examples that demonstrate how to work with grants in several programming languages, see Working with grants (p. 367).

**Using grant constraints**

Grant constraints set conditions on the permissions that the grantee principal can perform. Grant constraints take the place of condition keys (p. 150) in a key policy (p. 84) or IAM policy (p. 102). You cannot use condition keys in a grant.

AWS KMS supports two grant constraints, `EncryptionContextEquals` and `EncryptionContextSubset`, both of which involve the encryption context (p. 17) in a request for a cryptographic operation. These grant constraints are supported only on grant operations (p. 193) that include an encryption context.

**Note**

You cannot use encryption context grant constraints in a grant for an asymmetric CMK. The asymmetric encryption algorithms that AWS KMS uses do not support an encryption context.

- `EncryptionContextEquals` specifies that the grant applies only when the encryption context pairs in the request are an exact, case-sensitive match for the encryption context pairs in the grant constraint. The pairs can appear in any order, but the keys and values in each pair cannot vary.

- `EncryptionContextSubset` specifies that the grant applies only when the encryption context in the request includes the encryption context specified in the grant constraint. The encryption context in the request must be an exact, case-sensitive match of the encryption context in the constraint, but it can also include additional encryption context pairs. The pairs can appear in any order, but the keys and values in each included pair cannot vary.

Each constraint value can include up to 8 encryption context pairs. The encryption context value in each constraint cannot exceed 384 characters.
To specify an encryption context constraint in a grant for a symmetric CMK, use the `Constraints` parameter in the `CreateGrant` operation. The grant that this command creates gives the exampleUser permission to call the `Decrypt` operation. But that permission is effective only when the encryption context in the `Decrypt` request includes a "Department": "IT" encryption context pair.

```bash
aws kms create-grant
  --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
  --grantee-principal arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/exampleUser
  --operations Decrypt
  --retiring-principal arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/adminRole
  --constraints EncryptionContextSubset={Department=IT}
```

The resulting grant looks like the following one. Notice that the permission granted to exampleUser is effective only when the `Decrypt` request includes the encryption context pair specified in the grant constraint. To find the grants on a CMK, use the `ListGrants` operation.

To satisfy this constraint, the encryption context in the request for the `Decrypt` operation must include a "Department": "IT" pair. This pair can be the only pair in the encryption context, or it can be one of many pairs.

```bash
aws kms list-grants --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
{
  "Grants": [
    {
      "Name": ",
      "IssuingAccount": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root",
      "GrantId": "8c94d1f12f5e69f440bae30eaec9570bb1fb7358824f9ddf1aa5a0dab1a59b2",
      "Operations": [
        "Decrypt"
      ],
      "GranteePrincipal": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/exampleUser",
      "Constraints": {
        "EncryptionContextSubset": {
          "Department": "IT"
        }
      },
      "CreationDate": 1568565290.0,
      "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "RetiringPrincipal": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/adminRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

A request like the following from the grantee principal would satisfy the `EncryptionContextSubset` constraint.

```bash
aws kms generate-data-key
  --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
  --key-spec AES_256
  --encryption-context Department=IT,Purpose=Test
```

AWS services often use encryption context constraints in the grants that give them permission to use CMKs in your AWS account. For example, Amazon DynamoDB uses a grant like the following one to get permission to use the [AWS managed CMK](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/userguide/aws-managed-cmk.html) for DynamoDB in your account. The `EncryptionContextSubset` grant constraint in this grant makes the permissions in the grant effective only when the encryption context in the request includes "subscriberID": "111122223333" and "tableName": "Services" pairs. This grant constraint means that the grant allows DynamoDB to use the specified CMK only for a particular table in your AWS account.
To get this output, run the `ListGrants` operation on the AWS managed CMK for DynamoDB in your account.

```bash
$ aws kms list-grants --key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321
{
    "Grants": [
        {
            "Operations": [
                "Decrypt",
                "Encrypt",
                "GenerateDataKey",
                "ReEncryptFrom",
                "ReEncryptTo",
                "RetireGrant",
                "DescribeKey"
            ],
            "IssuingAccount": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root",
            "Constraints": {
                "EncryptionContextSubset": {
                    "aws:dynamodb:tableName": "Services",
                    "aws:dynamodb:subscriberId": "111122223333"
                }
            },
            "CreationDate": 1518567315.0,
            "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
            "GranteePrincipal": "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RetiringPrincipal": "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "Name": "8276b9a6-6cf0-46f1-b2f0-7993a7f8c89a",
            "GrantId": "1667b97d27cf748cf05b487217dd4179526c949d14fb3903858e25193253fe59"
        }
    ]
}
```

Granting CreateGrant permission

A grant can include permission to call the `CreateGrant` operation. But when a grantee principal (p. 194) gets permission to call `CreateGrant` from a grant, rather than from a policy, that permission is limited.

- The grantee principal can only create grants that allow some or all of the operations in the parent grant.
- The grant constraints (p. 196) in the grants they create must be at least as strict as those in the parent grant.

These limitations don't apply to principals who get `CreateGrant` permission from a policy, although their permissions can be limited by policy conditions (p. 200).

For example, consider a grant that allows the grantee principal to call the `GenerateDataKey`, `Decrypt`, and `CreateGrant` operations. We call a grant that allow `CreateGrant` permission a **parent grant**.

```bash
# The original grant in a ListGrants response.
{
    "Grants": [
        {
            "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "CreationDate": 1572216195.0,
            "GrantId": "abcdef1237f6e4ba7987489ac329fbfba6ad343d6f7075dbd1ef191f0120514a",
```
"Operations": [  "GenerateDataKey",  "Decrypt",  "CreateGrant"
}
}

The grantee principal, exampleUser, can use this permission to create a grant that includes any subset of the operations specified in the original grant, such as CreateGrant and Decrypt. The child grant cannot include other operations, such as ScheduleKeyDeletion or ReEncrypt.

Also, the grant constraints in child grants must be as restrictive or more restrictive than those in the parent grant. For example, the child grant can add pairs to an EncryptionContextSubset constraint in the parent grant, but it cannot remove them. The child grant can change an EncryptionContextSubset constraint to an EncryptionContextEquals constraint, but not the reverse.

For example, the grantee principal can use the CreateGrant permission that it got from the parent grant to create the following child grant. The operations in the child grant are a subset of the operations in the parent grant and the grant constraints are more restrictive.

# The child grant in a ListGrants response.
{
  "Grants": [  {
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",  "CreationDate": 1572249600.0,  "GrantId": "fedcba9999c1e2e9876abcde6e9d6c9b6a19876500000abcee009abcdef40183f",  "Operations": [    "CreateGrant",    "Decrypt"
    }
  },
  }
}

The grantee principal in the child grant, anotherUser, can use their CreateGrant permission to create grants. However, the grants that anotherUser creates must include the operations in its parent grant or a subset, and the grant constraints must be the same or stricter.
Managing grants

Principals with the required permissions can view, use and delete (retire or revoke) grants. To refine permissions for creating and managing grants, AWS KMS supports several policy conditions that you can use in key policies and IAM policies.

Topics
- Controlling access to grants (p. 200)
- Viewing grants (p. 201)
- Using a grant token (p. 201)
- Retiring and revoking grants (p. 202)

Controlling access to grants

You can control access to the operations that create and manage grants in key policies, IAM policies, and in grants. Principals who get CreateGrant permission from a grant have more limited grant permissions (p. 198).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API operation</th>
<th>Key policy or IAM policy</th>
<th>Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CreateGrant</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListGrants</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListRetirableGrants</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retire Grants</td>
<td>(Limited. See Retiring and revoking grants (p. 202))</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RevokeGrant</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you use a key policy or IAM policy to control access to operations that create and manage grants, you can use one or more of the following policy conditions to limit the permission. AWS KMS supports all of the following grant-related condition keys. For detailed information and examples, see AWS KMS condition keys (p. 152).

**kms:GrantConstraintType** (p. 171)

Allows principals to create a grant only when the grant includes the specified grant constraint (p. 196).

**kms:GrantsIsForAWSResource** (p. 172)

Allows principals to call CreateGrant, ListGrants, or RevokeGrant only when an AWS service that is integrated with AWS KMS sends the request on the principal's behalf.

**kms:GrantOperations** (p. 172)

Allows principals to create a grant, but limits the grant to the specified operations.

**kms:GranteePrincipal** (p. 173)

Allows principals to create a grant only for the specified grantee principal (p. 194).

**kms:RetiringPrincipal** (p. 182)

Allows principals to create a grant only when the grant specifies a particular retiring principal (p. 194).
**Viewing grants**

To view the grant, use the `ListGrants` operation. You must specify the CMK to which the grants apply. You can also filter the grant list by grant ID or grantee principal. For more examples, see Viewing a grant (p. 370).

To view all grants in the AWS account and Region with a particular retiring principal (p. 194), use `ListRetirableGrants`. The responses include details about each grant.

**Note**
The `GranteePrincipal` field in the `ListGrants` response usually contains the grantee principal of the grant. However, when the grantee principal in the grant is an AWS service, the `GranteePrincipal` field contains the service principal, which might represent several different grantee principals.

For example, the following command lists all of the grants for a CMK.

```
$ aws kms list-grants --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
{
   "Grants": [
   {
   "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
   "CreationDate": 1572216195.0,
   "GrantId": "abcd1237f7e4ba7987489ac329fbfba6ad343d6f7075dbd1ef191f0120514a",
   "Constraints": {
   "EncryptionContextSubset": {
   "Department": "IT"
   }
   },
   "RetiringPrincipal": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/adminRole",
   "Name": "",
   "IssuingAccount": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root",
   "GranteePrincipal": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/exampleUser",
   "Operations": [
   "Decrypt"
   ]
   }
   ]
}
```

**Using a grant token**

When you create a grant, the grant might not be effective immediately. There's likely to be a brief interval, less than five minutes, until the grant achieves eventual consistency (p. 195), that is, before the new grant is available throughout AWS KMS. Once the grant has achieved eventual consistency, the grantee principal can use the permissions in the grant without specifying the grant token or any evidence the grant. However, if grant that is so new that it is not yet known to all of AWS KMS, the request might fail with an `AccessDeniedException` error.

To use the permissions in a new grant immediately, use the **grant token** (p. 194) for the grant. Save the grant token that the `CreateGrant` operation returns. Then submit the grant token in the request for the AWS KMS operation. You can submit a grant token to any AWS KMS grant operation (p. 193) and you can submit multiple grant tokens in the same request.

The following example use the `CreateGrant` operation to create a grant that allows the `GenerateDataKey` and `Decrypt` operations. It saves the grant token that `CreateGrant` returns in the `token` variable. Then, in a call to the `GenerateDataKey` operation, it uses the grant token in the `token` variable.
# Create a grant; save the grant token
$ token=$(aws kms create-grant \
   --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
   --grantee-principal arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/appUser \
   --retiring-principal arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/acctAdmin \
   --operations GenerateDataKey Decrypt \
   --query GrantToken \
   --output text)

# Use the grant token in a request
$ aws kms generate-data-key \
   --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
   --key-spec AES_256 \
   --grant-tokens $token

Principals with permission can also use a grant token to retire a new grant even before the grant achieves eventual consistency. (The RevokeGrant operation doesn't accept a grant token.) For details, see Retiring and revoking grants (p. 202).

# Retire the grant
$ aws kms retire-grant --grant-token $token

## Retiring and revoking grants

To delete a grant, retire or revoke it.

The RetireGrant and RevokeGrant operations are very similar to each other. They both delete a grant, which eliminates the permissions that the grant allows. The difference is how they are authorized.

**RevokeGrant**

Like most AWS KMS operations, access to the RevokeGrant operation is controlled through key policies (p. 84) and IAM policies (p. 102). The RevokeGrant API can be called by any principal with kms:RevokeGrant permission. This permission is included in the standard permissions given to key administrators. Typically, administrators revoke a grant to deny permissions the grant allows.

**RetireGrant**

The grant determines who can retire it. This design allows you to control the lifecycle of a grant without changing key policies or IAM policies. Typically, you retire a grant when you are done using its permissions.

A grant can be retired by an optional retiring principal (p. 194) specified in the grant. The grantee principal (p. 194) can also retire the grant, but only if they are also a retiring principal or the grant includes the RetireGrant operation. As a backup, the AWS account (root user) in which the grant was created can retire the grant.

There is a kms:RetireGrant permission that can be used in IAM policies, but it has limited utility. Principals specified in the grant can retire a grant without the kms:RetireGrant permission. The kms:RetireGrant permission alone does not allow principals to retire a grant. The kms:RetireGrant permission is not effective in a key policy.

- To deny permission to retire a grant, you can use a Deny action with the kms:RetireGrant permission.
- The AWS account (root user) that owns the CMK can use the kms:RetireGrant permission to delegate permission to retire the grant.
- If the retiring principal is the root user of a different AWS account, administrators in the other account can use kms:RetireGrant to delegate permission to retire the grant to an IAM user in that account.
You can use a grant token (p. 194) to retire a grant, but not to revoke it. If you need to delete a new grant immediately, before it is available throughout AWS KMS, you must retire it.

When you create, retire, or revoke a grant, there might be a brief delay, usually less than five minutes, until the operation achieves eventual consistency (p. 195). You can use a grant token (p. 201) to retire a grant immediately after it is created. You cannot use a grant token to revoke a grant.

Using service-linked roles for AWS KMS

AWS Key Management Service uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service-linked roles. A service-linked role is a unique type of IAM role that is linked directly to AWS KMS. Service-linked roles are defined by AWS KMS and include all the permissions that the service requires to call other AWS services on your behalf.

A service-linked role makes setting up AWS KMS easier because you don't have to manually add the necessary permissions. AWS KMS defines the permissions of its service-linked roles, and unless defined otherwise, only AWS KMS can assume its roles. The defined permissions include the trust policy and the permissions policy, and that permissions policy cannot be attached to any other IAM entity.

You can delete a service-linked role only after first deleting the related resources. This protects your AWS KMS resources because you can't inadvertently remove permission to access the resources.

For information about other services that support service-linked roles, see AWS Services That Work with IAM and look for the services that have Yes in the Service-Linked Role column. Choose a Yes with a link to view the service-linked role documentation for that service.

Service-linked role permissions for AWS KMS custom key stores

AWS KMS uses a service-linked role named AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceCustomKeyStores to support custom key stores (p. 407). This service-linked role gives AWS KMS permission to view your AWS CloudHSM clusters and create the network infrastructure to support a connection between your custom key store and its AWS CloudHSM cluster. AWS KMS creates this role only when you create a custom key store (p. 407). You cannot create this service-linked role directly.

The AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceCustomKeyStores service-linked role trusts cks.kms.amazonaws.com to assume the role. As a result, only AWS KMS can assume this service-linked role.

The permissions in the role are limited to the actions that AWS KMS performs to connect a custom key store to an AWS CloudHSM cluster. It does not give AWS KMS any additional permissions. For example, AWS KMS does not have permission to create, manage, or delete your AWS CloudHSM clusters, HSMs, or backups.

For more information about the AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceCustomKeyStores role, including a list of permissions and instructions for how to view the role, edit the role description, delete the role, and have AWS KMS recreate it for you, see Authorizing AWS KMS to manage AWS CloudHSM and Amazon EC2 resources (p. 412).

Service-linked role permissions for AWS KMS multi-Region keys

AWS KMS uses a service-linked role named AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeys to support multi-Region keys (p. 236).
This service-linked role gives AWS KMS permission to synchronize any changes to the key material of a multi-Region primary key to its replica keys. AWS KMS creates this role only when you create a multi-Region primary key (p. 241). You cannot create this service-linked role directly.

The AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeys service-linked role trusts mrk.kms.amazonaws.com to assume the role. As a result, only AWS KMS can assume this service-linked role. The permissions in the role are limited to the actions that AWS KMS performs to keep the key material in related multi-Region keys synchronized. It does not give AWS KMS any additional permissions.

For more information about the AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeys role, including a list of permissions and instructions for how to view the role, edit the role description, delete the role, and have AWS KMS recreate it for you, see Authorizing AWS KMS to synchronize multi-Region keys (p. 247).

Determining access to an AWS KMS customer master key

To determine the full extent of who or what currently has access to a customer master key (CMK) in AWS KMS, you must examine the CMK’s key policy, all grants (p. 191) that apply to the CMK, and potentially all AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies. You might do this to determine the scope of potential usage of a CMK, or to help you meet compliance or auditing requirements. The following topics can help you generate a complete list of the AWS principals (identities) that currently have access to a CMK.

Topics
- Examining the key policy (p. 204)
- Examining IAM policies (p. 206)
- Examining grants (p. 208)
- Troubleshooting key access (p. 208)

Examining the key policy

Key policies (p. 84) are the primary way to control access to AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs). Every CMK has exactly one key policy.

When a key policy consists of or includes the default key policy (p. 86), the key policy allows IAM administrators in the account to use IAM policies to control access to the CMK. Also, if the key policy gives another AWS account (p. 118) permission to use the CMK, the IAM administrators in the external account can use IAM policies to delegate those permissions. To determine the complete list of principals that can access the CMK, examine the IAM policies (p. 206).

To view the key policy of an AWS KMS customer managed CMK (p. 4) or AWS managed CMK (p. 4) in your account, use the AWS Management Console or the GetKeyPolicy operation in the AWS KMS API. To view the key policy, you must have kms:GetKeyPolicy permission to use the CMK, the IAM administrators in the external account can use IAM policies to delegate those permissions. To determine the complete list of principals that can access the CMK, see the section called “Viewing a key policy” (p. 96).

Examine the key policy document and take note of all principals specified in each policy statement’s Principal element. The IAM users, IAM roles, and AWS accounts in the Principal elements are those that have access to this CMK.

Note
Do not set the Principal to an asterisk (*) in any key policy statement that allows permissions unless you use conditions to limit the key policy. An asterisk gives every identity in every AWS
account permission to use the CMK, unless another policy statement explicitly denies it. Users in other AWS accounts just need corresponding IAM permissions in their own accounts to use the CMK.

The following examples use the policy statements found in the default key policy (p. 85) to demonstrate how to do this.

**Example Policy statement 1**

```json
{
    "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"},
    "Action": "kms:*",
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

In the preceding policy statement, `arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root` refers to the AWS account 111122223333. By default, a policy statement like this one is present in the key policy document when you create a new CMK with the console. It is also present when you create a new CMK programmatically but do not provide a key policy.

A key policy document with a statement that allows access to the AWS account (root user) enables IAM policies in the account to allow access to the CMK (p. 86). This means that IAM users and roles in the account might have access to the CMK even if they are not explicitly listed as principals in the key policy document. Take care to examine all IAM policies (p. 206) in all AWS accounts listed as principals to determine whether they allow access to this CMK.

**Example Policy statement 2**

```json
{
    "Sid": "Allow access for Key Administrators",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/KMSKeyAdmin"},
    "Action": [
        "kms:Describe*",
        "kms:Put*",
        "kms:Create*",
        "kms:Update*",
        "kms:Enable*",
        "kms:Revoke*",
        "kms:List*",
        "kms:Disable*",
        "kms:Get*",
        "kms:Delete*",
        "kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion",
        "kms:CancelKeyDeletion"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

In the preceding policy statement, `arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/KMSKeyAdmin` refers to the IAM user named KMSKeyAdmin in AWS account 111122223333. This user is allowed to perform the actions listed in the policy statement, which are the administrative actions for managing a CMK.

**Example Policy statement 3**

```json
{
    "Sid": "Allow use of the key",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"},
    "Action": "kms:UseCustomerMasterKey",
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

In the preceding policy statement, `arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root` refers to the AWS account 111122223333. The principal of this statement is the root user of the account, which allows anyone in that account to use the CMK.

A key policy document allows access to a specific CMK to any AWS account with a principal of `*`. This means that any IAM user or role in any AWS account can access the CMK regardless of whether they are listed as a principal in the key policy document.
In the preceding policy statement, arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/EncryptionApp refers to the IAM role named EncryptionApp in AWS account 111122223333. Principals that can assume this role are allowed to perform the actions listed in the policy statement, which are the cryptographic actions for encrypting and decrypting data with a CMK.

Example Policy statement 4

```json
{
    "Sid": "Allow attachment of persistent resources",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/EncryptionApp"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:ListGrants",
        "kms:CreateGrant",
        "kms:RevokeGrant"
    ],
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "Bool": {
            "kms:GrantIsForAWSResource": true
        }
    }
}
```

In the preceding policy statement, arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/EncryptionApp refers to the IAM role named EncryptionApp in AWS account 111122223333. Principals that can assume this role are allowed to perform the actions listed in the policy statement. These actions, when combined with the actions allowed in Example policy statement 3, are those necessary to delegate use of the CMK to most AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS (p. 458), specifically the services that use grants (p. 191). The Condition element ensures that the delegation is allowed only when the delegate is an AWS service that integrates with AWS KMS and uses grants for authorization.

To learn all the different ways you can specify a principal in a key policy document, see Specifying a Principal in the IAM User Guide.

To learn more about AWS KMS key policies, see Using key policies in AWS KMS (p. 84).

Examining IAM policies

In addition to the key policy and grants, you can also use IAM policies in combination with a CMK’s key policy to allow access to a CMK. For more information about how IAM policies and key policies work together, see Troubleshooting key access (p. 208).

To determine which principals currently have access to a CMK through IAM policies, you can use the browser-based IAM Policy Simulator tool, or you can make requests to the IAM API.

Ways to examine IAM policies

- Examining IAM policies with the IAM policy simulator (p. 207)
- Examining IAM policies with the IAM API (p. 207)
Examining IAM policies with the IAM policy simulator

The IAM Policy Simulator can help you learn which principals have access to a CMK through an IAM policy.

To use the IAM policy simulator to determine access to a CMK

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and then open the IAM Policy Simulator at https://policysim.aws.amazon.com/.
2. In the Users, Groups, and Roles pane, choose the user, group, or role whose policies you want to simulate.
3. (Optional) Clear the check box next to any policies that you want to omit from the simulation. To simulate all policies, leave all policies selected.
4. In the Policy Simulator pane, do the following:
   a. For Select service, choose Key Management Service.
   b. To simulate specific AWS KMS actions, for Select actions, choose the actions to simulate. To simulate all AWS KMS actions, choose Select All.
5. (Optional) The Policy Simulator simulates access to all CMKs by default. To simulate access to a specific CMK, choose Simulation Settings and then type the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK to simulate.
6. Choose Run Simulation.

You can view the results of the simulation in the Results section. Repeat steps 2 through 6 for every IAM user, group, and role in the AWS account.

Examining IAM policies with the IAM API

You can use the IAM API to examine IAM policies programmatically. The following steps provide a general overview of how to do this:

1. For each AWS account listed as a principal in the CMK's key policy (that is, each root account listed in this format: "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"}), use the ListUsers and ListRoles operations in the IAM API to retrieve a list of every IAM user and role in the account.
2. For each IAM user and role in the list, use the SimulatePrincipalPolicy operation in the IAM API, passing in the following parameters:
   a. For PolicySourceArn, specify the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a user or role from your list. You can specify only one PolicySourceArn for each SimulatePrincipalPolicy request, so you must call this operation multiple times, once for each IAM user and role in your list.
   b. For the ActionNames list, specify every AWS KMS API action to simulate. To simulate all AWS KMS API actions, use kms:*. To test individual AWS KMS API actions, precede each API action with "kms:", for example "kms:ListKeys". For a complete list of all AWS KMS API actions, see Actions in the AWS Key Management Service API Reference.
   c. (Optional) To determine whether the IAM users or roles have access to specific CMKs, use the ResourceArns parameter to specify a list of the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) of the CMKs. To determine whether the IAM users or roles have access to any CMK, do not use the ResourceArns parameter.

IAM responds to each SimulatePrincipalPolicy request with an evaluation decision: allowed, explicitDeny, or implicitDeny. For each response that contains an evaluation decision of allowed, the response includes the name of the specific AWS KMS API operation that is allowed. It also includes the ARN of the CMK that was used in the evaluation, if any.
Examining grants

Grants are advanced mechanisms for specifying permissions that you or an AWS service integrated with AWS KMS can use to specify how and when a CMK can be used. Grants are attached to a CMK, and each grant contains the principal who receives permission to use the CMK and a list of operations that are allowed. Grants are an alternative to the key policy, and are useful for specific use cases. For more information, see Using grants (p. 191).

To get a list of grants for a CMK, use the AWS KMS ListGrants operation. You can examine the grants for a CMK to determine who or what currently has access to use the CMK via those grants. For example, the following is a JSON representation of a grant that was obtained from the list-grants command in the AWS CLI.

```json
{"Grants": [{
  "Operations": ["Decrypt"],
  "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
  "Name": "0d8aa621-43ef-4657-b29c-3752c41dc132",
  "RetiringPrincipal": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root",
  "GranteePrincipal": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/aws:ec2-infrastructure/i-5d476fab",
  "GrantId": "dc716f93c93acacfc291bl540de3e5a232b76256c83b2e6ch22cdefa26576a2d3e",
  "IssuingAccount": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root",
  "CreationDate": 1.444151834E9,
  "Constraints": {"EncryptionContextSubset": {"aws:ebs:id": "vol-5cccfb4e"}}
}]
}
```

To find out who or what has access to use the CMK, look for the "GranteePrincipal" element. In the preceding example, the grantee principal is an assumed role user that is associated with the EC2 instance i-5d476fab. The EC2 infrastructure uses this role to attach the encrypted EBS volume vol-5cccfb4e to the instance. In this case, the EC2 infrastructure role has permission to use the CMK because you previously created an encrypted EBS volume that is protected by this CMK. You then attached the volume to an EC2 instance.

The following is another example of a JSON representation of a grant that was obtained from the list-grants command in the AWS CLI. In the following example, the grantee principal is another AWS account.

```json
{"Grants": [{
  "Operations": ["Encrypt"],
  "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
  "Name": "",
  "GranteePrincipal": "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root",
  "GrantId": "f271e8328717f8bde5d03f4981f06a6b3fc18bcaea2da12ac38bd9186e7925d11",
  "IssuingAccount": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root",
  "CreationDate": 1.4441511269E9
}]
}
```

Troubleshooting key access

When authorizing access to a customer master key (CMK), AWS KMS evaluates the following:

- The key policy (p. 204) that is attached to the CMK. The key policy is always defined in the AWS account and Region that owns the CMK.
- All IAM policies (p. 206) that are attached to the IAM user or role making the request. IAM policies that govern a principal's use of a CMK are always defined in the principal's AWS account.
- All grants (p. 208) that apply to the CMK.
- Other types of policies that might apply to the request to use the CMK, such as AWS Organizations service control policies and VPC endpoint policies (p. 447). These policies are optional and allow all actions by default, but you can use them to restrict permissions otherwise given to principals.
AWS KMS evaluates these policy mechanisms together to determine whether access to the CMK is allowed or denied. To do this, AWS KMS uses a process similar to the one depicted in the following flowchart. The following flowchart provides a visual representation of the policy evaluation process.

Use authorization

This flowchart is divided into two parts. The parts appear to be sequential, but they are typically evaluated at the same time.

- Use authorization determines whether you are permitted to use a CMK based on its key policy, IAM policies, grants, and other applicable policies.
• *Key trust* determines whether you should trust a CMK that you are permitted to use. In general, you trust the resources in your AWS account. But, you can also feel confident about using CMKs in a different AWS account if a grant or IAM policy in your account allows you to use the CMK.

You can use this flowchart to discover why a caller was allowed or denied permission to use a CMK. You can also use it to evaluate your policies and grants. For example, the flowchart shows that a caller can be denied access by an explicit *DENY* statement, or by the absence of an explicit *ALLOW* statement, in the key policy, IAM policy, or grant.

The flowchart can explain some common permission scenarios.

**Permission Examples**

• Example 1: User is denied access to a CMK in their AWS account (p. 210)
• Example 2: User assumes role with permission to use a CMK in a different AWS account (p. 212)

**Example 1: User is denied access to a CMK in their AWS account**

Alice is an IAM user in the 111122223333 AWS account. She was denied access to a CMK in same AWS account. Why can't Alice use the CMK?

In this case, Alice is denied access to the CMK because there is no key policy, IAM policy, or grant that gives her the required permissions. The CMK's key policy allows the AWS account to use IAM policies to control access to the CMK, but no IAM policy gives Alice permission to use the CMK.
Consider the relevant policies for this example.

- The CMK that Alice wants to use has the default key policy (p. 85). This policy allows the AWS account (p. 86) that owns the CMK to use IAM policies to control access to the CMK. This key policy satisfies the Does the key policy ALLOW the callers account to use IAM policies to control access to the key? condition in the flowchart.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Id": "key-test-1",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "Delegate to IAM policies",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
            },
            "Action": "kms:*",
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```
• However, no key policy, IAM policy, or grant gives Alice permission to use the CMK. Therefore, Alice is denied permission to use the CMK.

Example 2: User assumes role with permission to use a CMK in a different AWS account

Bob is a user in account 1 (111122223333). He is allowed to use a CMK in account 2 (444455556666) in cryptographic operations (p. 12). How is this possible?

Tip
When evaluating cross-account permissions, remember that the key policy is specified in the CMK's account. The IAM policy is specified in the caller's account, even when the caller is in a different account. For details about providing cross-account access to CMKs, see Allowing users in other accounts to use a CMK (p. 118).

• The key policy for the CMK in account 2 allows account 2 to use IAM policies to control access to the CMK.
• The key policy for the CMK in account 2 allows account 1 to use the CMK in cryptographic operations. However, account 1 must use IAM policies to give its principals access to the CMK.
• An IAM policy in account 1 allows the Engineering role to use the CMK in account 2 for cryptographic operations.
• Bob, a user in account 1, has permission to assume the Engineering role.
• Bob can trust this CMK, because even though it is not in his account, an IAM policy in his account gives him explicit permission to use this CMK.
Consider the policies that let Bob, a user in account 1, use the CMK in account 2.

- The key policy for the CMK allows account 2 (444455556666, the account that owns the CMK) to use IAM policies to control access to the CMK. This key policy also allows account 1 (111122223333) to use the CMK in cryptographic operations (specified in the `Action` element of the policy statement). However, no one in account 1 can use the CMK in account 2 until account 1 defines IAM policies that give the principals access to the CMK.

In the flowchart, this key policy in account 2 satisfies the *Does the key policy ALLOW the caller's account to use IAM policies to control access to the key?* condition.

```json
{
    "Id": "key-policy-acct-2",
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "Permission to use IAM policies",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```
• An IAM policy in the caller's AWS account (account 1, 111122223333) gives the principal permission to perform cryptographic operations using the CMK in account 2 (444455556666). The Action element delegates to the principal the same permissions that the key policy in account 2 gave to account 1. To give these permission to the Engineering role in account 1, this inline policy is embedded in the Engineering role.

Cross-account IAM policies like this one are effective only when the key policy for the CMK in account 2 gives account 1 permission to use the CMK. Also, account 1 can only give its principals permission to perform the actions that the key policy gave to the account.

In the flowchart, this satisfies the Does an IAM policy allow the caller to perform this action? condition.

• The last required element is the definition of the Engineering role in account 1. The AssumeRolePolicyDocument in the role allows Bob to assume the Engineering role.
"CreateDate": "2019-05-16T00:09:25Z",
"AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": {
        "Principal": {
            "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/bob"
        },
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
},
"Path": "/",
"RoleName": "Engineering",
"RoleId": "AROA4KJY2TU23Y7NK62MV"}
Security of AWS Key Management Service

Cloud security at AWS is the highest priority. As an AWS customer, you benefit from a data center and network architecture that are built to meet the requirements of the most security-sensitive organizations.

Security is a shared responsibility between AWS and you. The shared responsibility model describes this as security of the cloud and security in the cloud:

- **Security of the cloud** – AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs AWS services in the AWS Cloud. AWS also provides you with services that you can use securely. Third-party auditors regularly test and verify the effectiveness of our security as part of the AWS Compliance Programs. To learn about the compliance programs that apply to AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), see AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program.

- **Security in the cloud** – Your responsibility is determined by the AWS service that you use. In AWS KMS, in addition to your configuration and use of customer master keys, you are responsible for other factors including the sensitivity of your data, your company’s requirements, and applicable laws and regulations.

This documentation helps you understand how to apply the shared responsibility model when using AWS Key Management Service. It shows you how to configure AWS KMS to meet your security and compliance objectives.

**Topics**

- Data protection in AWS Key Management Service (p. 216)
- Identity and access management for AWS Key Management Service (p. 218)
- Logging and monitoring in AWS Key Management Service (p. 219)
- Compliance validation for AWS Key Management Service (p. 220)
- Infrastructure security in AWS Key Management Service (p. 221)
- Security best practices for AWS Key Management Service (p. 222)

Data protection in AWS Key Management Service

AWS Key Management Service stores and protects your encryption keys to make them highly available while providing you with strong and flexible access control.

**Topics**

- Data encryption (p. 216)
- Internetwork traffic privacy (p. 218)

Data encryption

The data in AWS KMS consists of customer master keys (CMKs) and the encryption key material they represent. This key material exists in plaintext only within AWS KMS hardware security modules (HSMs) and only when in use. Otherwise, the key material is encrypted and stored in durable persistent storage.
The key material that AWS KMS generates for CMKs never leaves the boundary of AWS KMS HSMs unencrypted. It is not exported or transmitted in any AWS KMS API operations.

Topics
- Encryption at rest (p. 217)
- Encryption in transit (p. 217)
- Key management (p. 217)

Encryption at rest

AWS KMS generates key material for customer master keys (CMKs) in FIPS 140-2 Level 2–compliant hardware security modules (HSMs). When not in use, key material is encrypted by an HSM and written to durable, persistent storage. The key material for CMKs and the encryption keys that protect the key material never leave the HSMs in plaintext form.

Encryption and management of key material for CMKs is handled entirely by AWS KMS.

For more details, see Working with customer master keys in AWS Key Management Service Cryptographic Details.

Encryption in transit

Key material that AWS KMS generates for CMKs is never exported or transmitted in AWS KMS API operations. AWS KMS uses key identifiers (p. 13) to represent the CMKs in API operations. Similarly, key material for CMKs in AWS KMS custom key stores (p. 407) is non-exportable and never transmitted in AWS KMS or AWS CloudHSM API operations.

However, some AWS KMS API operations return data keys (p. 5). Also, customers can use API operations to import key material (p. 392) for selected CMKs.

All AWS KMS API calls must be signed and be transmitted using Transport Layer Security (TLS) 1.2 or later. Calls to AWS KMS also require a modern cipher suite that supports perfect forward secrecy, which means that compromise of any secret, such as a private key, does not also compromise the session key.

If you require FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules when accessing AWS through a command line interface or an API, use a FIPS endpoint. For more information about the available FIPS endpoints, see Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2. For a list of AWS KMS FIPS endpoints, see AWS Key Management Service endpoints and quotas in the AWS General Reference.

Communications between AWS KMS service hosts and HSMs are protected using Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) in an authenticated encryption scheme. For more details, see Internal communication security in AWS Key Management Service Cryptographic Details.

Key management

AWS KMS does not directly store customer data. Instead, AWS KMS is responsible for storing and protecting customer master keys (CMKs), which are logical entities backed by encryption key material.

Key material for AWS KMS CMKs is supported by a distributed fleet of FIPS 140-2 Level-2–validated hardware security modules (HSMs). Each AWS KMS HSM is a standalone cryptographic hardware appliance designed to provide dedicated cryptographic functions to meet the security and scalability requirements of AWS KMS.

The key material for CMKs exists in plaintext only inside the HSMs and only when the key material is generated or being used in a cryptographic operation.
When not in use, key material is encrypted on the HSMs and the encrypted key material is written to durable, low-latency persistent storage. The encryption keys that protect the key material never leave the HSMs in plaintext form. There are no mechanisms for anyone, including AWS service operators, to export or view the key material or HSM encryption keys in plaintext.

Custom key stores (p. 407), an optional AWS KMS feature, lets you create CMKs backed by key material generated in AWS CloudHSM hardware security modules that you control. These HSMs are certified at FIPS 140-2 Level 3.

Another optional feature lets you import the key material (p. 392) for a CMK. During transport from its source to AWS KMS, the imported key material must be encrypted using RSA key pairs generated in AWS KMS HSMs. The imported key material is decrypted on an AWS KMS HSM and reencrypted under symmetric keys in the HSM. These operations are performed before the imported key material is stored with key material generated by AWS KMS. Once it is imported, the imported key material never leaves the HSMs unencrypted. The customer who provided the key material is responsible for secure use, durability, and maintenance of the key material outside of AWS KMS.

For details about the management of CMKs and key material, see AWS Key Management Service Cryptographic Details

Internetwork traffic privacy

AWS KMS supports an AWS Management Console and a set of API operations that enable you to create and manage customer master keys (CMKs) and use them in cryptographic operations.

AWS KMS supports two network connectivity options from your private network to AWS.

- An IPSec VPN connection over the internet
- AWS Direct Connect, which links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard Ethernet fiber-optic cable.

To ensure privacy, all AWS KMS API calls must be signed and be transmitted over Transport Layer Security protocol (TLS) 1.2 or later. The calls also require a modern cipher suite that supports perfect forward secrecy. Traffic to the hardware security modules (HSMs) that store key material for CMKs is permitted only from known AWS KMS API hosts over the AWS internal network.

To connect directly to AWS KMS from your virtual private cloud (VPC) without sending traffic over the public internet, use VPC endpoints, powered by AWS PrivateLink. For more information, see Connecting to AWS KMS through a VPC endpoint (p. 446).

AWS KMS also supports a hybrid post-quantum key exchange (p. 454) option for the Transport Layer Security (TLS) network encryption protocol. You can use this option with TLS when you connect to AWS KMS API endpoints.

Identity and access management for AWS Key Management Service

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) helps an administrator securely control access to AWS resources. IAM administrators control who can be authenticated (signed in) and authorized (have permissions) to use AWS KMS resources. For more information, see Using IAM policies with AWS KMS (p. 102).

Key policies (p. 84) are the primary mechanism for controlling access to customer master keys (CMKs) in AWS KMS. Every CMK must have a key policy. You can also use IAM policies (p. 102) and grants (p. 191),
along with key policies, to control access to your CMKs. For more information, see Authentication and access control for AWS KMS (p. 80).

If you are using an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC), you can create an interface VPC endpoint (p. 446) to AWS KMS powered by AWS PrivateLink. You can also use VPC endpoint policies to determine which principals can access your AWS KMS endpoint, which API calls they can make, and which CMKs they can access. For details, see Controlling access to a VPC endpoint (p. 447).

Logging and monitoring in AWS Key Management Service

Monitoring is an important part of understanding the availability, state, and usage of your customer master keys (CMKs) in AWS KMS. Monitoring helps maintain the security, reliability, availability, and performance of your AWS solutions. AWS provides several tools for monitoring your CMKs.

AWS CloudTrail Logs

Every call to a AWS KMS API operation is captured as an event in a AWS CloudTrail log. These logs record all API calls from the AWS KMS console, and calls made by AWS KMS and other AWS services. Cross-account API calls, such as a call to use a CMK in a different AWS account, are recorded in the CloudTrail logs of both accounts.

When troubleshooting or auditing, you can use the log to reconstruct the lifecycle of a CMK. You can also view its management and use of the CMK in cryptographic operations. For more information, see the section called “Logging with AWS CloudTrail” (p. 287).

Amazon CloudWatch Logs

Monitor, store, and access your log files from AWS CloudTrail and other sources. For more information, see the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

For AWS KMS, CloudWatch stores the seconds until key material expires, which is used for imported key material (p. 392). For more information, see the section called “Monitoring with CloudWatch” (p. 324).

Amazon CloudWatch Events

AWS KMS generates CloudWatch events when your CMK is rotated (p. 274) or deleted (p. 380) or the imported key material (p. 392) in your CMK expires. Search for AWS KMS events (API operations) and route them to one or more target functions or streams to capture state information. For more information, see the section called “AWS KMS events” (p. 327) and the Amazon CloudWatch Events User Guide.

Amazon CloudWatch Metrics

You can monitor your customer master keys (CMKs) using CloudWatch metrics, which collects and processes raw data from AWS KMS into performance metrics. The data are recorded in two-week intervals so you can view trends of current and historical information. This helps you to understand how your CMKs are used and how their use changes over time. For information about using CloudWatch metrics to monitor CMKs, see AWS KMS metrics and dimensions (p. 324).

Amazon CloudWatch Alarms

Watch a single metric change over a time period that you specify. Then perform actions based on the value of the metric relative to a threshold over a number of time periods. For example, you can create a CloudWatch alarm that is triggered when someone tries to use a CMK that is scheduled to be deleted in a cryptographic operation. This indicates that the CMK is still being used and probably should not be deleted. For more information, see the section called “Creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm” (p. 386).
Compliance validation for AWS Key Management Service

Third-party auditors assess the security and compliance of AWS Key Management Service as part of multiple AWS compliance programs. These include SOC, PCI, FedRAMP, HIPPA, and others.

Topics
- Compliance and security documents (p. 220)
- Learn more (p. 220)

Compliance and security documents

The following compliance and security documents cover AWS KMS. To view them, use AWS Artifact.

- Cloud Computing Compliance Controls Catalogue (C5)
- ISO 27001:2013 Statement of Applicability (SoA)
- ISO 27001:2013 Certification
- ISO 27017:2015 Statement of Applicability (SoA)
- ISO 27017:2015 Certification
- ISO 27018:2015 Statement of Applicability (SoA)
- ISO 27018:2014 Certification
- ISO 9001:2015 Certification
- PCI DSS Attestation of Compliance (AOC) and Responsibility Summary
- Service Organization Controls (SOC) 1 Report
- Service Organization Controls (SOC) 2 Report
- Service Organization Controls (SOC) 2 Report For Confidentiality
- FedRAMP-High

For help using AWS Artifact, see Downloading Reports in AWS Artifact.

Learn more

Your compliance responsibility when using AWS KMS is determined by the sensitivity of your data, your company's compliance objectives, and applicable laws and regulations. If your use of AWS KMS is subject to compliance with a published standard, AWS provides resources to help:

- AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program – This page lists AWS services that are in scope of specific compliance programs. For general information, see AWS Compliance Programs.
- Security and Compliance Quick Start Guides – These deployment guides discuss architectural considerations and provide steps for deploying security- and compliance-focused baseline environments on AWS.
- AWS Compliance Resources – This collection of workbooks and guides might apply to your industry and location.
- AWS Config – This AWS service assesses how well your resource configurations comply with internal practices, industry guidelines, and regulations.
- AWS Security Hub – This AWS service provides a comprehensive view of your security state within AWS that helps you check your compliance with security industry standards and best practices.
Infrastructure security in AWS Key Management Service

As a managed service, AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is protected by the AWS global network security procedures that are described in the Amazon Web Services: Overview of Security Processes.

To access AWS KMS over the network, you can call the AWS KMS API operations that are described in the AWS Key Management Service API Reference. To use the standard AWS KMS endpoints, clients must support Transport Layer Security (TLS) 1.0 or later. To use the AWS KMS FIPS endpoints, clients must support TLS 1.2 or later. Clients must also support cipher suites with perfect forward secrecy (PFS) such as Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (DHE) or Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE). Most modern systems, such as Java 7 and later, support these modes.

Additionally, requests must be signed by using an access key ID and a secret access key that is associated with an IAM principal. Or you can use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to generate temporary security credentials to sign requests.

You can call these API operations from any network location, but AWS KMS supports global policy conditions that let you control access to a CMK based on the source IP address, VPC, and VPC endpoint. You can use these condition keys in key policies and IAM policies. However, these conditions can prevent AWS from using the CMK on your behalf. For details, see AWS global condition keys (p. 151).

For example, the following key policy statement allows users who can assume the KMSTestRole role to use this customer master key (CMK) for the specified cryptographic operations (p. 12) unless the source IP address is one of the IP addresses specified in the policy.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/KMSTestRole"},
      "Action": [
         "kms:Encrypt",
         "kms:Decrypt",
         "kms:ReEncrypt*",
         "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
         "kms:DescribeKey"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
         "NotIpAddress": {"aws:SourceIp": [
            "192.0.2.0/24",
            "203.0.113.0/24"
         ]}
      }
   }
}
```

Isolation of Physical Hosts

The security of the physical infrastructure that AWS KMS uses is subject to the controls described in the Physical and Environmental Security section of the Amazon Web Services: Overview of Security Processes. You can find more detail in compliance reports and third-party audit findings listed in the previous section.
AWS KMS is supported by dedicated hardened hardware security modules (HSMs) designed with specific controls to resist physical attacks. The HSMs are physical devices that do not have a virtualization layer, such as a hypervisor, that shares the physical device among several logical tenants. The key material for AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) is stored only in volatile memory on the HSMs, and only while the CMK is in use. This memory is erased when the HSM moves out of the operational state, including intended and unintended shutdowns and resets. For detailed information about the operation of AWS KMS HSMs, see AWS Key Management Service Cryptographic Details.

Security best practices for AWS Key Management Service

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) supports several security features that you can implement to enhance the protection of your encryption keys. These features are described in detail in the AWS Key Management Service Best Practices. These general guidelines do not represent a complete security solution. Because not all best practices are appropriate for all situations, these are not intended to be prescriptive.

See also

- Best practices for IAM policies (p. 104)
- Security best practices in IAM in the IAM User Guide
Using symmetric and asymmetric keys

AWS KMS protects the customer master keys (CMKs) that you use to protect your data and data keys. Your secret keys are generated and used only in hardware security modules designed so that no one, including AWS employees, can access the plaintext key material.

You can create and manage the CMKs in your AWS account, including setting the key policies, IAM policies, and grants that control access to your CMKs, enabling and disabling the CMKs, creating tags and aliases, and deleting the CMKs. You can use your CMKs to protect your resources in AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS. And, you can audit all operations that use or manage your CMKs in AWS CloudTrail logs.

AWS KMS supports symmetric and asymmetric CMKs.

- **Symmetric CMK**: Represents a single 256-bit secret encryption key that never leaves AWS KMS unencrypted. To use your symmetric CMK, you must call AWS KMS.
- **Asymmetric CMK**: Represents a mathematically related public key and private key pair that you can use for encryption and decryption or signing and verification, but not both. The private key never leaves AWS KMS unencrypted. You can use the public key within AWS KMS by calling the AWS KMS API operations, or download the public key and use it outside of AWS KMS.

AWS KMS also supports symmetric data keys and asymmetric data key pairs designed for use with client-side signing and cryptography outside of AWS KMS. The symmetric data key and the private key in an asymmetric data key pair are protected by a symmetric CMK in AWS KMS.

- **Symmetric data key**: A symmetric encryption key that you can use to encrypt data outside of AWS KMS. This key is protected by a symmetric CMK in AWS KMS.
- **Asymmetric data key pair**: An RSA or elliptic curve (ECC) key pair that consists of a public key and a private key. The private key is protected by a symmetric CMK in AWS KMS. You can use your data key pair outside of AWS KMS to encrypt and decrypt data, or sign messages and verify signatures.

AWS KMS recommends that you use ECC key pairs for signing, and use RSA key pairs for either encryption or signing, but not both. However, AWS KMS cannot enforce any restrictions on the use of data key pairs outside of AWS KMS.

This topic explains how symmetric and asymmetric CMKs work, how they differ, and how to decide which type of CMK you need to protect your data. It also explains how symmetric data keys and asymmetric data key pairs work and how to use them outside of AWS KMS.

**Regions**

Asymmetric CMKs and asymmetric data key pairs are supported in all AWS Regions that AWS KMS supports.

**Learn more**

- To create symmetric and asymmetric CMKs, see Creating keys.
- To find out whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs.
- For a table that compares the AWS KMS API operations that apply to each type of CMK, see the section called “Comparing symmetric and asymmetric CMKs.”
• To examine the difference in the default key policy that the AWS KMS console sets for symmetric and asymmetric CMKs, see the section called “Allows key users to use the CMK with AWS services” (p. 91).

• To control access to the key specs, key usage, encryption algorithms, and signing algorithms that principals in your account can use for CMKs and data keys, see the section called “AWS KMS condition keys” (p. 152).

• To learn about the request quotas that apply to different types of CMKs, see the section called “Request quotas” (p. 513).

• To learn how to sign messages and verify signatures with asymmetric CMKs, see Digital signing with the new asymmetric keys feature of AWS KMS in the AWS Security Blog.

Topics

• About symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 224)
• How to choose your CMK configuration (p. 225)
• Viewing the cryptographic configuration of CMKs (p. 231)
• Comparing symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 232)

About symmetric and asymmetric CMKs

In AWS KMS, you can create symmetric and asymmetric CMKs.

Symmetric customer master keys

When you create a customer master key (CMK) in KMS, by default, you get a symmetric CMK.

In AWS KMS, a symmetric CMK represents a 256-bit encryption key that never leaves AWS KMS unencrypted. To use a symmetric CMK, you must call AWS KMS. Symmetric keys are used in symmetric encryption, where the same key is used for encryption and decryption.

Unless your task explicitly requires asymmetric encryption, symmetric CMKs, which never leave AWS KMS unencrypted, are a good choice. For information about the cryptographic configuration or key spec for symmetric CMKs, see SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT Key Spec (p. 228). For help creating a symmetric CMK, see Creating symmetric CMKs (p. 22).

AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS use symmetric CMKs to encrypt your data. These services do not support encryption with asymmetric CMKs. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

You can use a symmetric CMK in AWS KMS to encrypt, decrypt, and re-encrypt data, generate data keys and data key pairs, and generate random byte strings. You can import your own key material (p. 392) into a symmetric CMK and create symmetric CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407). For a table comparing the operations that you can perform on symmetric and asymmetric CMKs, see Comparing Symmetric and Asymmetric CMKs (p. 232).

Asymmetric customer master keys

You can create an asymmetric CMK in AWS KMS. An asymmetric CMK represents a mathematically related public key and private key pair. You can give the public key to anyone, even if they're not trusted, but the private key must be kept secret.

In an asymmetric CMK, the private key is created in AWS KMS and never leaves AWS KMS unencrypted. To use the private key, you must call AWS KMS. You can use the public key within AWS KMS by calling the AWS KMS API operations. Or, you can download the public key (p. 59) and use it outside of AWS KMS.
How to choose your CMK configuration

The type of CMK that you create depends largely on how you plan to use the CMK, your security requirements, and your authorization requirements. When creating your CMK, remember that the cryptographic configuration of the CMK, including its key spec and key usage, are established when you create the CMK and cannot be changed. For help with creating symmetric and asymmetric CMK, see the section called "Creating keys" (p. 21).

AWS KMS supports two CMK key types: **Symmetric** and **Asymmetric**. Each key type is associated with particular key usage (p. 226) and key spec (p. 227) options.

Use the following guidance to determine which type of CMK you need based on your use case.

**Encrypt and decrypt data**

Use a **symmetric CMK** (p. 224) for most use cases that require encrypting and decrypting data. The symmetric encryption algorithm that AWS KMS uses is fast, efficient, and assures the confidentiality and authenticity of data. It supports authenticated encryption with additional authenticated data (AAD), defined as an encryption context (p. 17). This type of CMK requires both the sender and recipient of encrypted data to have valid AWS credentials to call AWS KMS.

If your use case requires encryption outside of AWS by users who cannot call AWS KMS, **asymmetric CMKs** (p. 224) are a good choice. You can distribute the public key of the asymmetric CMK to allow these users to encrypt data. And your applications that need to decrypt that data can use the private key of the asymmetric CMK within AWS KMS.

**Sign messages and verify signatures**

To sign messages and verify signatures, you must use an **asymmetric CMK** (p. 224). You can use a CMK with a key spec (p. 227) that represents an RSA key pair or an elliptic curve (ECC) key pair. The key spec you choose is determined by the signing algorithm that you want to use. In some cases, the users who will verify signatures are outside of AWS and can’t call the **Verify** operation. In that case,
choose a key spec (p. 227) associated with a signing algorithm that these users can support in their local applications.

Perform public key encryption

To perform public key encryption, you must use an asymmetric CMK (p. 224) with an RSA key spec (p. 229). Elliptic curve (ECC) key specs (p. 230) cannot be used for public key encryption. To encrypt data in AWS KMS with the public key of an RSA CMK, use the Encrypt operation. You can also download the public key (p. 59) and share it with the parties that need to encrypt data outside of AWS KMS.

When you download the public key of an asymmetric CMK, you can use it outside of AWS KMS. But it is no longer subject to the security controls that protect the CMK in AWS KMS. For example, you cannot use AWS KMS key policies or grants to control use of the public key. Nor can you control whether the key is used only for encryption and decryption using the RSA encryption algorithms that AWS KMS supports. For more details, see Special Considerations for Downloading Public Keys (p. 59).

To decrypt data that was encrypted with the public key outside of AWS KMS, call the Decrypt operation. The Decrypt operation fails if the data was encrypted under a public key from a CMK with a key usage (p. 226) of SIGN_VERIFY. It will also fail if it was encrypted by using an algorithm that AWS KMS does not support for RSA CMKs.

To avoid these errors, anyone using a public key outside of AWS KMS must store the key configuration. The AWS KMS console and the GetPublicKey response provide the information that you must include when you share the public key.

Use with integrated AWS services

To create a CMK for use with an AWS service that is integrated with AWS KMS (p. 458), consult the documentation for the service. AWS services that encrypt your data require a symmetric CMK (p. 224).

In addition to these considerations, CMKs with different key specs have different prices and different request quotas. For information about AWS KMS pricing, see AWS Key Management Service Pricing. For information about request quotas, see Request quotas (p. 513).

Selecting the key usage

The key usage (p. 16) of a CMK determines whether the CMK is used for encryption and decryption—or—signing and verification. You cannot choose both. Using a CMK for more than one type of operations makes the product of both operations more vulnerable to attack.

As shown in the following table, symmetric CMKs can be used only for encryption and decryption. Elliptic curve (ECC) CMKs can be used only for signing and verification. Key usage decisions are really made only for RSA CMKs.

**Valid key usage for CMK types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMK type</th>
<th>Encrypt and decrypt</th>
<th>Sign and verify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symmetric CMKs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymmetric CMKs with RSA key pairs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymmetric CMKs with ECC key pairs</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the AWS KMS console, you first choose the key type (symmetric or asymmetric), and then, for asymmetric CMKs, the key usage. If you select a symmetric key type, the key usage options do not appear, because symmetric CMKs only support encryption and decryption. The key usage that you choose determines which key specs (p. 227) are displayed.

To choose a key usage in the AWS KMS console:

- For CMKs with elliptic curve (ECC) key material, choose **Sign and verify**.
- For CMKs with RSA key material, choose **Encrypt and decrypt** or **Sign and verify**.

To determine the key usage that principals in your account are permitted to use for CMKs, use the `kms:CustomerMasterKeyUsage` (p. 157) condition key.

### Selecting the key spec

When you create an asymmetric CMK, you select its **key spec** (p. 16). The key spec, which is a property of every customer master key (CMK), represents the cryptographic configuration of your CMK. You choose the key spec when you create the CMK, and you cannot change it. If you've selected the wrong key spec, delete the CMK (p. 380), and create a new one.

**Note**

In AWS KMS API operations, the key spec for CMKs is known as the `CustomerMasterKeySpec`. This distinguishes it from the key spec for data keys (`KeySpec`) and data key pairs (`KeyPairSpec`), and the key spec used when wrapping key material for import (`WrappingKeySpec`). Each key spec type has different values.

The key spec determines whether the CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, the type of key material in the CMK, and the encryption algorithms or signing algorithms that AWS KMS supports for the CMK. The key spec that you choose is typically determined by your use case and regulatory requirements.

To determine the key specs that principals in your account are permitted to use for CMKs, use the `kms:CustomerMasterKeySpec` (p. 156) condition key.

AWS KMS supports the following key specs for CMKs:

- **Symmetric CMKs** (p. 228) (default; encryption and decryption)
  - SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT
- **RSA key specs** (p. 228) (encryption and decryption -or- signing and verification)
  - RSA_2048
  - RSA_3072
  - RSA_4096
- **Elliptic curve key specs** (p. 230)
  - Asymmetric NIST-recommended elliptic curve key pairs (signing and verification)
    - ECC_NIST_P256 (secp256r1)
    - ECC_NIST_P384 (secp384r1)
    - ECC_NIST_P521 (secp521r1)
  - Other asymmetric elliptic curve key pairs (signing and verification)
    - ECC_SECG_P256K1 (secp256k1), commonly used for cryptocurrency.

### Topics

The following topics provide technical information about the key specs.

- **SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT Key Spec** (p. 228)
• RSA Key Specs (p. 228)
• Elliptic Curve Key Specs (p. 230)

SYMmetric_DEFAULT key spec

The default key spec, SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT, is the key spec for symmetric CMKs. When you select the Symmetric key type in the AWS KMS console, it selects the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT key spec. In the CreateKey operation, if you don't specify a CustomerMasterKeySpec value, SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT is selected. If you don't have a reason to use a different key spec, SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT is a good choice.

The encryption algorithm for symmetric CMKs is also known as SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT. Currently, this represents a symmetric algorithm based on Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) in Galois Counter Mode (GCM) with 256-bit keys, an industry standard for secure encryption. The ciphertext that this algorithm generates supports additional authenticated data (AAD), such as an encryption context (p. 17), and GCM provides an additional integrity check on the ciphertext. For technical details, see AWS Key Management Service Cryptographic Details.

Data encrypted under AES-256-GCM is protected now and in the future. Cryptographers consider this algorithm to be quantum resistant. Theoretical future, large-scale quantum computing attacks on ciphertexts created under 256-bit AES-GCM keys reduce the effective security of the key to 128 bits. But, this security level is sufficient to make brute force attacks on AWS KMS ciphertexts infeasible.

You can use a symmetric CMK in AWS KMS to encrypt, decrypt, and re-encrypt data, and generate data keys and data key pairs. AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS use symmetric CMKs to encrypt your data at rest. You can import your own key material (p. 392) into a symmetric CMK and create symmetric CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407). For a table comparing the operations that you can perform on symmetric and asymmetric CMKs, see Comparing Symmetric and Asymmetric CMKs (p. 232).

RSA key specs

When you use an RSA key spec, AWS KMS creates an asymmetric CMK with an RSA key pair. The private key never leaves AWS KMS unencrypted. You can use the public key within AWS KMS, or download the public key for use outside of AWS KMS.

Warning

When you encrypt data outside of AWS KMS, be sure that you can decrypt your ciphertext. If you use the public key from a CMK that has been deleted from AWS KMS, the public key from a CMK configured for signing and verification, or an encryption algorithm that is not supported by the CMK, the data is unrecoverable.

In AWS KMS, you can use asymmetric CMKs with RSA key pairs for encryption and decryption, or signing and verification, but not both. This property, known as key usage (p. 226), is determined separately from the key spec, but you should make that decision before you select a key spec.

AWS KMS supports the following RSA key specs for encryption and decryption or signing and verification:

• RSA_2048
• RSA_3072
• RSA_4096

RSA key specs differ by the length of the RSA key in bits. The RSA key spec that you choose might be determined by your security standards or the requirements of your task. In general, use the largest key that is practical and affordable for your task. CMKs with different RSA key specs are priced differently and are subject to different request quotas. For information about AWS KMS pricing, see AWS Key Management Service Pricing. For information about request quotas, see Request quotas (p. 513).
RSA key specs for encryption and decryption

When an RSA asymmetric CMK is used for encryption and decryption, you encrypt with the public key and decrypt with the private key. When you call the Encrypt operation in AWS KMS for an RSA CMK, AWS KMS uses the public key in the RSA key pair and the encryption algorithm you specify to encrypt your data. To decrypt the ciphertext, call the Decrypt operation and specify the same CMK and encryption algorithm. AWS KMS then uses the private key in the RSA key pair to decrypt your data.

You can also download the public key and use it to encrypt data outside of AWS KMS. Be sure to use an encryption algorithm that AWS KMS supports for RSA CMKs. To decrypt the ciphertext, call the Decrypt function with the same CMK and encryption algorithm.

AWS KMS supports two encryption algorithms for CMKs with RSA key specs. These algorithms, which are defined in PKCS #1 v2.2, differ in the hash function they use internally. In AWS KMS, the RSAES_OAEP algorithms always use the same hash function for both hashing purposes and for the mask generation function (MGF1). You are required to specify an encryption algorithm when you call the Encrypt and Decrypt operations. You can choose a different algorithm for each request.

Supported encryption algorithms for RSA key specs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encryption algorithm</th>
<th>Algorithm description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1</td>
<td>PKCS #1 v2.2, Section 7.1. RSA encryption with OAEP Padding using SHA-1 for both the hash and in the MGF1 mask generation function along with an empty label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256</td>
<td>PKCS #1, Section 7.1. RSA encryption with OAEP Padding using SHA-256 for both the hash and in the MGF1 mask generation function along with an empty label.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You cannot configure a CMK to use a particular encryption algorithm. However, you can use the kms:EncryptionAlgorithm (p. 159) policy condition to specify the encryption algorithms that principals are allowed to use with the CMK.

To get the encryption algorithms for a CMK, view the cryptographic configuration (p. 32) of the CMK in the AWS KMS console or use the DescribeKey operation. AWS KMS also provides the key spec and encryption algorithms when you download your public key, either in the AWS KMS console or by using the GetPublicKey operation.

You might choose an RSA key spec based on the length of the plaintext data that you can encrypt in each request. The following table shows the maximum size, in bytes, of the plaintext that you can encrypt in a single call to the Encrypt operation. The values differ with the key spec and encryption algorithm. To compare, you can use a symmetric CMK to encrypt up to 4096 bytes at one time.

To compute the maximum plaintext length in bytes for these algorithms, use the following formula: \((\text{key_size_in_bits} / 8) - (2 * \text{hash_length_in_bits}/8) - 2\). For example, for RSA_2048 with SHA-256, the maximum plaintext size in bytes is \((2048/8) - (2 * 256/8) -2\) = 190.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum plaintext size (in bytes) in an Encrypt operation</th>
<th>Encryption algorithm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RSA_2048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RSA_3072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RSA_4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RSA key specs for signing and verification

When an RSA asymmetric CMK is used for signing and verification, you generate the signature for a message with the private key and verify the signature with the public key.

When you call the `Sign` operation in AWS KMS for an asymmetric CMK, AWS KMS uses the private key in the RSA key pair, the message, and the signing algorithm you specify, to generate a signature. To verify the signature, call the `Verify` operation. Specify the signature, plus the same CMK, message, and signing algorithm. AWS KMS then uses the public key in the RSA key pair to verify the signature. You can also download the public key and use it to verify the signature outside of AWS KMS.

AWS KMS supports the following signing algorithms for CMKs with RSA key spec. You are required to specify an signing algorithm when you call the `Sign` and `Verify` operations. You can choose a different algorithm for each request.

**Supported signing algorithms for RSA key specs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signing algorithm</th>
<th>Algorithm description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256</td>
<td>PKCS #1 v2.2, Section 8.2, RSA signature with PKCS #1v1.5 Padding and SHA-256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_384</td>
<td>PKCS #1 v2.2, Section 8.2, RSA signature with PKCS #1v1.5 Padding and SHA-384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_512</td>
<td>PKCS #1 v2.2, Section 8.2, RSA signature with PKCS #1v1.5 Padding and SHA-512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256</td>
<td>PKCS #1 v2.2, Section 8.1, RSA signature with PSS padding using SHA-256 for both the message digest and the MGF1 mask generation function along with a 256-bit salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSASSA_PSS_SHA_384</td>
<td>PKCS #1 v2.2, Section 8.1, RSA signature with PSS padding using SHA-384 for both the message digest and the MGF1 mask generation function along with a 384-bit salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSASSA_PSS_SHA_512</td>
<td>PKCS #1 v2.2, Section 8.1, RSA signature with PSS padding using SHA-512 for both the message digest and the MGF1 mask generation function along with a 512-bit salt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You cannot configure a CMK to use particular signing algorithms. However, you can use the `kms:SigningAlgorithm` (p. 182) policy condition to specify the signing algorithms that principals are allowed to use with the CMK.

To get the signing algorithms for a CMK, view the cryptographic configuration (p. 32) of the CMK in the AWS KMS console or by using the `DescribeKey` operation. AWS KMS also provides the key spec and signing algorithms when you download your public key, either in the AWS KMS console or by using the `GetPublicKey` operation.

**Elliptic curve key specs**

When you use an elliptic curve (ECC) key spec, AWS KMS creates an asymmetric CMK with an ECC key pair for signing and verification. The private key that generates signature never leaves AWS KMS unencrypted. You can use the public key to verify signatures within AWS KMS, or download the public key (p. 399) for use outside of AWS KMS.
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) supports the following ECC key specs for asymmetric CMKs.

- Asymmetric NIST-recommended elliptic curve key pairs (signing and verification)
  - ECC_NIST_P256 (secp256r1)
  - ECC_NIST_P384 (secp384r1)
  - ECC_NIST_P521 (secp521r1)
- Other asymmetric elliptic curve key pairs (signing and verification)
  - ECC_SECG_P256K1 (secp256k1), commonly used for cryptocurrencies.

The ECC key spec that you choose might be determined by your security standards or the requirements of your task. In general, use the curve with the most points that is practical and affordable for your task.

If you're creating an asymmetric CMK to use with cryptocurrencies, use the ECC_SECG_P256K1 key spec. You can also use this key spec for other purposes, but it is required for Bitcoin, and other cryptocurrencies.

CMKs with different ECC key specs are priced differently and are subject to different request quotas. For information about AWS KMS pricing, see AWS Key Management Service Pricing. For information about request quotas, see Request quotas (p. 513).

The following table shows the signing algorithms that AWS KMS supports for each of the ECC key specs. You cannot configure a CMK to use particular signing algorithms. However, you can use the kms:SigningAlgorithm (p. 182) policy condition to specify the signing algorithms that principals are allowed to use with the CMK.

### Supported signing algorithms for ECC key specs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key spec</th>
<th>Signing algorithm</th>
<th>Algorithm description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECC_NIST_P256</td>
<td>ECDSA_SHA_256</td>
<td>NIST FIPS 186-4, Section 6.4, ECDSA signature using the curve specified by the key and SHA-256 for the message digest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECC_NIST_P384</td>
<td>ECDSA_SHA_384</td>
<td>NIST FIPS 186-4, Section 6.4, ECDSA signature using the curve specified by the key and SHA-384 for the message digest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECC_NIST_P521</td>
<td>ECDSA_SHA_512</td>
<td>NIST FIPS 186-4, Section 6.4, ECDSA signature using the curve specified by the key and SHA-512 for the message digest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECC_SECG_P256K1</td>
<td>ECDSA_SHA_256</td>
<td>NIST FIPS 186-4, Section 6.4, ECDSA signature using the curve specified by the key and SHA-256 for the message digest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Viewing the cryptographic configuration of CMKs**

After you create your CMK, you can view its cryptographic configuration. You cannot change the configuration of a CMK after it is created. If you prefer a different configuration, delete the CMK and create it again.
Comparing symmetric and asymmetric CMKs

You can create and manage symmetric and asymmetric CMKs by using the AWS KMS console and the AWS KMS API. However, AWS KMS supports different features for CMKs of different types.
For example, you can only use symmetric CMKs to generate symmetric data keys and asymmetric data key pairs. Also, importing key material (p. 392) and automatic key rotation (p. 274) are supported only for symmetric CMKs, and you can create only symmetric CMKs in a custom key store (p. 407).

The following table lists the AWS KMS operations that you can use to create and manage CMKs of each type. If you use the operation on a CMK that doesn’t not support it, the operation fails.

### AWS KMS operations with symmetric and asymmetric CMKs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS API operation</th>
<th>Symmetric CMKs</th>
<th>Asymmetric CMKs (ENCRYPT_DECRYPT)</th>
<th>Asymmetric CMKs (SIGN_VERIFY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CancelKeyDeletion</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateAlias</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateGrant</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateKey</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With no key material (Origin = EXTERNAL)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In a custom key store (Origin = AWS_CLOUDHSM)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrypt</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteAlias</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteImportedKeyMaterial</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeKey</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisableKey</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisableKeyRotation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnableKey</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnableKeyRotation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encrypt</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS KMS API operation</td>
<td>Symmetric CMKs</td>
<td>Asymmetric CMKs (ENCRIPT_Decrypt)</td>
<td>Asymmetric CMKs (SIGN_VERIFY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKey</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td>✓ [1]</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td>✗ [1]</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetKeyPolicy</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetKeyRotationStatus</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetParametersForImport</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetPublicKey</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImportKeyMaterial</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListAliases</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListGrants</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListKeyPolicies</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListResourceTags</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListRetractableGrants</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PutKeyPolicy</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReEncrypt</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1] AWS KMS currently allows you to create an asymmetric CMK without plaintext, but it is not recommended.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS KMS API operation</th>
<th>Symmetric CMKs</th>
<th>Asymmetric CMKs (ENCRYPT_DECRYPT)</th>
<th>Asymmetric CMKs (SIGN_VERIFY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RetireGrant</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RevokeGrant</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScheduleKeyDeletion</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign</td>
<td></td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TagResource</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UntagResource</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateAlias</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The current CMK and the new CMK must be the same type (both symmetric or both asymmetric) and they must have the same key usage (ENCRYPT_DECRYPT or SIGN_VERIFY).

| UpdateKeyDescription  | ✓             | ✓                               | ✓                           |
| Verify                |              | ✗                               | ✓                           |

[1] GenerateDataKeyPair and GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext generate an asymmetric data key pair that is protected by a symmetric CMK.
Using multi-Region keys

AWS KMS supports *multi-Region keys*, which are customer master keys (CMKs) in different AWS Regions that can be used interchangeably – as though you had the same key in multiple Regions. Each set of related multi-Region keys has the same key material (p. 15) and key ID (p. 14), so you can encrypt data in one AWS Region and decrypt it in a different AWS Region without re-encrypting or making a cross-Region call to AWS KMS.

Like all CMKs, multi-Region keys never leave AWS KMS unencrypted. You can create symmetric or asymmetric multi-Region keys for encryption or signing, and create multi-Region keys with imported key material (p. 261) or key material that AWS KMS generates. You must manage each multi-Region key (p. 257) independently, including creating aliases and tags, setting their key policies and grants, and enabling and disabling them selectively. You can use multi-Region keys in all cryptographic operations that you can do with single-Region keys.

Multi-Region keys are a flexible and powerful solution for many common data security scenarios.

Disaster recovery

In a backup and recovery architecture, multi-Region keys let you process encrypted data without interruption even in the event of an AWS Region outage. Data maintained in backup Regions can be decrypted in the backup Region, and data newly encrypted in the backup Region can be decrypted in the primary Region when that Region is restored.

Global data management

Businesses that operate globally need globally distributed data that is available consistently across AWS Regions. You can create multi-Region keys in all Regions where your data resides, then use the keys as though they were a single-Region key without the latency of a cross-Region call or the cost of re-encrypting data under a different key in each Region.

Distributed signing applications

Applications that require cross-Region signature capabilities can use multi-Region asymmetric signing keys to generate identical digital signatures consistently and repeatedly in different AWS Regions.

If you use certificate chaining with a single global trust store (for a single root certification authority (CA), and Regional intermediate CAs signed by the root CA, you don't need multi-Region keys. However, if your system doesn't support intermediate CAs, such as application signing, you can use multi-Region keys to bring consistency to Regional certifications.

Active-active applications that span multiple Regions

Some workloads and applications can span multiple Regions in active-active architectures. For these applications, multi-Region keys can reduce complexity by providing the same key material for concurrent encrypt and decrypt operations on data that might be moving across Region boundaries.

You can use multi-Region keys with client-side encryption libraries, such as the AWS Encryption SDK, the DynamoDB Encryption Client, and Amazon S3 client-side encryption. For an example of using multi-Region keys with Amazon DynamoDB global tables and the DynamoDB Encryption Client, see Encrypt global data client-side with AWS KMS multi-Region keys in the AWS Security Blog.

AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS for encryption at rest or digital signatures currently treat multi-Region keys as though they were single-Region keys. They don't avoid re-wrapping or re-encrypting data moved between Regions. For example, Amazon S3 cross-region replication decrypts and re-encrypts data under a CMK in the destination Region, even when replicating objects protected by a multi-Region key.
Multi-Region keys are not global. You create a multi-Region primary key and then replicate it into Regions that you select within an AWS partition. Then you manage the multi-Region key in each Region independently. Neither AWS nor AWS KMS ever automatically creates or replicates multi-Region keys into any Region on your behalf. AWS managed CMKs (p. 4), the CMKs that AWS services create in your account for you, are always single-Region keys.

You cannot convert an existing single-Region key to a multi-Region key. This design ensures that all data protected with existing single-Region keys maintain the same data residency and data sovereignty properties.

For most data security needs, the Regional isolation and fault tolerance of Regional resources make standard AWS KMS single-Region CMKs a best-fit solution. However, when you need to encrypt or sign data in client-side applications across multiple Regions, multi-Region keys might be the solution.

**Regions**

Multi-Region keys are supported in all AWS Regions that AWS KMS supports except for China (Beijing) and China (Ningxia).

**Pricing and quotas**

Each CMK in a set of related multi-Region keys counts as one CMK for pricing and quotas. AWS KMS quotas (p. 511) are calculated separately for each Region of an account. Use and management of the multi-Region keys in each Region count toward the quotas for that Region.

**Topics**

- Controlling access to multi-Region keys (p. 242)
- Creating multi-Region keys (p. 248)
- Viewing multi-Region keys (p. 253)
- Managing multi-Region keys (p. 257)
- Importing key material into multi-Region keys (p. 261)
- Deleting multi-Region keys (p. 264)

**Security considerations for multi-Region keys**

Use an AWS KMS multi-Region key only when you need one. Multi-Region keys provide a flexible and scalable solution for workloads that move encrypted data between AWS Regions or need cross-Region access. Consider a multi-Region key if you must share, move, or back up protected data across Regions or need to create identical digital signatures of applications operating in different Regions.

However, the process of creating a multi-Region key moves your key material across AWS Region boundaries within AWS KMS. The ciphertext generated by a multi-Region key can potentially be decrypted by multiple related keys in multiple geographic locations. There are also significant benefits to Regionally-isolated services and resources. Each AWS Region is isolated and independent of the other Regions. Regions provide fault tolerance, stability, and resilience, and can also reduce latency. They enable you to create redundant resources that remain available and unaffected by an outage in another Region. In AWS KMS, they also ensure that every ciphertext can be decrypted by only one key.

Multi-Region keys also raise new security considerations:

- Controlling access and enforcing data security policy is more complex with multi-Region keys. You need to ensure that policy is audited consistently on key across multiple, isolated regions. And you need to use policy to enforce boundaries, instead of relying on separate keys.

For example, you need to set policy conditions on data to prevent payroll teams in one Region from being able to read payroll data for a different Region. Also, you must use access control to prevent a
How multi-Region keys work

You begin by creating a symmetric or asymmetric multi-Region primary key (p. 241) in an AWS Region that AWS KMS supports, such as US East (N. Virginia). You decide whether a key is single-Region or multi-Region only when you create it; you can't change this property later. As with any CMK, you set a key policy for the CMK, and you can create grants, and add aliases and tags for categorization and authorization. (These are independent properties (p. 242) that aren't shared or synchronized with other keys.) You can use your multi-Region primary key in cryptographic operations for encryption or signing.

You can create a multi-Region primary key (p. 248) in the AWS KMS console or by using the CreateKey API with the MultiRegion parameter set to true. Notice that multi-Region keys have a distinctive key ID that begins with mrk-. You can use the mrk- prefix to identify MRKs programmatically.

If you choose, you can replicate (p. 242) the multi-Region primary key into one or more different AWS Regions in the same AWS partition, such as Europe (Ireland). When you do, AWS KMS creates a replica key (p. 241) in the specified Region with the same key ID and other shared properties (p. 242) as the primary key. Then it securely transports the key material across the Region boundary and associates it with the new CMK in the destination Region, all within AWS KMS. The result is two related multi-Region keys — a primary key and a replica key — that can be used interchangeably.

You can create a multi-Region replica key (p. 250) in the AWS KMS console or by using the ReplicateKey API.
The resulting multi-Region replica key (p. 241) is a fully-functional CMK with the same shared properties (p. 242) as the primary key. In all other respects, it is an independent CMK with its own description, key policy, grants, aliases, and tags. Enabling or disabling a multi-Region key has no effect on related multi-Region keys. You can use the primary and replica keys independently in cryptographic operations or coordinate their use. For example, you can encrypt data with the primary key in the US East (N. Virginia) Region, move the data to the Europe (Ireland) Region and use the replica key to decrypt the data.

Related multi-Region keys have the same key ID. Their key ARNs (Amazon Resource Names) differ only in the Region field. For example, the multi-Region primary key and replica keys might have the following example key ARNs. The key ID – the last element in the key ARN – is identical. Both keys have the distinctive key ID of multi-Region keys, which begins with `mrk-`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary key:</th>
<th>arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replica key:</td>
<td>arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having the same key ID is required for interoperability. When encrypting, AWS KMS binds the key ID of the CMK to the ciphertext so the ciphertext can be decrypted only with that CMK or a CMK with the same key ID. This feature also makes related multi-Region keys easy to recognize, and it makes it easier to use them interchangeably. For example, when using them in an application, you can refer to related multi-Region keys by their shared key ID. Then, if necessary, specify the Region or ARN to distinguish them.

As your data needs change, you can replicate the primary key to other AWS Regions in the same partition, such as US West (Oregon) and Asia Pacific (Sydney). The result is four related multi-Region CMKs with the same key material and key IDs, as shown in the following diagram. You manage the keys independently. You can use them independently or in a coordinated fashion. For example, you can encrypt data with the replica key in Asia Pacific (Sydney), move the data to US West (Oregon), and decrypt it with the replica key in US West (Oregon).
Other considerations for multi-Region keys include the following.

**Synchronizing shared properties** — If a shared property (p. 242) of the multi-Region keys changes, AWS KMS automatically synchronizes the change from the primary key (p. 241) to all of its replica keys (p. 241). You cannot request or force a synchronization of shared properties. AWS KMS detects and synchronizes all changes for you. However, you can audit synchronization by using the `SynchronizeMultiRegionKey` (p. 313) event in CloudTrail logs.

For example, if you enable automatic key rotation on a symmetric multi-Region primary key, AWS KMS copies that setting to all of its replica keys. When the key material is rotated, the rotation is synchronized among all of the related multi-Region keys, so they continue to have the same current key material, and access to all older versions of the key material. If you create a new replica key, it has the same current key material of all related multi-Region keys and access to all previous versions of the key material. For details, see Rotating multi-Region keys (p. 261).

**Changing the primary key** — Every set of multi-Region keys must have exactly one primary key. The primary key (p. 241) is the only key that can be replicated. It’s also the source of the shared properties of its replica keys. But you can change the primary key to a replica and promote one of the replica keys to primary. You might do this so you can delete a multi-Region primary key from a particular Region, or locate the primary key in a Region closer to project administrators. For details, see Updating the primary Region (p. 258).

**Deleting multi-Region keys** — Like all CMKs, you must schedule the deletion of multi-Region keys before AWS KMS deletes them. While the key is pending deletion, you cannot use it in any cryptographic
operations. However, AWS KMS will not delete a multi-Region primary key until all of its replica keys are deleted. For details, see Deleting multi-Region keys (p. 264).

**Concepts**

The following terms and concepts are used with multi-Region keys.

**Multi-Region key**

A *multi-Region key* is one of a set of CMKs with the same key ID and key material (and other shared properties (p. 241)) in different AWS Regions. Each multi-Region key is a fully functioning CMK that can be used entirely independently of its related multi-Region keys. Because all related multi-Region keys have the same key ID and key material, they are interoperable, that is, any related multi-Region key in any AWS Region can decrypt ciphertext encrypted by any other related multi-Region key.

You set the multi-Region property of a CMK when you create it. You cannot change this property on an existing key. Therefore, to move existing workloads into multi-Region scenarios, you must re-encrypt your data or create new signatures with new multi-Region keys.

A multi-Region key can be symmetric or asymmetric (p. 223) and it can use AWS KMS key material or imported key material (p. 392). You cannot create multi-Region keys in a custom key store (p. 407).

In a set of related multi-Region keys, there is exactly one primary key (p. 241) at any time. You can create replica keys (p. 241) of that primary key in other AWS Regions. You can also update the primary region (p. 259), which changes the primary key to a replica key and changes a specified replica key to the primary key. However, you can maintain only one primary key or replica key in each AWS Region. All of the Regions must be in the same AWS partition.

You can have multiple sets of related multi-Region keys in the same or different AWS Regions. Although related multi-Region keys are interoperable, unrelated multi-Region keys are not interoperable.

**Primary key**

A multi-Region *primary key* is a customer master key (CMK) that can be replicated into other AWS Regions in the same partition. Each set of multi-Region keys has just one primary key.

A primary key differs from a replica key in the following ways:

- Only a primary key can be replicated (p. 250).
- The primary key is the source for shared properties (p. 241) of its replica keys (p. 241), including the key material and key ID.
- You can enable and disable automatic key rotation (p. 274) only on a primary key.
- You can schedule the deletion of a primary key (p. 264) at any time. But AWS KMS will not delete a primary key until all of its replica keys are deleted.

You are not required to replicate a primary key. You can use it just as you would any CMK and replicate it if and when it is useful. However, because multi-Region keys have different security properties than single-Region CMKs, we recommend that you create a multi-Region key only when you plan to replicate it.

**Replica key**

A multi-Region *replica key* is a customer master key (CMK) that has the same key ID (p. 14) and key material (p. 15) as its primary key (p. 241) and related replica keys, but exists in a different AWS Region.
You can use a replica key to encrypt plaintext that might be decrypted by a related multi-Region key in a different AWS Region. And you can use it to decrypt ciphertext that was encrypted by a related multi-Region key (primary or replica) in a different AWS Region.

A replica key is a fully functional CMK with its own key policy, grants, alias, tags, and other properties. It is not a copy of or pointer to the primary key or any other key. You can use a replica key even if its primary key and all related replica keys are disabled. You can also convert a replica key to a primary key and a primary key to a replica key. Once it is created, a replica key relies on its primary key only for key rotation (p. 261) and updating the primary Region (p. 258).

Replicate

You can replicate a multi-Region primary key (p. 241) into a different AWS Region in the same partition. When you do, AWS KMS creates a multi-Region replica key (p. 241) in the specified Region with the same key ID (p. 14) and other shared properties (p. 242) as its primary key. Then it securely transports the key material across the Region boundary and associates it with the new replica key, all within AWS KMS.

Shared properties

Shared properties are properties of a multi-Region primary key that are shared with its replica keys. AWS KMS creates the replica keys with the same shared property values as those of the primary key. Then, it periodically synchronizes the shared property values of the primary key to its replica keys. You cannot set these properties on a replica key.

The following are the shared properties of multi-Region keys.

- Key ID (p. 14) — (The Region element of the key ARN (p. 13) differs.)
- Key material (p. 15)
- Key material origin (p. 15)
- Key spec (p. 16) and encryption algorithms
- Key usage (p. 16)
- Automatic key rotation (p. 274) — You can enable and disable automatic key rotation only on the primary key. New replica keys are created with all versions of the shared key material. For details, see Rotating multi-Region keys (p. 261).

You can also think of the primary and replica designations of related multi-Region keys as shared properties. When you create new replica keys (p. 241) or update the primary key (p. 259), AWS KMS synchronizes the change to all related multi-Region keys. When these changes are complete, all related multi-Region keys list their primary key and replica keys accurately.

All other properties of multi-Region keys are independent properties, including the description, key policy (p. 84), grants (p. 191), enabled and disabled key states (p. 58), aliases (p. 61), and tags (p. 49). You can set the same values for these properties on all related multi-Region keys, but if you change the value of an independent property, AWS KMS does not synchronize it.

You can track the synchronization of the shared properties of your multi-Region keys. In your AWS CloudTrail log, look for the SynchronizeMultiRegionKey (p. 313) event.

Controlling access to multi-Region keys

You can use multi-Region keys in compliance, disaster recovery, and backup scenarios that would be more complex with single-Region keys. However, because the security properties of multi-Region
keys are significantly different from those of single-Region keys, we recommend using caution when authorizing the creation, management, and use of multi-Region keys.

**Note**
Existing IAM policy statements with wildcard characters in the *Resource* field now apply to both single-Region and multi-Region CMKs. To restrict them to single-Region CMKs or multi-Region CMKs, use the `kms:MultiRegion` (p. 176) condition key.

Use your authorization tools to prevent creation and use of multi-Region keys in any scenario where a single-Region will suffice. Allow principals to replicate a multi-Region key only into AWS Regions that require them. Give permission for multi-Region keys only to principals who need them and only for tasks that require them.

You can use key policies, IAM policies, and grants to allow IAM principals to manage and use multi-Region keys in your AWS account. Each multi-Region key is an independent resource with a unique key ARN and key policy. You need to establish and maintain a key policy for each key and make sure that new and existing IAM policies implement your authorization strategy.

**Topics**
- Authorization basics for multi-Region keys (p. 243)
- Authorizing multi-Region key administrators and users (p. 244)
- Authorizing AWS KMS to synchronize multi-Region keys (p. 247)

**Authorization basics for multi-Region keys**

When designing key policies and IAM policies for multi-Region keys, consider the following principles.

- **Key policy** — Each multi-Region key is an independent customer master key (CMK) resource with its own *key policy* (p. 84). You can apply the same or a different key policy to each key in the set of related multi-Region keys. Key policies are *not* shared properties (p. 242) of multi-Region keys. AWS KMS does not copy or synchronize key policies among related multi-Region keys.

  When you create a replica key in the AWS KMS console, the console displays the current key policy of the primary key as a convenience. You can use this key policy, edit it, or delete and replace it. But even if you accept the primary key policy unchanged, AWS KMS doesn't synchronize the policies. For example, if you change the key policy of the primary key, the key policy of the replica key remains the same.

- **Default key policy** — When you create multi-Region keys by using the `CreateKey` and `ReplicateKey` operations, the *default key policy* (p. 85) is applied unless you specify a key policy in the request. This is the same default key policy that is applied to single-Region keys.

- **IAM policies** — As with all CMKs, you can use IAM policies to control access to multi-Region keys only when the *key policy allows it* (p. 86). IAM policies (p. 102) apply to all AWS Regions by default. However, you can use condition keys, such as `aws:RequestedRegion`, to limit permissions to a particular Region.

  To create primary and replica keys, principals must have `kms:CreateKey` permission in an IAM policy that applies to the Region where the key is created.

- **Grants** — AWS KMS *grants* (p. 191) are Regional. Each grant allows permissions to one CMK. You can use grants to allow permissions to a multi-Region primary key or replica key. But you cannot use a single grant to allow permissions to multiple CMKs, even if they are related multi-Region keys.

- **Key ARN** — Each multi-Region key has a *unique key ARN* (p. 238). The key ARNs of related multi-Region keys have the same partition, account, and key ID, but different Regions.

  To apply an IAM policy statement to a particular multi-Region key, use its key ARN or a key ARN pattern that includes the Region. To apply an IAM policy statement to all related multi-Region keys, use a wildcard character (*) in the Region element of the ARN, as shown in the following example.
Authorizing multi-Region key administrators and users

Principals who create and manage multi-Region keys need the following permissions in the primary and replica Regions:

- kms:CreateKey
- kms:ReplicateKey
- kms:UpdatePrimaryRegion
- iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole

Creating a primary key

To create a multi-Region primary key (p. 248), the principal needs kms:CreateKey and iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole permissions in an IAM policy that is effective in the primary key's Region. Principals who have these permissions can create single-Region and multi-Region CMKs unless you restrict their permissions.

The iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole permission allows AWS KMS to create the AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeys role (p. 247) to synchronize the shared properties (p. 242) of related multi-Region keys.

For example, this IAM policy allows a principal to create any type of AWS KMS CMK.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": {
      "Action": [
         "kms:CreateKey",
         "iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": []
   }
}
```
To allow or deny permission to create multi-Region primary keys, use the `kms:MultiRegion` condition key. Valid values are `true` (multi-Region key) or `false` (single-Region key). For example, the following IAM policy statement uses a Deny action with the `kms:MultiRegion` condition key to prevent principals from creating multi-Region keys.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement":{
    "Action":"kms:CreateKey",
    "Effect":"Deny",
    "Resource":"*",
    "Condition": {
      "Bool": "kms:MultiRegion": true
    }
  }
}
```

**Replicating keys**

To create a multi-Region replica key (p. 245), the principal needs the following permissions:

- `kms:ReplicateKey` permission in the key policy of the primary key.
- `kms:CreateKey` permission in an IAM policy that is effective in the replica key Region.

Use caution when allowing these permissions. They allow principals to create CMKS and the key policies that authorize their use. The `kms:ReplicateKey` permission also authorizes the transfer of key material across Region boundaries within AWS KMS.

To restrict the AWS Regions in which a multi-Region key can be replicated, use the `kms:ReplicaRegion` condition key. It limits only the `kms:ReplicateKey` permission. Otherwise, it has no effect. For example, the following key policy allows the principal to replicate this primary key, but only in the specified Regions.

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/Administrator"
  },
  "Action": "kms:ReplicateKey",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "kms:ReplicaRegion": [
        "us-east-1",
        "eu-west-3",
        "ap-southeast-2"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

**Updating the primary Region**

Authorized principals can convert a replica key to a primary key, which changes the former primary key into a replica. This action is known as updating the primary Region (p. 258). To update the primary
Authorizing multi-Region key administrators and users

Region, the principal needs `kms:UpdatePrimaryRegion` permission in both Regions. You can provide these permissions in a key policy or IAM policy.

- `kms:UpdatePrimaryRegion` on the primary key. This permission must be effective in the primary key Region.
- `kms:UpdatePrimaryRegion` on the replica key. This permission must be effective in the replica key Region.

For example, the following key policy gives users who can assume the Administrator role permission to update the primary Region on the CMK. This CMK can be the primary key or a replica key in this operation.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/Administrator"
    },
    "Action": "kms:UpdatePrimaryRegion"
}
```

To restrict the AWS Regions that can host a primary key, use the `kms:PrimaryRegion (p. 177)` condition key. For example, the following IAM policy statement allows the principals to update the primary Region of the multi-Region keys in the AWS account, but only when the new primary Region is one of the specified Regions.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "kms:UpdatePrimaryRegion",
    "Resource": {
        "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*"
    },
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:PrimaryRegion": [
                "us-west-2",
                "sa-east-1",
                "ap-southeast-1"
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

Using and managing multi-Region keys

By default, principals who have permission to use and manage CMKs in an AWS account and Region also have permission to use and manage multi-Region keys. However, you can use the `kms:MultiRegion (p. 176)` condition key to allow only single-Region keys or only multi-Region keys. Or use the `kms:MultiRegionKeyType (p. 176)` condition key to allow only multi-Region primary keys or only replica keys. Both condition keys controls access to the `CreateKey` operation and to any operation that uses an existing CMK, such as `Encrypt` or `EnableKey`.

The following example IAM policy statement uses the `kms:MultiRegion` condition key to prevent the principals from using or managing any multi-Region key.

```json
{
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Action": "kms:*",
}
```
This example IAM policy statement uses the kms:MultiRegionKeyType condition to allow principals to schedule and cancel key deletion, but only on multi-Region replica keys.

```

{  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Action": [  
    "kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion",  
    "kms:CancelKeyDeletion"  
  ],  
  "Resource": {  
  },  
  "Condition": {  
    "StringEquals": "kms:MultiRegionKeyType": "REPLICA"  
  }  
}

```

### Authorizing AWS KMS to synchronize multi-Region keys

To support multi-Region keys (p. 242), AWS KMS uses an IAM service linked role. This role gives AWS KMS the permissions it needs to synchronize shared properties (p. 242). You can view the SynchronizeMultiRegionKey (p. 313) CloudTrail event that records AWS KMS synchronizing shared properties in your AWS CloudTrail logs.

### About the service-linked role for multi-Region keys

A service-linked role is an IAM role that gives one AWS service permission to call other AWS services on your behalf. It's designed to make it easier for you to use the features of multiple integrated AWS services without having to create and maintain complex IAM policies.

For multi-Region keys, AWS KMS creates the AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeys service-linked role with the AWSKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeysServiceRolePolicy policy. This policy gives the role the kms:SynchronizeMultiRegionKey permission, which allows it to synchronize the shared properties of multi-Region keys.

Because the AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeys service-linked role trusts only mrk.kms.amazonaws.com, only AWS KMS can assume this service-linked role. This role is limited to the operations that AWS KMS needs to synchronize multi-Region shared properties. It does not give AWS KMS any additional permissions. For example, AWS KMS does not have permission to create, replicate, or delete any CMKs.

For more information about how AWS services use service-linked roles, see Using Service-Linked Roles in the IAM User Guide.

### Create the service-linked role

AWS KMS automatically creates the AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeys service-linked role in your AWS account when you create a multi-Region key, if the role does not already exist. You cannot create or re-create this service-linked role directly.
Edit the service-linked role description

You cannot edit the role name or the policy statements in the AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeys service-linked role, but you can edit the role description. For instructions, see Editing a Service-Linked Role in the IAM User Guide.

Delete the service-linked role

AWS KMS does not delete the AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeys service-linked role from your AWS account and you cannot delete it. However, AWS KMS does not assume the AWSServiceRoleForKeyManagementServiceMultiRegionKeys role or use any of its permissions unless you have multi-Region keys in your AWS account and Region.

Creating multi-Region keys

You can create multi-Region keys in the console or by using the AWS KMS API.

Topics
- Creating multi-Region primary keys (p. 248)
- Creating multi-Region replica keys (p. 250)

Creating multi-Region primary keys

You can create a multi-Region primary key (p. 241) in the AWS KMS console or by using the AWS KMS API. You can create the primary key in any AWS Region where AWS KMS supports multi-Region keys.

To create a multi-Region primary CMK, the principal needs the same permissions (p. 22) that they need to create any CMK, including the kms:CreateKey permission in an IAM policy. The principal also needs the iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole permission. You can use the kms:MultiRegionKeyType (p. 176) condition key to allow or deny permission to create multi-Region primary keys.

These instructions create a multi-Region primary key with key material that AWS KMS generates. To create a multi-Region primary key with imported key material, see Creating a primary key with imported key material (p. 262).

Topics
- Creating a multi-Region primary key (console) (p. 248)
- Creating a multi-Region primary key (AWS KMS API) (p. 249)

Creating a multi-Region primary key (console)

To create a multi-Region primary key in the AWS KMS console, use the same process that you would use to create any CMK. You select a multi-Region key in Advanced options. For complete instructions, see Creating keys (p. 21).

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
4. Choose Create key.
5. Select a symmetric or asymmetric (p. 223) key type. If you choose asymmetric, you need to select the key usage and key spec.
6. Expand **Advanced options**.

7. Under **Key material origin**, to have AWS KMS generate the key material that your primary and replica keys will share, choose **KMS**. If you are **importing key material** (p. 261) into the primary and replica keys, choose **External**.

8. Under **Multi-Region replication**, choose **Allow this key to be replicated into other Regions**.

You can't change this setting after you create the CMK.

9. Type an **alias** (p. 61) for the CMK.

Aliases are not a shared property of multi-Region CMKs. You can give your multi-Region primary CMK and its replicas the same alias or different aliases. AWS KMS does not synchronize the aliases of multi-Region keys.

**Note**
Adding, deleting, or updating an alias can allow or deny permission to the CMK. For details, see **Using ABAC for AWS KMS** (p. 112) and **Using aliases to control access to CMKs** (p. 76).

10. (Optional) Type a description for the CMK.

Descriptions are not a shared property of multi-Region CMKs. You can give your multi-Region primary CMK and its replicas the same description or different descriptions. AWS KMS does not synchronize the key descriptions of multi-Region keys.

11. (Optional) Type a tag key and an optional tag value. To assign more than one tag to the CMK, choose **Add tag**.

Tags are not a shared property of multi-Region CMKs. You can give your multi-Region primary CMK and its replicas the same tags or different tags. AWS KMS does not synchronize the tags of multi-Region keys. You can change the tags on CMKs at any time.

**Note**
Tagging or untagging a CMK can allow or deny permission to the CMK. For details, see **Using ABAC for AWS KMS** (p. 112) and **Using tags to control access to CMKs** (p. 56).

12. Select the IAM users and roles that can administer the CMK.

**Note**
IAM policies can give other IAM users and roles permission to manage the CMK.

This step starts the process of creating a **key policy** (p. 84) for the CMK. Key policies are not a shared property of multi-Region CMKs. You can give your multi-Region primary CMK and its replicas the same key policy or different key policies. AWS KMS does not synchronize the key policies of multi-Region keys. You can change the key policy of a CMK at any time.

13. Complete the steps for creating the key policy, including selecting key administrators. After you review the key policy, choose **Finish** to create the CMK.

### Creating a multi-Region primary key (AWS KMS API)

To create a multi-Region primary key, use the **CreateKey** operation. Use the **MultiRegion** parameter with a value of **true**.

For example, the following command creates a multi-Region primary key in the caller's AWS Region (us-east-1). It accepts default values for all other properties, including the key policy. The default values for multi-Region primary keys are the same as the default values for all other CMKs, including the **default key policy** (p. 85).

The response includes the **MultiRegion** element and the **MultiRegionConfiguration** element with typical sub-elements and values for a multi-Region primary key with no replica keys. The **key ID** (p. 14) of a multi-Region key always begins with **mrk-**.
Creating multi-Region replica keys

You can create a multi-Region replica key (p. 241) in the AWS KMS console or by using the ReplicateKey operation. You cannot use the CreateKey operation to create a replica key.

When this operation completes, the new replica key has a transient key state (p. 279) of Creating. This key state changes to Enabled (or PendingImport (p. 261)) after a few seconds when the process of creating the new replica key is complete. While the key state is Creating, you can manage key, but you cannot yet use it in cryptographic operations. If you are creating and using the replica key programmatically, retry on KMSInvalidStateException or call DescribeKey to check its KeyState value before using it.

These instructions create a replica key for a primary key with key material that AWS KMS generates. To create a multi-Region replica key with imported key material, see Creating a replica key with imported key material (p. 263).

Topics
- Replica Regions (p. 250)
- Creating replica keys (console) (p. 251)
- Creating a replica key (AWS KMS API) (p. 252)

Replica Regions

You typically choose to replicate a multi-Region key into an AWS Region based on your business model and regulatory requirements. For example, you might replicate a key into Regions where you keep your resources. Or, to comply with a disaster recovery requirement, you might replicate a key into geographically distant Regions.
The following are the AWS KMS requirements for replica Regions. If the Region that you choose doesn't comply with these requirements, attempts to replicate a key fail.

- **One related multi-Region key per Region** — You can't create a replica key in the same Region as its primary key, or in the same Region as another replica of the primary key.
- **Multiple unrelated multi-Region keys in the same Region** — You can have multiple unrelated multi-Region keys in the same Region. For example, you can have two multi-Region primary keys in the us-east-1 Region. Each of the primary keys can have a replica key in us-west-2 Region.
- **Regions in the same partition** — The replica key Region must be in the same AWS partition as the primary key Region.
- **Region must be enabled** — If a Region is disabled by default, you cannot create any resources in that Region until it is enabled for your AWS account.

### Creating replica keys (console)

In the AWS KMS console, you can create one or many replicas of a multi-Region primary key in the same operation.

This procedure is similar to creating a standard single-Region CMK in the console. However, because a replica key is based on the primary key, you do not select values for shared properties (p. 242), such as the key spec (symmetric or asymmetric), key usage, or key origin.

You do specify properties that are not shared, including an alias, tags, a description, and a key policy. As a convenience, the console displays the current property values of the primary key, but you can change them. Even if you keep the primary key values, AWS KMS does not keep these values synchronized.

2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Customer managed keys**.
4. Select the key ID or alias of a multi-Region primary key (p. 241). This opens the key details page for the CMK.
   
   To identify a multi-Region primary key, use the tool icon in the upper right corner to add the **Regionality** column to the table.
5. Choose the **Regionality** tab.
6. In the **Related multi-Region keys** section, choose **Create new replica keys**.

   The **Related multi-Region keys** section displays the Region of the primary key and its replica keys. You can use this display to help you choose the Region for your new replica key.

7. Choose one or more AWS Regions. This procedure creates a replica key in each of the Regions you select.

   The menu includes only Regions in the same AWS partition as the primary key. Regions that already have a related multi-Region key are displayed, but not selectable. You might not have permission to replicate a key into all of the Regions on the menu.

   When you are finished choosing Regions, close the menu. The Regions you chose are displayed. To cancel replication into a Region, choose the **X** beside the Region name.

8. Type an alias (p. 61) for the CMK.

   The console displays one of the current aliases of the primary key, but you can change it. You can give your multi-Region primary CMK and its replicas the same alias or different aliases. Aliases are not a shared property (p. 242) of multi-Region CMKs. AWS KMS does not synchronize the aliases of multi-Region keys.
Adding, deleting, or updating an alias can allow or deny permission to the CMK. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112) and Using aliases to control access to CMKs (p. 76).

9. (Optional) Type a description for the CMK.

The console displays the current description of the primary key, but you can change it. Descriptions are not a shared property of multi-Region CMKs. You can give your multi-Region primary CMK and its replicas the same description or different descriptions. AWS KMS does not synchronize the key descriptions of multi-Region keys.

10. (Optional) Type a tag key and an optional tag value. To assign more than one tag to the CMK, choose Add tag.

The console displays the tags currently attached to the primary key, but you can change them. Tags are not a shared property of multi-Region CMKs. You can give your multi-Region primary CMK and its replicas the same tags or different tags. AWS KMS does not synchronize the tags of multi-Region keys.

Tagging or untagging a CMK can allow or deny permission to the CMK. For details, see Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112) and Using tags to control access to CMKs (p. 56).

11. Select the IAM users and roles that can administer the CMK.

   Note
   IAM policies can give other IAM users and roles permission to manage the CMK.

   This step begins the process of creating a key policy (p. 84) for the CMK. The console displays the current key policy of the primary key, but you can change it. Key policies are not a shared property of multi-Region CMKs. You can give your multi-Region primary CMK and its replicas the same key policy or different key policies. AWS KMS does not synchronize key policies. You can change the key policy of a CMK at any time.

12. Complete the steps for creating the key policy, including selecting key administrators. After you review the key policy, choose Finish to create the replica key.

Creating a replica key (AWS KMS API)

To create a multi-Region primary key, use the ReplicateKey operation. You cannot use the CreateKey operation to create a replica key. This operation creates one replica key at a time. The Region that you specify must comply with the Region requirements (p. 250) for replica keys.

When you use the ReplicateKey operation, you don't specify values for any shared properties (p. 242) of multi-Region keys. Shared property values are copied from the primary key and kept synchronized. However, you can specify values for properties that are not shared. Otherwise, AWS KMS applies the standard default values for CMKs, not the values of the primary key.

   Note
   If you don't specify values for the Tags, Description, or KeyPolicy parameters, AWS KMS creates the replica key with no tags, an empty string description, and the default key policy (p. 85).

For example, the following command creates a multi-Region replica key in the Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region (ap-southeast-2). This replica key is modeled on the primary key in the US East (N. Virginia) Region (us-east-1), which is identified by the value of the KeyId parameter. This example accepts default values for all other properties, including the key policy.

The response describes the new replica key. It includes fields for shared properties, such as the KeyId, key spec (CustomerMasterKeySpec), KeyUsage, and key material origin (Origin). It also includes properties that are independent of the primary key, such as the Description, key policy (ReplicaKeyPolicy), and tags (ReplicaTags).
Viewing multi-Region keys

You can view single-Region and multi-Region keys in the AWS KMS console and by using the AWS KMS API operations.

Topics

- Viewing multi-Region keys in the console (p. 254)
- Viewing multi-Region keys in the API (p. 256)
Viewing multi-Region keys in the console

In the AWS KMS console, you can view customer master keys in the selected Region. However, if you have a multi-Region key, you can see its related multi-Region keys in other AWS Regions.

The **Customer master keys table** (p. 28) in the AWS KMS console displays only CMKs in the selected Region. You can view multi-Region primary and replica keys in the selected Region. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.

The AWS managed keys table does not have the regionality features because AWS managed keys are always single-Region keys.

- To make it easy to identify your multi-Region keys, add the **Regionality** column to your key table. For help, see [Customizing your CMK tables](p. 36).

  ![Customer managed keys table](image)

  - To display only single-Region keys or only multi-Region keys in your key table, filter your keys by the **Regionality** property of each key. For help, see [Sorting and filtering your CMKs](p. 29).

    ![Customer managed keys table filtered by Regionality](image)

    - You can also sort and filter your Customer managed keys table for the distinctive mrk- key ID prefix.
For details about a multi-Region primary key or replica key, go to the detail page (p. 28) for the key, and choose the Regionality tab.

The Regionality tab for a primary key includes Change primary Region and Create new replica keys buttons. (The Regionality tab for a replica key has neither button.) The Related multi-Region keys section lists all multi-Region keys related to the current one. If the current key is a replica key, this list includes the primary key.

If you choose a related multi-Region key from the Related multi-Region keys table, the AWS KMS console changes to the Region of the selected key and it opens the detail page for the key. For example, if you choose the replica key in the sa-east-1 Region from the example Related multi-Region keys section below, the AWS KMS console changes to the sa-east-1 Region to display the detail page for that replica key. You might do this to view the alias or key policy for the replica key. To change the Region again, use the Region selector at the top right corner of the page.
To view multi-Region keys in the AWS KMS API, use the DescribeKey operation. It displays the specified key and all of its related multi-Region keys.

Like the AWS KMS console, AWS KMS API operations are Regional. For example, when you call the ListKeys or ListAliases operations, they return only the resources in the current or specified Region. But when you call the DescribeKey operation on a multi-Region key, the response includes all related multi-Region keys in other AWS Regions.

For example, the following DescribeKey request gets details about an example multi-Region replica key in the Asia Pacific (Tokyo) (ap-northeast-1) Region.

```
$ aws kms describe-key
   --key-id arn:aws:kms:ap-northeast-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab
   --region ap-northeast-1
```

Most of the KeyMetadata in the response describes the replica key in the Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region that's the subject of the request. However, the MultiRegionConfiguration element describes the primary key in the US West (Oregon) (us-west-2) Region and its replica keys in other AWS Regions, including the replica in the Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region. DescribeKey returns the same MultiRegionConfiguration value for all related multi-Region keys.
Managing multi-Region keys

For most actions, you manage multi-Region keys in the same way that you use and manage single-Region keys. You can enable and disable the keys, set and update aliases, key policies, grants, and tags. However, management of multi-Region keys differs in the following ways.

- You can update the primary Region (p. 258). This changes one of the replica keys to a primary key and the current primary key to a replica.
- You manage automatic key rotation (p. 261) only on the primary key.
- You can get the public key (p. 261) for an asymmetric multi-Region key from any of the related primary or replica keys.
Updating the primary Region

Every set of related multi-Region keys must have a primary key. But you can change the primary key. This action, known as updating the primary Region, converts the current primary key to a replica key and converts one of the related replica keys to the primary key. You might do this if you need to delete the current primary key while maintaining the replica keys, or to locate the primary key in the same Region as your key administrators.

You can select any related replica key to be the new primary key. Both the primary key and the replica key must be in the Enabled key state (p. 279) when the operation starts.

Even after this operation completes, the process of updating the primary Region might still be in progress for a few more seconds. During this time, the old and new primary keys have a transient key state of Updating (p. 259). While the key state is Updating, you can use the keys in cryptographic operations, but you cannot replicate the new primary key or perform certain management operations, such as enabling or disabling these keys. Operations such as DescribeKey might display both the old and new primary keys as replicas. The Enabled key state is restored when the update is complete.

Suppose you have a primary key in US East (N. Virginia) (us-east-1) and a replica key in Europe (Ireland) (eu-west-1). You can use the update feature to change the primary key in US East (N. Virginia) (us-east-1) to a replica key and change the replica key in Europe (Ireland) (eu-west-1) to the primary key.

When the update process completes, the multi-Region key in the Europe (Ireland) (eu-west-1) Region is a multi-Region primary key and the key in the US East (N. Virginia) (us-east-1) Region is its replica.
key. If there are other related replica keys, they become replicas of the new primary key. The next time that AWS KMS synchronizes the shared properties of the multi-Region keys, it will get the shared properties (p. 242) from the new primary key and copy them to its replica keys, including the former primary key.

The update operation has no effect on the key ARN (p. 13) of any multi-Region key. It also has no effect on shared properties, such as the key material, or on independent properties, such as the key policy. However, you might want to update the key policy (p. 99) of the new primary key. For example, you might want to add kms:ReplicateKey permission for trusted principals to the new primary key and remove it from the new replica key.

The Updating key state

The process of updating a primary Region takes a bit longer than the brief eventual consistency delay that affects most AWS KMS operations. The process might still be in progress after the UpdatePrimaryRegion operation returns or you've completed the update procedure in the console. Operations such as DescribeKey might display both the old and new primary keys as replicas until the process completes.

During the process of updating the primary Region, the old primary key and new primary key are in the Updating key state. When the update process completes successfully, both keys return to the Enabled key state. While in the Updating state, some management operations, such as enabling and disabling the keys, are not available. However, you can continue to use both keys in cryptographic operations without interruption. For information about the effect of the Updating key state, see Key state: Effect on your CMK (p. 279).

Updating a primary Region (console)

You can update the primary key in the AWS KMS console. Start on the key details page for the current primary key.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
4. Select the key ID or alias of the multi-Region primary key (p. 241). This opens the key details page for the CMK.

   To identify a multi-Region primary key, use the tool icon in the upper right corner to add the Regionality column to the table.
5. Choose the Regionality tab.
6. In the Primary key section, choose Change primary Region.
7. Choose the Region of the new primary key. You can choose only one Region from the menu.

   The Change primary Regions menu includes only Regions that have a related multi-Region key. You might not have permission to update the primary Region (p. 245) in all of the Regions on the menu.
8. Choose Change primary Region.

Updating a primary Region (AWS KMS API)

To change the primary key in a set of related multi-Region keys, use the UpdatePrimaryRegion operation.
Use the KeyId parameter to identify the current primary key. Use the PrimaryRegion parameter to indicate the AWS Region of the new primary key. If the primary key doesn't already have a replica in the new primary Region, the operation fails.

The following example changes the primary key from the multi-Region key in the us-west-2 Region to its replica in the eu-west-1 Region. The KeyId parameter identifies the current primary key in the us-west-2 Region. The PrimaryRegion parameter specifies the AWS Region of the new primary key, eu-west-1.

```bash
$ aws kms update-primary-region
   --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab
   --primary-region eu-west-1
```

When successful, this operation doesn't return any output; just the HTTP status code. To see the effect, call the DescribeKey operation on either of the CMKs. You might want to wait until the key state returns to Enabled. While the key state is Updating (p. 259), the values for the key might still be in flux.

For example, the following DescribeKey call gets the details about the multi-Region key in the eu-west-1 Region. The output shows that the multi-Region key in the eu-west-1 Region is now the primary key. The related multi-Region key (same key ID) in the us-west-2 Region is now a replica key.

```bash
$ aws kms describe-key
   --key-id arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab

{
   "KeyMetadata": {
      "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
      "KeyId": "mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
      "CreationDate": 1609193147.831,
      "Enabled": true,
      "Description": "multi-region-key",
      "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
      "KeyState": "Enabled",
      "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
      "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
      "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
      "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
         "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
      ],
      "MultiRegion": true,
      "MultiRegionConfiguration": {
         "MultiRegionKeyType": "PRIMARY",
         "PrimaryKey": {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
            "Region": "eu-west-1"
         },
         "ReplicaKeys": [
            {
               "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
               "Region": "us-west-2"
            }
         ]
      }
   }
}
```
Rotating multi-Region keys

You can enable and disable automatic rotation of the key material (p. 274) in multi-Region keys. Automatic key rotation is a shared property (p. 242) of multi-Region keys.

You enable and disable automatic key rotation only on the primary key.

- When AWS KMS synchronizes the multi-Region keys, it copies the key rotation property setting from the primary key to all of its related replica keys.
- When AWS KMS rotates the key material, it creates new key material for the primary key and then copies the new key material across Region boundaries to all related replica keys. The key material never leaves AWS KMS unencrypted. This step is carefully controlled to ensure that key material is fully synchronized before any key is used in a cryptographic operation.
- AWS KMS does not encrypt any data with the new key material until that key material is available in the primary key and every one of its replica keys.
- When you replicate a primary key that has been rotated, the new replica key has the current key material and all previous versions of the key material for its related multi-Region keys.

This pattern ensures that related multi-Region keys are fully interoperable. Any multi-Region key can decrypt any ciphertext encrypted by a related multi-Region key, even if the ciphertext was encrypted before the key was created.

Automatic key rotation is not supported on multi-Region asymmetric CMKs or multi-Region CMKs with imported key material. For information about automatic key rotation and instructions for enabling and disabling it, see Rotating customer master keys (p. 274).

Downloading public keys

When you create a multi-Region asymmetric CMK (p. 224), AWS KMS creates an RSA or elliptic curve (ECC) key pair for the primary key. Then it copies that key pair to every replica of the primary key. As a result, you can download the public key from the primary key or any of its replica keys. You will always get the same key material.

For information about downloading and using public keys outside of AWS KMS, see Special considerations for downloading public keys (p. 59). For instructions, see Downloading public keys (p. 59).

Importing key material into multi-Region keys

You can import your own key material into multi-Region keys. The multi-Region keys you create with your own key material are interoperable. You can encrypt data in one Region and decrypt it in any other Region with a related multi-Region key.

However, you must manage the key material.

- AWS KMS does not copy or synchronize the key material from a primary key with imported key material to its replica keys. You must import the same key material into related primary and replica keys.
- You set the expiration model and expiration dates for each key independently when you import the key material. You can configure the same or a different expiration model and expiration dates for related multi-Region keys. If the key material approaches its expiration date, you must reimport the key material into the affected multi-Region key.
The key states of related multi-Region keys are independent of each other. For example, if the key material in the primary key expires, its replica keys are unaffected.

The same Region requirements for replica keys (p. 250) apply to multi-Region keys with imported key material. If you import the same key material into single-Region CMKs or unrelated multi-Region CMKs, these CMKs are not interoperable. (p. 262)

Multi-Region keys with imported key material must be symmetric CMKs (p. 224) with a key material origin (p. 15) of EXTERNAL. AWS KMS does not support imported key material in asymmetric CMKs (p. 224) or CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407). Also, you cannot enable automatic key rotation (p. 274) of any CMK with imported key material.

Aside from their multi-Region features, multi-Region keys with imported key material are the same as other CMKs with imported key material. For detailed information about creating and configuring single-Region CMKs with imported key material, see About imported key material (p. 393).

Topics
- Why aren't all CMKs with imported key material interoperable? (p. 262)
- Creating a primary key with imported key material (p. 262)
- Creating a replica key with imported key material (p. 263)

Why aren't all CMKs with imported key material interoperable?

Single-region AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) with imported key material are not interoperable, even when they have the same key material. When AWS KMS uses a CMK to encrypt data, it cryptographically binds some of the key metadata to the ciphertext. This secures the ciphertext so that only the CMK that encrypted data can decrypt that data.

Multi-Region keys are designed to be interoperable. In addition to having the same key material, they have the same key ID and other metadata. Thus, the ciphertexts they generate can be decrypted by any related multi-Region key. As a result, the trust properties of multi-Region keys are different than those of single-Region keys. But for some customers, the benefit of decrypting in multiple Regions outweighs the security value of a ciphertext reliant on a single CMK in a single AWS Region.

Creating a primary key with imported key material

To create a primary key with imported key material, you start by creating a primary key with no key material. Then, you import your key material into the primary key.

The procedure for creating a multi-Region primary key with no key material is almost the same as the procedure for creating a single-Region key with no key material (p. 396). The only difference is that you specify both a multi-Region key and external key material.

The permissions for creating a multi-Region primary key with imported key material are the same as those required to create a multi-Region primary key (p. 248) with AWS KMS key material, including the kms:CreateKey and iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole permissions in an IAM policy. You can use the kms:MultiRegionKeyType (p. 176) and kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174) condition keys to allow or deny permission to create multi-Region primary keys with imported key material.

When creating a primary key in the AWS KMS console, use the settings in the Advanced options section. Set Key material origin to External. Set Multi-Region replication to Allow this key to be replicated into other Regions. You cannot change these properties after the CMK is created.
Creating a replica key with imported key material

You can create a multi-Region replica key in the AWS KMS console or by using the AWS KMS API operations. To replicate a multi-Region primary key with imported key material, you use the same procedure that you use to create a replica key with AWS KMS key material. However, the result is different. Instead of returning a replica key with the same key material as the primary key, the replicate process returns a replica key with no key material and a key state of `PendingImport`. To enable the replica key, you must import into it the same key material that you imported into its primary key.

Although it doesn't replicate the key material, AWS KMS creates the replica key with the same key ID (p. 14), key spec (p. 16), key usage (p. 16), and key material origin (p. 15) as the primary key. It also ensures that the key material that you import into the replica key is identical to the key material that you imported into the primary key.

To create a replica key with imported key material:

1. Create a multi-Region primary key (p. 262) with imported key material.
2. Do one of the following.

   In the AWS KMS console, choose a multi-Region primary key with imported key material. Then, on its Regionality tab, choose Create new replica keys. For instructions, see Creating replica keys (console) (p. 251).
Or use the `ReplicateKey` operation. For the `KeyId` parameter, enter the key ID or key ARN of a multi-Region primary key with imported key material. For instructions, see Creating a replica key (AWS KMS API) (p. 252).

3. For each new replica key, follow the steps to download a public key and import token (p. 399). Use the public key to encrypt the primary key's key material, and then import the primary key's key material in the replica key. You need a different public key and import token for each replica key.

If the key material that you try to import into the replica key isn’t the same the key material as its primary key, the operation fails. AWS KMS doesn’t require that the expiration model and expiration dates be coordinated, but you might establish business rules for your multi-Region keys. For instructions, see Importing key material in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 392).

Permissions to replicate keys with imported key materials

To create a replica key with imported key material, you must have the following permissions.

In the primary key Region:
- `kms:ReplicateKey` on the primary CMK (in the primary CMK’s Region). Include this permission in the primary CMK’s key policy or in an IAM policy.

In the replica key Region:
- `kms:CreateKey` in an IAM policy.
- `kms:GetParametersForImport`. You can include this permission in the key policy of the replica key or in an IAM policy.
- `kms:ImportKeyMaterial`. You can include this permission in the key policy of the replica key or in an IAM policy.
- `kms:TagResource` is required to assign tags when replicating. Include this permission in an IAM policy in the replica Region.
- `kms:CreateAlias` is required to replicate a key in the AWS KMS console. For details, see Controlling access to aliases (p. 72).

Deleting multi-Region keys

When you are no longer using a multi-Region primary key or replica key, you can schedule its deletion.

Although deleting CMKs should always be done with caution, deleting a replica of a multi-Region key is less risky, provided that the primary key still exists in AWS KMS. If you delete a replica key from its Region, but discover ciphertext that was encrypted under the deleted key, you can decrypt that ciphertext with any related multi-Region key. You can also recreate the replica key by replicating the primary key again into the replica key Region.

However, deleting a primary key and all of its replica key is a very dangerous operation — equivalent to deleting a single-Region CMK.

Warning
Deleting a customer master key (CMK) in AWS KMS is destructive and potentially dangerous. You should proceed only when you are sure that you don’t need to use the CMK anymore and won’t need to use it in the future. If you are not sure, you should disable the CMK (p. 58) instead of deleting it.
To delete a primary key, you must first delete all of its replica keys. If you must delete a primary key from a particular Region without deleting its replica CMKs, change the primary key to a replica key by updating the primary Region (p. 258).

Before you schedule the deletion of any CMK, review the cautions in the Deleting customer master keys (p. 380) topic, and the topics that explain how to determine past use of a CMK (p. 389) and how to set a CloudWatch alarm (p. 386) that alerts you to use of the CMK during the waiting period. Before deleting the primary key of an asymmetric multi-Region CMK, review the Deleting asymmetric CMKs (p. 381) topic.

Topics
- Permissions for deleting multi-Region keys (p. 265)
- How to delete a replica key (p. 265)
- How to delete a primary key (p. 268)

Permissions for deleting multi-Region keys

To schedule the deletion of a multi-Region key, you need only the following permission.
- kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion — to schedule the deletion of the multi-Region key and set its waiting period.

We also strongly recommend that you have the following related permissions.
- kms:CancelKeyDeletion — to cancel the scheduled deletion of the multi-Region key.
- kms:DescribeKey — to view the key state of the multi-Region key and the list of related multi-Region keys.
- kms:DisableKey — to give you the option to disable a multi-Region key instead of deleting it.
- kms:EnableKey — to restore the functionality of a multi-Region key after canceling its deletion.

You might also include permission to replicate the primary key and change the primary key.
- kms:ReplicateKey
- kms:UpdateReplicaRegion

You can include these permissions in an IAM policy, but it's a best practice to put them in a key policy where they apply only to the CMK that you need to manage.

How to delete a replica key

You can use the AWS KMS console or the AWS KMS API to delete a replica key. You can delete a replica key at any time. It doesn't depend on the key state of any other CMK.

The procedure for deleting a multi-Region replica key is the same as deleting a single-Region key.
How to delete a replica key

1. Schedule deletion of the replica key. Select a waiting period of 7-30 days. The default waiting period is 30 days.
2. During the waiting period, the key state (p. 279) of the replica key changes to Pending deletion (PendingDeletion) and you cannot use it in cryptographic operations.
3. You can cancel the scheduled deletion of the replica key at any point in the waiting period. The key state changes to Disabled, but you can re-enable (p. 58) the CMK.
4. When the waiting period expires, AWS KMS deletes the replica key.

You can view a record of your actions in your AWS CloudTrail log. AWS KMS records the operations that schedule deletion of the CMK (p. 312) and the action that deletes the CMK (p. 296).

Deleting a replica key (console)

To schedule the deletion of a multi-Region replica key, use the same procedure (p. 383) you use to schedule the deletion of a single-Region key.

Because related replica keys are in different AWS Regions, you cannot schedule the deletion of more than one replica key at a time. To delete all related replica keys, use a pattern like the following one.
To schedule deletion of all related replica keys

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
3. Use the Region selector in the upper-right corner to choose the Region of the multi-Region primary key.
4. Choose its alias or key ID of the primary key.
5. Choose the Regionality tab.
6. In the Related multi-Region keys section, choose the key ARN of a replica key.

This action opens the key details page of the replica key in a new browser tab. The console is set to the replica key Region.
7. From the Key actions menu, choose Schedule key deletion.

This action starts the process of scheduling deletion of the key. Complete the schedule key deletion process. For details, see Scheduling and canceling key deletion (console) (p. 383).
8. Return to the browser tab that displays the Regionality tab of the primary key. (You might need to refresh the page to see the updated status of the replica keys.) Choose the key ARN of another replica key and repeat the process of scheduling deletion of the replica key.

Deleting a replica key (AWS KMS API)

To schedule the deletion of a multi-Region replica key, use the ScheduleKeyDeletion operation. To specify the CMK, use its key ID (p. 14) or key ARN (p. 13). When working with multi-Region CMKs, you can reduce the incidence of errors by using the key ARN with its explicit Region value.

For example, this command deletes a replica key from the us-west-2 (US West (Oregon)) Region. Because the command doesn't specify a waiting period, the waiting period is set to the default of 30 days.

```bash
$ aws kms schedule-key-deletion --region us-west-2
```
How to delete a primary key

You can schedule the deletion of a multi-Region primary key at any time. However, AWS KMS will not delete a multi-Region primary key that has replica CMKs, even if they are scheduled for deletion.

To delete a primary key, you must schedule the deletion all of its replica CMKs, and then wait for the replica CMKs to be deleted. The required waiting period for deleting a primary key begins when the last of its replica CMKs is deleted. If you must delete a primary key from a particular Region without deleting its replica CMKs, change the primary key to a replica key by updating the primary Region (p. 258).

If a primary key has no replica CMKs, the process is identical to deleting a replica key (p. 266) or deleting any regional CMK (p. 380).

While a primary key is scheduled for deletion, you cannot use it in cryptographic operations and you cannot replicate it. However, unless they are also scheduled for deletion, its replica keys are unaffected.

You can use the AWS KMS console or the AWS KMS API to schedule the deletion of primary and replica CMKs. You can schedule deletion of the primary key before, after, or at the same time that you schedule deletion of the replica CMKs. The process might look something like the following one.

1. Schedule the deletion of the primary key. Select a waiting period of 7-30 days. The default waiting period is 30 days. However, the waiting period for the primary key does not begin until all replica CMKs are deleted.

   If any replica CMKs still exist, the key state (p. 279) of the primary key changes to Pending replica deletion (PendingReplicaDeletion). Otherwise, it changes to Pending deletion (PendingDeletion). In either case, you cannot use the primary key in cryptographic operations and you cannot replicate it.

Scheduling the deletion of a primary key doesn't affect the replica CMKs. Their key state remains enabled and you can use them in cryptographic operations. If the replica CMKs are not deleted, the Pending replica deletion state of the primary key can persist indefinitely.
## How to delete a primary key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMK</th>
<th>Key state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary (us-east-1)</td>
<td>Pending replica deletion (waiting period 30 days -- not started)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replica (us-west-2)</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replica (eu-west-1)</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replica (ap-southeast-2)</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Schedule deletion of each replica key

Select a waiting period of 7-30 days. The default waiting period is 30 days. You can delete multiple replica CMKs at the same time. Their waiting periods run concurrently. During the waiting period, the key state (p. 279) of the replica CMKs changes to **Pending deletion** (PendingDeletion) and you cannot use these CMKs in cryptographic operations.

For example, if you have a three replica CMKs you can schedule deletion of all three at the same time. They can have the same or different waiting periods. Notice that the waiting period on the primary key has not yet begun. Its key state is **PendingReplicaDeletion** because it has existing replica CMKs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMK:</th>
<th>Key state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary CMK (us-east-1)</td>
<td>Pending replica deletion (waiting period 30 days -- not started)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. You can cancel the scheduled deletion of the primary key or any replica key until it is deleted. The key state changes to Disabled, but you can re-enable (p. 58) the CMK.

4. When the waiting period of the last replica key expires, AWS KMS deletes the last replica key. The key state of the primary key changes from Pending replica deletion (PendingReplicaDeletion) to Pending deletion (PendingDeletion) and the 7-30 day waiting period for the primary key begins.

5. When its waiting period expires, AWS KMS deletes the primary key.

The minimum time to delete a primary CMK with replicas is 14 days.

If you schedule key deletion of the primary key and all replica CMKs with a waiting period of 7 days, the replica CMKs are deleted after 7 days. The primary key is deleted on the 14th day.
Day 1: Schedule the deletion of the primary and replica CMKs with the minimum waiting period of 7 days. The 7-day deletion waiting periods for the replica CMKs start. The deletion waiting period for the primary key does not yet start.

Day 7: The deletion waiting periods for the replica CMKs end. AWS KMS deletes all replica CMKs. When the last replica key is deleted, the 7-day deletion waiting period for the primary CMK starts.

Day 14: The deletion waiting period for the primary key ends. AWS KMS deletes the primary key.

You can view a record of your actions in your AWS CloudTrail log. AWS KMS records the operations that schedule deletion of each CMK (p. 312) and the action that deletes the CMKs (p. 296).

Deleting a primary key (console)

To delete a multi-Region primary key, use the following procedure.

To schedule key deletion

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
4. Select the check box next to the primary key that you want to delete. You can also select one or more CMKs, including the replicas of this primary key.
5. Choose Key actions, Schedule key deletion.
6. Read and consider the warning, and the information about canceling the deletion during the waiting period. If you decide to cancel the deletion, choose Cancel.
7. For Waiting period (in days), enter a number of days between 7 and 30. If you selected multiple CMKs, the waiting period that you choose applies to all CMKs. The waiting period for replica CMKs runs concurrently, but the waiting period for the primary key does not begin until AWS KMS deletes the last of the replica CMKs.
8. Select the check box next to Confirm that you want to delete this key in <number of days> days.

To check the deletion status of your CMK, on the detail page (p. 32) for the primary key, see the General configuration section. The key state appears in the Status field. When the key state of the primary key changes to Pending deletion the Scheduled deletion date is displayed.

You can also check the key state (Status) of all primary and replica CMKs on the Regionality tab of the detail page for any multi-Region CMK. For details, see Viewing multi-Region keys (p. 253).

Deleting a primary key (AWS KMS API)

To delete a multi-Region replica key, use the ScheduleKeyDeletion operation. To specify the CMK, use its key ID (p. 14) or key ARN (p. 13). When working with multi-Region CMKs, you can reduce the incidence of errors by using the key ARN with its explicit Region value.

For example, this command deletes a primary key from the us-east-1 (US East (N. Virginia)) Region. Because the command doesn’t specify a waiting period, the waiting period is set to the default of 30 days.

```
$ aws kms schedule-key-deletion
   --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab
```
When the command succeeds, it returns the key ARN, the resulting key state, and the waiting period (PendingWindowInDays).

If the primary key has no replicas, the key state of the primary key is PendingDeletion and the output includes the DeletionDate field. If any replica CMKs remain, the key state of the primary key is PendingReplicaDeletion and DeletionDate is omitted because it is uncertain. Even if the replica CMKs are also scheduled for deletion, you might cancel the scheduled deletion.

When deleting a multi-Region primary key, be sure to verify that the key ID and Region values in the key ARN are the ones that you expect.

```json
{
  "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
  "KeyState": "PendingReplicaDeletion",
  "PendingWindowInDays": 30
}
```

To check the deletion status of your CMKs, use the DescribeKey operation on the primary key or any remaining replica CMKs. The waiting period clock for the primary key does not start until the last replica is deleted and the key state changes to PendingDeletion.

To calculate the expected deletion date of the primary key, loop through the replica key ARNs in the response, run DescribeKey on each one, get the latest DeletionDate value, and then add the PendingDeletionWindowInDays value for the primary key. The waiting periods for the replica CMKs run concurrently.

In the following example, the CMK is a multi-Region primary key with existing replica CMKs. Because the key state is PendingReplicaDeletion, the response includes the waiting period (PendingWindowInDays), but not the DeletionDate. The actual deletion date of the primary key depends on when the replica CMKs are deleted.

```
$ aws kms describe-key \
  --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab
{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
    "KeyId": "mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
    "CreationDate": 1597902361.481,
    "Enabled": false,
    "Description": "",
    "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
    "KeyState": "PendingReplicaDeletion",
    "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
    "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
      "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
    ],
    "MultiRegion": true,
    "MultiRegionConfiguration": {
      "MultiRegionKeyType": "PRIMARY",
      "PrimaryKey": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
        "Region": "us-east-1"
      },
      "ReplicaKeys": [
      ]
  }
}
When all replicas are deleted, the DescribeKey output shows the remaining primary key with a key state of PendingDeletion. While the key state is PendingDeletion, the DeletionDate field appears instead of the PendingWindowInDays field.

```
$ aws kms describe-key
  --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab

{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
    "KeyId": "mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
    " Arn": "",
    "CreationDate": 1597902361.481,
    "Enabled": false,
    "Description": "",
    "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
    "KeyState": "PendingDeletion",
    "DeletionDate": 1597968000.0,
    "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
    "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
      "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
    ],
    "MultiRegion": true,
    "MultiRegionConfiguration": {
      "MultiRegionKeyType": "PRIMARY",
      "PrimaryKey": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
        "Region": "us-east-1"
      },
      "ReplicaKeys": []
    }
  }
}```
Rotating customer master keys

Cryptographic best practices discourage extensive reuse of encryption keys. To create new cryptographic key material for your AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master keys (CMKs), you can create new CMKs, and then change your applications or aliases to use the new CMKs. Or, you can enable automatic key rotation for an existing customer managed CMK (p. 4).

When you enable automatic key rotation for a customer managed CMK, AWS KMS generates new key material for the CMK every year. AWS KMS also saves the CMK's older key material in perpetuity so it can be used to decrypt data that it encrypted. AWS KMS does not delete any rotated key material until you delete the CMK (p. 380).

Key rotation changes only the CMK's key material, which is the cryptographic material that is used in encryption operations. The CMK is the same logical resource, regardless of whether or how many times its key material changes. The properties of the CMK do not change, as shown in the following image.

Automatic key rotation has the following benefits:

- The properties of the CMK, including its key ID (p. 14), key ARN (p. 13), region, policies, and permissions, do not change when the key is rotated.
- You do not need to change applications or aliases that refer to the key ID or key ARN of the CMK.
- After you enable key rotation, AWS KMS rotates the CMK automatically every year. You don't need to remember or schedule the update.

However, automatic key rotation has no effect on the data that the CMK protects. It does not rotate the data keys that the CMK generated or re-encrypt any data protected by the CMK, and it will not mitigate the effect of a compromised data key.

You might decide to create a new CMK and use it in place of the original CMK. This has the same effect as rotating the key material in an existing CMK, so it's often thought of as manually rotating the key (p. 277). Manual rotation is a good choice when you want to control the key rotation schedule. It also provides a way to rotate CMKs that are not eligible for automatic key rotation, including asymmetric CMKs (p. 223), CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407), and CMKs with imported key material (p. 274).

Key rotation and pricing

Rotating customer managed CMKs might result in extra monthly charges. For details, see AWS Key Management Service Pricing. For more detailed information about key material and rotation, see AWS Key Management Service Cryptographic Details.
How automatic key rotation works

Key rotation in AWS KMS is a cryptographic best practice that is designed to be transparent and easy to use. AWS KMS supports optional automatic key rotation only for customer managed CMKs (p. 4).

- **Managing key material.** AWS KMS retains all key material for a CMK, even if key rotation is disabled. Key material is deleted only when a CMK is deleted. When you use a CMK to encrypt, AWS KMS uses the current key material. When you use the CMK to decrypt, AWS KMS uses the key material that was used to encrypt.

- **Enable and disable key rotation.** Automatic key rotation is disabled by default on customer managed CMKs (p. 4). When you enable (or re-enable) key rotation, AWS KMS automatically rotates the CMK 365 days after the enable date and every 365 days thereafter.

- **Disabled CMKs.** While a CMK is disabled, AWS KMS does not rotate it. However, the key rotation status does not change, and you cannot change it while the CMK is disabled. When the CMK is re-enabled, if the key material is more than 365 days old, AWS KMS rotates it immediately and every 365 days thereafter. If the key material is less than 365 days old, AWS KMS resumes the original key rotation schedule.

- **CMKs pending deletion.** While a CMK is pending deletion, AWS KMS does not rotate it. The key rotation status is set to false and you cannot change it while deletion is pending. If deletion is canceled, the previous key rotation status is restored. If the key material is more than 365 days old, AWS KMS rotates it immediately and every 365 days thereafter. If the key material is less than 365 days old, AWS KMS resumes the original key rotation schedule.

- **AWS managed CMKs.** You cannot manage key rotation for AWS managed CMKs (p. 4). AWS KMS automatically rotates AWS managed CMKs every three years (1095 days).

- **AWS owned CMKs.** You cannot manage key rotation for AWS owned CMKs (p. 5). The key rotation (p. 274) strategy for an AWS owned CMK is determined by the AWS service that creates and manages the CMK. For details, see the Encryption at Rest topic in the user guide or developer guide for the service.

- **AWS services.** You can enable automatic key rotation on the customer managed CMKs (p. 4) that you use for server-side encryption in AWS services. The annual rotation is transparent and compatible with AWS services.

- **Multi-Region CMKs.** You can enable and disable automatic key rotation for multi-Region keys (p. 236). You set the property only on the primary key. When AWS KMS synchronizes the keys, it copies the property setting from the primary key to its replica keys. When the key material of the primary key is rotated, AWS KMS automatically copies that key material to all of its replica keys. For details, see Rotating multi-Region keys (p. 261).

- **Monitoring key rotation.** When AWS KMS automatically rotates the key material for an AWS managed CMK (p. 4) or customer managed CMK (p. 4), it writes a CMK Rotation event to Amazon CloudWatch Events and a RotateKey event (p. 312) to your AWS CloudTrail log. You can use these records to verify that the CMK was rotated.

- **Unsupported CMK types.** Automatic key rotation is not supported on the following types of CMKs, but you can rotate these CMKs manually (p. 277).
  - Asymmetric CMKs (p. 224)
  - CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407)
  - CMKs that have imported key material (p. 392)
How to enable and disable automatic key rotation

You can use the AWS KMS console or the AWS KMS API to enable and disable automatic key rotation, and view the rotation status of any customer managed CMK.

When you enable automatic key rotation, AWS KMS rotates the CMK 365 days after the enable date and every 365 days thereafter.

Topics
- Enabling and disabling key rotation (console) (p. 276)
- Enabling and disabling key rotation (AWS KMS API) (p. 276)

Enabling and disabling key rotation (console)

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys. (You cannot enable or disable rotation of AWS managed keys. They are automatically rotated every three years.)
4. Choose the alias or key ID of a CMK.
5. Choose the Key rotation tab.

The Key rotation tab only appears on the detail page of symmetric CMKs with key material that AWS KMS generated (the Origin is AWS_KMS). You cannot automatically rotate asymmetric CMKs, CMKs with imported key material (p. 392), or CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407). However, you can rotate them manually (p. 277).
6. Select or clear the Automatically rotate this CMK every year check box.

   Note
   If a CMK is disabled or pending deletion, the Automatically rotate this CMK every year check box is cleared, and you cannot change it. The key rotation status is restored when you enable the CMK or cancel deletion. For details, see How automatic key rotation works (p. 275) and Key state: Effect on your CMK (p. 279).
7. Choose Save.

Enabling and disabling key rotation (AWS KMS API)

You can use the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) API to enable and disable automatic key rotation, and view the current rotation status of any customer managed CMK. These examples use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

The EnableKeyRotation operation enables automatic key rotation for the specified CMK. The DisableKeyRotation operation disables it. To identify the CMK in these operations, use its key ID (p. 14) or key ARN (p. 13). By default, key rotation is disabled for customer managed CMKs.

The following example enables key rotation on the specified symmetric CMK and uses the GetKeyRotationStatus operation to see the result. Then, it disables key rotation and, again, uses GetKeyRotationStatus to see the change.

```
$ aws kms enable-key-rotation --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab

$ aws kms get-key-rotation-status --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```
Rotating keys manually

You might want to create a new CMK and use it in place of a current CMK instead of enabling automatic key rotation. When the new CMK has different key material than the current CMK, using the new CMK has the same effect as changing the key material in an existing CMK. The process of replacing one CMK with another is known as **manual key rotation**.

You might prefer to rotate keys manually so you can control the rotation frequency. It's also a good solution for CMKs that are not eligible for automatic key rotation, such as asymmetric CMKs, CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407) and CMKs with imported key material (p. 392).

**Note**

When you begin using the new CMK, be sure to keep the original CMK enabled so that AWS KMS can decrypt data that the original CMK encrypted.

Because the new CMK is a different resource from the current CMK, it has a different key ID and key ARN. When you change CMKs, you need to update references to the key ID or key ARN in your applications. **Aliases** (p. 61), which associate a friendly name with a CMK, make this process easier. Use an alias to refer to a CMK in your applications. Then, when you want to change the CMK that the application uses, change the target CMK of the alias. For details, see [Using aliases in your applications](p. 70).

To update the target CMK of an alias, use `UpdateAlias` operation in the AWS KMS API. For example, this command updates the `TestKey` alias to point to a new CMK. Because the operation does not return...
any output, the example uses the `ListAliases` operation to show that the alias is now associated with a different CMK and the `LastUpdatedDate` field is updated.

```bash
$ aws kms list-aliases
{
   "Aliases": [
   {
      "AliasName": "alias/TestKey",
      "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "CreationDate": 1521097200.123,
      "LastUpdatedDate": 1521097200.123
   },
   ],
}

$ aws kms update-alias --alias-name alias/TestKey --target-key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321

$ aws kms list-aliases
{
   "Aliases": [
   {
      "AliasName": "alias/TestKey",
      "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
      "CreationDate": 1521097200.123,
      "LastUpdatedDate": 1604958290.722
   },
   ],
}
```
Key state: Effect on your CMK

A customer master key (CMK) always has a key state. Operations on the CMK and its environment can change that key state, either transiently, or until another operation changes its key state.

The table in this section shows how key states affect calls to AWS KMS API operations. As a result of its key state, an operation on a CMK is expected to succeed (#), fail (x), or succeed only under certain conditions (?). The result often differs for CMKs with imported key material.

This table includes only the API operations that use an existing CMK. Other operations, such as CreateKey and ListKeys, are omitted.

Topics
- Key states and CMK types (p. 279)
- Key state table (p. 279)

Key states and CMK types

The type of the CMK determines the key states it can have.

- Most CMKs are created in the Enabled state. Keys with imported key material are created in the PendingImport state.
- Symmetric CMKs can be in the Enabled, Disabled, PendingImport, PendingDeletion, or Unavailable states.
- Asymmetric CMKs can be in the Enabled, Disabled, or PendingDeletion key state.
- The PendingImport state applies only to CMKs with imported key material (p. 392).
- The Unavailable state applies only to a CMK in a custom key store (p. 407). A CMK in a custom key store is Unavailable when the custom key store is intentionally disconnected from its AWS CloudHSM cluster. You can view and manage unavailable CMKs, but you cannot use them in cryptographic operations.
- The Creating, Updating, and PendingReplicaDeletion key states apply only to multi-Region keys (p. 236).
  - A multi-Region replica key is in the transient Creating key state while it is being created. This process might still be in progress when the ReplicateKey operation completes. When the replicate process completes, the replica key is in the Enabled or PendingImport state.
  - Multi-Region keys are in the transient Updating key state while the primary Region is being updated. This process might still be in progress when the UpdatePrimaryRegion operation completes. When the update process completes, the primary and replica keys resume the Enabled key state.
  - When you schedule deletion of a multi-Region primary key that has replica keys, the primary key is in the PendingReplicaDeletion state until all of its replica keys are deleted. Then its key state changes to PendingDeletion. For details, see Deleting multi-Region keys (p. 264).

Key state table

The following table shows how the key state of a customer master key (CMK) affects AWS KMS operations.

The descriptions of the numbered footnotes ([n]) are at the end of this topic.
### Key state table

**Note**
You might need to scroll horizontally or vertically to see all of the data in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Pending deletion</th>
<th>Pending import</th>
<th>Unavailable</th>
<th>Creating</th>
<th>Updating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CreateAlias</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>[3]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateGrant</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2] or [3]</td>
<td>[5]</td>
<td>[14]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteAlias</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>[9]</td>
<td>[9]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteImportedKeyMaterial</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>[9]</td>
<td>[9]</td>
<td>(No effect)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>[14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeKey</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>[3]</td>
<td>[12]</td>
<td>[14]</td>
<td>[15]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisableKey</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>[3]</td>
<td>[5]</td>
<td>[12]</td>
<td>[14]</td>
<td>[15]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnableKey</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>[3]</td>
<td>[5]</td>
<td>[12]</td>
<td>[14]</td>
<td>[15]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Key state table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Pending deletion</th>
<th>Pending replica deletion</th>
<th>Pending import</th>
<th>Unavailable</th>
<th>Creating</th>
<th>Updating</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EnableKeyRotation</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 7</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 1 or 7</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 3 or 7</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 6</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 7</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Encrypt</td>
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<td>![Question Mark] 2 or 3</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 5</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKey</td>
<td>![Check Mark] 1</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 2 or 3</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 5</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 11</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 14</td>
<td>![Check Mark] 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td>![Check Mark] 1</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 2 or 3</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 5</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 11</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 14</td>
<td>![Check Mark] 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td>![Check Mark] 1</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 2 or 3</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 5</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 11</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 14</td>
<td>![Check Mark] 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td>![Check Mark] 1</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 2 or 3</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>GetKeyPolicy</td>
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<td>![Check Mark] 1</td>
<td>![Check Mark] 1</td>
<td>![Check Mark] 1</td>
<td>![Check Mark] 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>GetKeyRotationStatus</td>
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<td>![Question Mark] 7</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 6</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>GetParameterForImport</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 9</td>
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<td>![Check Mark] 8 or 9</td>
<td>![Question Mark] 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>GetPublicKey</td>
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</table>
## Key state table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Pending deletion</th>
<th>Pending import</th>
<th>Unavailable</th>
<th>Creating</th>
<th>Updating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ImportKeyMaterial</td>
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<td><img src="9" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="9" alt="✗" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✗" /></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListAliases</td>
<td><img src="1" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="1" alt="✓" /></td>
<td>![✓](8 or 9)</td>
<td><img src="9" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListGrants</td>
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<td><img src="1" alt="✓" /></td>
<td>![✓](8 or 9)</td>
<td><img src="9" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>ListKeyPolicies</td>
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<td><img src="1" alt="✓" /></td>
<td>![✓](8 or 9)</td>
<td><img src="9" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListResourceTags</td>
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<td><img src="9" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PutKeyPolicy</td>
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<td><img src="1" alt="✓" /></td>
<td>![✓](8 or 9)</td>
<td><img src="9" alt="✓" /></td>
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<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReEncrypt</td>
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<td><img src="1" alt="✗" /></td>
<td>![✗](2 or 3)</td>
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<td><img src="11" alt="✗" /></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReplicateKey</td>
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<td><img src="1" alt="✗" /></td>
<td>![✗](2 or 3)</td>
<td><img src="5" alt="✗" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✗" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✗" /></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RetireGrant</td>
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<td><img src="1" alt="✓" /></td>
<td>![✓](8 or 9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RevokeGrant</td>
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<td>![✓](8 or 9)</td>
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<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScheduleKeyDeletion</td>
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<td><img src="1" alt="✓" /></td>
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<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign</td>
<td><img src="1" alt="✓" /></td>
<td><img src="1" alt="✗" /></td>
<td>![✗](2 or 3)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✗" /></td>
<td><img src="14" alt="✓" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The symbols `✓` and `✗` indicate whether an API is enabled or disabled, respectively. The numbers in brackets refer to specific states related to the key management process.
### Key state table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Pending deletion</th>
<th>Pending import</th>
<th>Unavailable</th>
<th>Creating</th>
<th>Updating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TagResource</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UntagResource</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateAlias</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![?]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
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<tr>
<td>UpdateKeyDescription</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
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<tr>
<td>UpdatePrimaryRegion</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Details**

- [1] `DisabledException`: `<CMK ARN>` is disabled.
- [2] `DisabledException`: `<CMK ARN>` is pending deletion (or pending replica deletion).
- [3] `KMSInvalidStateException`: `<CMK ARN>` is pending deletion (or pending replica deletion).
- [4] `KMSInvalidStateException`: `<CMK ARN>` is not pending deletion (or pending replica deletion).
- [5] `KMSInvalidStateException`: `<CMK ARN>` is pending import.
- [6] `UnsupportedOperationException`: `<CMK ARN>` origin is EXTERNAL which is not valid for this operation.
- [7] If the CMK has imported key material or is in a custom key store: `UnsupportedOperationException`.
- [8] If the CMK has imported key material: `KMSInvalidStateException`.
- [9] If the CMK cannot or does not have imported key material: `UnsupportedOperationException`. 
• [10] If the source CMK is pending deletion, the command succeeds. If the destination CMK is pending deletion, the command fails with error: KMSInvalidStateException: <CMK ARN> is pending deletion.

• [11] KMSInvalidStateException: <CMK ARN> is unavailable. You cannot perform this operation on an unavailable CMK.

• [12] The operation succeeds, but the key state of the CMK does not change until it becomes available.

• [13] While a CMK in a custom key store is pending deletion, its key state remains PendingDeletion even if the CMK becomes unavailable. This allows you to cancel deletion of the CMK at any time during the waiting period.

• [14] KMSInvalidStateException: <CMK ARN> is creating. AWS KMS throws this exception while it is replicating a multi-region CMK (ReplicateKey).

• [15] KMSInvalidStateException: <CMK ARN> is updating. AWS KMS throws this exception while it is updating the primary region of a multi-region CMK (UpdatePrimaryRegion).
Monitoring customer master keys

Monitoring is an important part of understanding the availability, state, and usage of your customer master keys (CMKs) in AWS KMS and maintaining the reliability, availability, and performance of your AWS solutions. Collecting monitoring data from all the parts of your AWS solution will help you debug a multipoint failure if one occurs. Before you start monitoring your CMKs, however, create a monitoring plan that includes answers to the following questions:

- What are your monitoring goals?
- What resources will you monitor?
- How often will you monitor these resources?
- What monitoring tools (p. 285) will you use?
- Who will perform the monitoring tasks?
- Who should be notified when something happens?

The next step is to monitor your CMKs over time to establish a baseline for normal AWS KMS usage and expectations in your environment. As you monitor your CMKs, store historical monitoring data so that you can compare it with current data, identify normal patterns and anomalies, and devise methods to address issues.

For example, you can monitor AWS KMS API activity and events that affect your CMKs. When data falls above or below your established norms, you might need to investigate or take corrective action.

To establish a baseline for normal patterns, monitor the following items:

- AWS KMS API activity for data plane operations. These are cryptographic operations (p. 12) that use a CMK, such as Decrypt, Encrypt, ReEncrypt, and GenerateDataKey.
- AWS KMS API activity for control plane operations that are important to you. These operations manage a CMK, and you might want to monitor those that change a CMK's availability (such as ScheduleKeyDeletion, CancelKeyDeletion, DisableKey, EnableKey, ImportKeyMaterial, and DeleteImportedKeyMaterial) or change a CMK's access control (such as PutKeyPolicy and RevokeGrant).
- Other AWS KMS metrics (such as the amount of time remaining until your imported key material (p. 392) expires) and events (such as the expiration of imported key material or the deletion or key rotation of a CMK).

Monitoring tools

AWS provides various tools that you can use to monitor your CMKs. You can configure some of these tools to do the monitoring for you, while some of the tools require manual intervention. We recommend that you automate monitoring tasks as much as possible.

Automated monitoring tools

You can use the following automated monitoring tools to watch your CMKs and report when something has changed.
Manual monitoring tools

Another important part of monitoring CMKs involves manually monitoring those items that the CloudWatch alarms and events don't cover. The AWS KMS, CloudWatch, AWS Trusted Advisor, and other AWS dashboards provide an at-a-glance view of the state of your AWS environment.

You can customize the AWS Managed Keys and Customer Managed Keys pages of the AWS KMS console to display the following information about each CMK:

- Key ID
- Status
- Creation date
- Expiration date (for CMKs with imported key material)
- Origin
- Custom key store ID (for CMKs in custom key stores)

The CloudWatch console dashboard shows the following:

- Current alarms and status
- Graphs of alarms and resources
- Service health status

In addition, you can use CloudWatch to do the following:

- Create customized dashboards to monitor the services you care about
- Graph metric data to troubleshoot issues and discover trends
- Search and browse all your AWS resource metrics
- Create and edit alarms to be notified of problems

AWS Trusted Advisor can help you monitor your AWS resources to improve performance, reliability, security, and cost effectiveness. Four Trusted Advisor checks are available to all users; more than 50 checks are available to users with a Business or Enterprise support plan. For more information, see AWS Trusted Advisor.
AWS KMS is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that records all calls to AWS KMS by users, roles, and other AWS services. CloudTrail captures all API calls to AWS KMS as events, including calls from the AWS KMS console, AWS KMS APIs, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), and AWS Tools for PowerShell.

CloudTrail logs all AWS KMS operations, including read-only operations, such as ListAliases and GetKeyRotationStatus, operations that manage CMKs, such as CreateKey and PutKeyPolicy, and cryptographic operations (p. 12), such as GenerateDataKey and Decrypt.

CloudTrail logs successful operations and attempted calls that failed, such as when the caller is denied access to a resource. Operations on CMKs in other accounts (p. 118) are logged in both the caller's account and the CMK owner's account.

For security reasons, some fields are omitted from AWS KMS log entries, such as the Plaintext parameter of an Encrypt request, and the response to GetKeyPolicy or any cryptographic operation.

Although, by default, all AWS KMS actions are logged as CloudTrail events, you can exclude AWS KMS actions from a CloudTrail trail. For details, see Excluding AWS KMS events from a trail (p. 288).

### Topics
- Logging events in CloudTrail (p. 287)
- Excluding AWS KMS events from a trail (p. 288)
- Examples of AWS KMS log entries (p. 288)

### Logging events in CloudTrail

CloudTrail is enabled on your AWS account when you create the account. When activity occurs in AWS KMS, that activity is recorded in a CloudTrail event along with other AWS service events in Event history. You can view, search, and download recent events in your AWS account. For more information, see Viewing Events with CloudTrail Event History.

For an ongoing record of events in your AWS account, including events for AWS KMS, create a trail. A trail enables CloudTrail to deliver log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By default, when you create a trail in the console, the trail applies to all regions. The trail logs events from all regions in the AWS partition and delivers the log files to the Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. Additionally, you can configure other AWS services to further analyze and act upon the event data collected in CloudTrail logs. For more information, see:

- Overview for Creating a Trail
- CloudTrail Supported Services and Integrations
- Configuring Amazon SNS Notifications for CloudTrail
- Receiving CloudTrail Log Files from Multiple Regions and Receiving CloudTrail Log Files from Multiple Accounts

To learn more about CloudTrail, see the AWS CloudTrail User Guide. To learn about other ways to monitor the use of your CMKs, see Monitoring customer master keys (p. 285).

Every event or log entry contains information about who generated the request. The identity information helps you determine the following:

- Whether the request was made with root or IAM user credentials.
- Whether the request was made with temporary security credentials for a role or federated user.
• Whether the request was made by another AWS service.

For more information, see the CloudTrail userIdentity Element.

Excluding AWS KMS events from a trail

Most AWS KMS users rely on the events in a CloudTrail trail to provide a record of the use and management of their AWS KMS resources. The trail can be an valuable source of data for auditing critical events, such as creating, disabling, and deleting customer master keys (CMKs), changing key policy, and the use of your CMKs by AWS services on your behalf. In some cases, the metadata in a CloudTrail log entry, such as the encryption context (p. 17) in an encryption operation, can help you to avoid or resolve errors.

However, because AWS KMS can generate a large number of events, AWS CloudTrail lets you exclude AWS KMS events from a trail. This per-trail setting excludes all AWS KMS events; you cannot exclude particular AWS KMS events.

Warning
Excluding AWS KMS events from a CloudTrail Log can obscure actions that use your CMKs. Be cautious when giving principals the cloudtrail:PutEventSelectors permission that is required to perform this operation.

To exclude AWS KMS events from a trail:

• In the CloudTrail console, use the Log Key Management Service events setting when you create a trail or update a trail. For instructions, see Logging Management Events with the AWS Management Console in the AWS CloudTrail User Guide.

• In the CloudTrail API, use the PutEventSelectors operation. Add the ExcludeManagementEventSources attribute to your event selectors with a value of kms.amazonaws.com. For an example, see Example: A trail that does not log AWS Key Management Service events in the AWS CloudTrail User Guide.

You can disable this exclusion at any time by changing the console setting or the event selectors for a trail. The trail will then start recording AWS KMS events. However, it cannot recover AWS KMS events that occurred while the exclusion was effective.

When you exclude AWS KMS events by using the console or API, the resulting CloudTrail PutEventSelectors API operation is also logged in your CloudTrail Logs. If AWS KMS events don't appear in your CloudTrail Logs, look for a PutEventSelectors event with the ExcludeManagementEventSources attribute set to kms.amazonaws.com.

Examples of AWS KMS log entries

AWS KMS writes entries to your CloudTrail log when you call an AWS KMS operation and when an AWS service calls an operation on your behalf. AWS KMS also writes an entry when it calls an operation for you. For example, it writes an entry when it deletes a CMK (p. 296) that you scheduled for deletion.

The following topics display examples of CloudTrail log entries for AWS KMS operations.

Topics
• CancelKeyDeletion (p. 289)
• CreateAlias (p. 290)
• CreateGrant (p. 291)
• CreateKey (p. 292)
CancelKeyDeletion

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry generated by calling the CancelKeyDeletion operation. For information about deleting customer master keys, see Deleting customer master keys (p. 380).

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.05",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
    ...
```
Examples of AWS KMS log entries

```
"accountId": "111122223333",
"accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
"userName": "Alice"
},
"eventTime": "2020-07-27T21:53:17Z",
"eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
"eventName": "CancelKeyDeletion",
"awsRegion": "us-west-2",
"sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
"userAgent": "AWS Internal",
"requestParameters": {
  "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
},
"responseElements": {
  "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
},
"requestID": "e3452e68-d4b0-4ec7-a768-7ae96c23764f",
"eventID": "d818bf03-6655-48e9-8b26-f279a07059fd",
"readOnly": false,
"resources": [
  {
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
    "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
  }
],
"eventType": "AwsApiCall",
"recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}

CreateAlias

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the CreateAlias operation. The resources element includes fields for the alias and CMK resources. For information about creating aliases in AWS KMS, see Creating an alias (p. 64).

```
CreateGrant

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the CreateGrant operation. For information about creating grants in AWS KMS, see Using grants (p. 191).

```json
{
    "Records": [
        {
            "eventVersion": "1.02",
            "userIdentity": {
                "type": "IAMUser",
                "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
                "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
                "accountId": "111122223333",
                "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
                "userName": "Alice"
            },
            "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:53:12Z",
            "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
            "eventName": "CreateGrant",
            "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
            "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
            "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
            "requestParameters": {
                "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
                "constraints": {
                    "encryptionContextSubset": {
                        "ContextKey1": "Value1"
                    }
                },
                "operations": ["Encrypt", "RetireGrant"]
            },
            "granteePrincipal": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:alias/my_alias",
            "accountId": "111122223333"
        }
    ],
    "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```
CreateKey

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for a CreateKey operation that creates a symmetric customer master key (p. 224). For information about creating customer master keys in AWS KMS, see Creating keys (p. 21).

A CreateKey log entry can result from a CreateKey request or the CreateKey operation for a ReplicateKey request.

```
{
  "Records": [
    {
      "eventVersion": "1.02",
      "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice"
      },
      "eventTime": "2020-06-30T02:34:07Z",
      "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
      "eventName": "CreateKey",
      "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
      "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
      "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
      "requestParameters": {
      }
    },
    "responseElements": {
      "keyMetadata": {
        "awsAccountId": "111122223333",
        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "creationDate": "Jun 30, 2020 2:34:07 AM",
        "enabled": true,
        "description": "",
        "keyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "keyState": "Enabled",
        "origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "keyManager": "CUSTOMER"}
    }
  ]
}
```
Decrypt

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for a Decrypt operation.

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice"
    },
    "eventTime": "2020-07-27T22:58:24Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "Decrypt",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
    "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
    "requestParameters": {
        "encryptionAlgorithm": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "encryptionContext": {
            "Department": "Engineering",
            "Project": "Alpha"
        }
    },
    "responseElements": null,
    "requestID": "b4a65126-30d5-4b28-98b9-9153da559963",
    "eventID": "e5a2f202-ba1a-467c-b4ba-f729d45ae521",
    "readOnly": true,
    "resources": [
        {
            "accountId": "111122223333",
            "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        }
    ],
    "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```
Decrypt (from an enclave)

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for a `kms-decrypt` operation in the Nitro Enclaves SDK. The `kms-decrypt` API calls the AWS KMS Decrypt operation with a parameter that includes a signed attestation document from the enclave.

AWS Nitro Enclaves is an Amazon EC2 capability that lets you create isolated compute environments called enclaves to protect and process highly sensitive data. For more information about AWS Nitro Enclaves and its integration with AWS KMS, see Nitro Enclaves in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

When the call originates in an enclave, the CloudTrail log includes recipient data that represents the measurements of the enclave.

```
{
  "eventVersion": "1.05",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
    "userName": "Alice"
  },
  "eventTime": "2020-07-27T22:58:24Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "Decrypt",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
  "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
  "requestParameters": {
    "encryptionAlgorithm": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
    "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "additionalEventData": {
    "recipient": {
      "attestationDocumentModuleId": "i-123456789abcde123-enc123456789abcde12",
      "attestationDocumentEnclaveImageDigest": "ee0d451a2ff9aaa9bccd07700b9cab123a0ac238ef7e88ad5ea6c72ebabda840957328e2ec890b408cb9b6c88be6a"
    }
  },
  "requestID": "b4a65126-30d5-4b28-98b9-9153da559963",
  "eventID": "e5a2f202-bala-467c-b4ba-f729d45ae521",
  "readOnly": true,
  "resources": [
    {
      "accountId": "111122223333",
      "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    }
  ],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```

DeleteAlias

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the DeleteAlias operation. For information about deleting aliases, see Deleting an alias (p. 70).
DeleteExpiredKeyMaterial

When you import key material into a customer master key (CMK), you can set an expiration date and time for that key material. AWS KMS records an entry in your CloudTrail log when you import the key material (p. 307) (with the expiration settings) and when AWS KMS deletes the expired key material. For information about creating CMKs with imported key material, see Importing key material in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 392).

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry generated when AWS KMS deletes the expired key material.
DeleteKey

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry generated when a customer master key (CMK) is deleted. To delete a CMK, you use the ScheduleKeyDeletion operation. After the specified waiting period expires, AWS KMS deletes the key. AWS KMS records an entry like the following one in your CloudTrail log to record that event.

For an example of the CloudTrail log entry for the ScheduleKeyDeletion operation, see ScheduleKeyDeletion (p. 312). For information about deleting CMKs, see Deleting customer master keys (p. 380).

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "invokedBy": "AWS Internal"
    },
    "eventTime": "2020-07-31T00:07:00Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "DeleteKey",
    "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
    "sourceIPAddress": "AWS Internal",
    "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
    "requestParameters": null,
    "responseElements": null,
    "eventID": "b25f9cda-74e1-4458-847b-4972a0bf9668",
    "readOnly": false,
    "resources": [
        {
            "accountId": "111122223333",
            "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        }
    ],
    "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
    "serviceEventDetails": {
        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    }
}
```
DescribeKey

The following example shows a log file that records multiple calls to the DescribeKey operation. AWS KMS records an entry like the following one when you call the DescribeKey operation or view CMKs (p. 27) in the AWS KMS console. These calls were the result of viewing keys (p. 27) in the AWS KMS management console.

```
{
  "Records": [
    {
      "eventVersion": "1.02",
      "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice",
        "sessionContext": {
          "attributes": {
            "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
            "creationDate": "2014-11-05T20:51:21Z"
          }
        },
        "invokedBy": "signin.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "eventTime": "2014-11-05T20:51:34Z",
      "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
      "eventName": "DescribeKey",
      "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
      "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
      "userId": "signin.amazonaws.com",
      "requestParameters": {
        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
      },
      "responseElements": null,
      "requestID": "874d4823-652d-11e4-9a87-01af2a1ddec8",
      "eventID": "f715da9b-c52c-4824-99ae-88a1bb58ae4",
      "readOnly": true,
      "resources": [
        {"ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
         "accountId": "111122223333"
        }
      ],
      "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
      "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
    },
    {
      "eventVersion": "1.02",
      "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice",
        "sessionContext": {
          "attributes": {
            "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
            "creationDate": "2014-11-05T20:51:21Z"
          }
        },
        "invokedBy": "signin.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "eventTime": "2014-11-05T20:51:34Z",
      "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
      "eventName": "DescribeKey",
      "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
      "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
      "userId": "signin.amazonaws.com",
      "requestParameters": {
        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
      },
      "responseElements": null,
      "requestID": "874d4823-652d-11e4-9a87-01af2a1ddec8",
      "eventID": "f715da9b-c52c-4824-99ae-88a1bb58ae4",
      "readOnly": true,
      "resources": [
        {"ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
         "accountId": "111122223333"
        }
      ],
      "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
      "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
    }
  ]
}
```
Examples of AWS KMS log entries

"attributes": {
    "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
    "creationDate": "2014-11-05T20:51:21Z"
  },
  "invokedBy": "signin.amazonaws.com",
  "eventTime": "2014-11-05T20:51:55Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "DescribeKey",
  "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
  "userAgent": "signin.amazonaws.com",
  "requestParameters": {
    "keyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321"
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "9400c720-652d-11e4-9a87-01af2alddecb",
  "eventID": "939fceb-dc14-4a52-b918-73045fe97af3",
  "readOnly": true,
  "resources": [
    {
      "accountId": "111122223333"
    }
  ],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}

DisableKey

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the DisableKey operation. For information about enabling and disabling customer master keys in AWS KMS, see Enabling and disabling keys (p. 58).

{"Records": [
  {
    "eventVersion": "1.02",
    "userIdentity": {
      "type": "IAMUser",
      "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
      "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
      "accountId": "111122223333",
      "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
      "userName": "Alice"
    },
    "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:52:43Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "DisableKey",
    "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
    "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
    "requestParameters": {
      "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    },
    "responseElements": null,
    "requestID": "e26552bc-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
    "eventID": "995c4653-3c53-4a06-a0f0-f5531997b741",
    "readOnly": false,
    "resources": []
}
EnableKey

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the EnableKey operation. For information about enabling and disabling customer master keys in AWS KMS, see Enabling and disabling keys (p. 58).

```
{
    "Records": [
    {
        "eventVersion": "1.02",
        "userIdentity": {
            "type": "IAMUser",
            "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
            "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
            "accountId": "111122223333",
            "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
            "userName": "Alice"
        },
        "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:52:20Z",
        "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
        "eventName": "EnableKey",
        "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
        "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
        "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
        "requestParameters": {
            "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        },
        "responseElements": null,
        "requestID": "a528a6fb-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
        "eventID": "b393928-3629-4370-9634-567f9274d52e",
        "readOnly": false,
        "resources": [
            {
                "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
                "accountId": "111122223333"
            }
        ],
        "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
        "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
    }
    ]
}
```

EnableKeyRotation

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry of a call to the EnableKeyRotation operation. For an example of the CloudTrail log entry that is written when the key is rotated, see RotateKey (p. 312). For information about rotating AWS KMS customer master keys, see Rotating customer master keys (p. 274).

```
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
```
Encrypt

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the Encrypt operation.

```json
{
  "Records": [
    {
      "eventVersion": "1.02",
      "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice"
      },
      "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:53:11Z",
      "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
      "eventName": "Encrypt",
      "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
      "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
      "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
      "requestParameters": {
        "encryptionContext": {
          "Department": "Engineering"
        },
        "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "encryptionAlgorithm": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
      },
      "responseElements": null,
      "requestID": "f3423043-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
      "eventID": "91235988-eb87-476a-ac2c-00dc244e6dca"
    }
  ]
}
```
GenerateDataKey

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the GenerateDataKey operation.

```json
{
  "Records": [{
    "eventVersion": "1.02",
    "userIdentity": {
      "type": "IAMUser",
      "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
      "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
      "accountId": "111122223333",
      "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
      "userName": "Alice"
    },
    "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:52:40Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "GenerateDataKey",
    "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
    "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
    "requestParameters": {
      "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "keySpec": "AES_256",
      "encryptionContext": {
        "Department": "Engineering",
        "Project": "Alpha"
      }
    },
    "responseElements": null,
    "requestID": "e0eb83e3-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
    "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
  }
}
```

GenerateDataKey (from an enclave)

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for a kms-generate-data-key operation in the Nitro Enclaves SDK. The kms-generate-data-key API calls the AWS KMS GenerateDataKey operation with a parameter that includes a signed attestation document from the enclave.
AWS Nitro Enclaves is an Amazon EC2 capability that lets you create isolated compute environments called enclaves to protect and process highly sensitive data. For more information about AWS Nitro Enclaves and its integration with AWS KMS, see Nitro Enclaves in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

When the call originates in an enclave, the CloudTrail log includes recipient data that represents the measurements of the enclave.

```
{
    "eventVersion": "1.02",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice"
    },
    "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:52:40Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "GenerateDataKey",
    "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
    "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
    "requestParameters": {
        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "numberOfBytes": 32
    },
    "responseElements": null,
    "additionalEventData": {
        "recipient": {
            "attestationDocumentModuleId": "i-123456789abcde123-enc123456789abcde12",
            "attestationDocumentEnclaveImageDigest": "ee0d451a2ff9aaa9bccc0770b9cab123a0ac2386ef7e88ad5ea6c72ebabea840957328e2ec890b408c9b06cb8e6a"
        }
    },
    "requestID": "e0eb83e3-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
    "readOnly": true,
    "resources": [{
        "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "accountId": "111122223333"
    }],
    "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```

**GenerateDataKeyPair**

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the GenerateDataKeyPair operation. This example records an operation that generates an RSA key pair that is encrypted under a symmetric customer master key (CMK).

```
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice"
    },
    "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:52:40Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "GenerateDataKey",
    "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
    "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
    "requestParameters": {
        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "numberOfBytes": 32
    },
    "responseElements": null,
    "additionalEventData": {
        "recipient": {
            "attestationDocumentModuleId": "i-123456789abcde123-enc123456789abcde12",
            "attestationDocumentEnclaveImageDigest": "ee0d451a2ff9aaa9bccc0770b9cab123a0ac2386ef7e88ad5ea6c72ebabea840957328e2ec890b408c9b06cb8e6a"
        }
    },
    "requestID": "e0eb83e3-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
    "readOnly": true,
    "resources": [{
        "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "accountId": "111122223333"
    }],
    "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```
Examples of AWS KMS log entries

```json
"userName": "Alice",
"eventTime": "2020-07-27T18:57:57Z",
"eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
"eventName": "GenerateDataKeyPair",
"awsRegion": "us-west-2",
"sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
"userAgent": "AWS Internal",
"requestParameters": {
  "keyPairSpec": "RSA_3072",
  "encryptionContext": {
    "Project": "Alpha"
  },
  "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
},
"responseElements": null,
"requestID": "52fb127b-0fe5-42bb-8e5e-f560febde6b0",
"eventID": "9b6bd6d2-529d-4980-a949-593b13800ad7",
"readOnly": true,
"resources": [
  {
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
    "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
  }
],
"eventType": "AwsApiCall",
"recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```

**GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext**

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the `GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext` operation. This example records an operation that generates an RSA key pair that is encrypted under a symmetric customer master key (CMK).

```json
{ "eventVersion": "1.05",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
    "userName": "Alice"
  },
  "eventTime": "2020-07-27T18:57:57Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
  "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
  "requestParameters": {
    "keyPairSpec": "RSA_4096",
    "encryptionContext": {
      "Index": "5"
    },
    "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "52fb127b-0fe5-42bb-8e5e-f560febde6b0",
  "eventID": "9b6bd6d2-529d-4980-a949-593b13800ad7",
  "readOnly": true,
}
```
"resources": [
  {
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
    "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
  }
],
"eventType": "AwsApiCall",
"recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}

GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext operation.

{  
  "Records": [
    {
      "eventVersion": "1.02",
      "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice"
      },
      "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:52:23Z",
      "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
      "eventName": "GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext",
      "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
      "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
      "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
      "errorCode": "InvalidKeyUsageException",
      "requestParameters": {
        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "keySpec": "AES_256",
        "encryptionContext": {
          "Project": "Alpha"
        }
      },
      "responseElements": null,
      "requestID": "d6b8e411-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
      "eventId": "f7734272-9ec5-4c80-9f36-528ebbe35e4a",
      "readOnly": true,
      "resources": [{
        "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "accountId": "111122223333"
      }],
      "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
      "recipientApiCall": "111122223333"
    }
  ]
}

GenerateRandom

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the GenerateRandom operation. Because this operation doesn’t use a customer master key, the resources field is empty.
GenerateRandom (from an enclave)

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for a `kms-generate-random` operation in the Nitro Enclaves SDK. The `kms-generate-random` API calls the AWS KMS `GenerateRandom` operation with a parameter that includes a signed attestation document from the enclave.

AWS Nitro Enclaves is an Amazon EC2 capability that lets you create isolated compute environments called enclaves to protect and process highly sensitive data. For more information about AWS Nitro Enclaves and its integration with AWS KMS, see Nitro Enclaves in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

When the call originates in an enclave, the CloudTrail log includes recipient data that represents the measurements of the enclave.
"additionalEventData": {  "recipient": {    "attestationDocumentModuleId": "i-123456789abde123-enc123456789abde12",    "attestationDocumentEnclaveImageDigest": "ee0d451a2ffaaaaa9bccc07700b9cab123a0ac2386ef7e88ad5ea6c72ebeabea840957328e2ec890b408c9b06cb8ebe6a"  },  "requestID": "df1e3de6-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",  "eventID": "239cb9f7-ae05-4c94-9221-6ea30eef0442",  "readOnly": true,  "resources": [],  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"}

GetKeyPolicy

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the GetKeyPolicy operation. For information about viewing the key policy for an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK), see Viewing a key policy (p. 96).

```
{  "Records": [    {      "eventVersion": "1.02",      "userIdentity": {        "type": "IAMUser",        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",        "accountId": "111122223333",        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",        "userName": "Alice"      },      "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:50:30Z",      "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",      "eventName": "GetKeyPolicy",      "awsRegion": "us-east-1",      "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",      "userAgent": "AWS Internal",      "requestParameters": {        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",        "policyName": "default"      },      "responseElements": null,      "requestID": "93746dd6-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",      "eventID": "4aa7e4d5-d047-452a-a5a6-2ccee282a7e82",      "readOnly": true,      "resources": [{        "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",        "accountId": "111122223333"      }],      "eventType": "AwsApiCall",      "recipientAccountID": "111122223333"    }  ]}
```

GetParametersForImport

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry generated when you use the GetParametersForImport operation. This operation returns the public key and import token that you
Examples of AWS KMS log entries

use when importing key material into a CMK. The same CloudTrail entry is recorded when you use the GetParametersForImport operation or use the AWS KMS console to download the public key and import token (p. 399).

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice"
    },
    "eventTime": "2020-07-25T23:58:23Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "GetParametersForImport",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
    "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
    "requestParameters": {
        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "wrappingAlgorithm": "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256",
        "wrappingKeySpec": "RSA_2048"
    },
    "responseElements": null,
    "requestID": "b5786406-e3c7-43d6-8d3c-6d5ef96e2278",
    "readOnly": true,
    "resources": [
        {
            "accountId": "111122223333",
            "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        }
    ],
    "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```

**ImportKeyMaterial**

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry generated when you use the ImportKeyMaterial operation. The same CloudTrail entry is recorded when you use the ImportKeyMaterial operation or use the AWS KMS console to import key material (p. 403) into a customer master key (CMK).

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice"
    },
    "eventTime": "2020-07-26T00:08:00Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "ImportKeyMaterial",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "requestParameters": {
        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "wrappingAlgorithm": "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256",
        "wrappingKeySpec": "RSA_2048"
    },
    "responseElements": null,
    "requestID": "b5786406-e3c7-43d6-8d3c-6d5ef96e2278",
    "readOnly": true,
    "resources": [
        {
            "accountId": "111122223333",
            "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        }
    ],
    "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```
Examples of AWS KMS log entries

```
"sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
"userAgent": "AWS Internal",
"requestParameters": {
    "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "validTo": "Jan 1, 2021 8:00:00 PM",
    "expirationModel": "KEY_MATERIAL_EXPIRES"
},
"responseElements": null,
"requestID": "c7abd205-a5a2-4430-fffa-fc10f3e2d79f",
"readOnly": false,
"resources": [
    {
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    }
],
"eventType": "AwsApiCall",
"recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
```

**ListAliases**

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the `ListAliases` operation. Because this operation doesn't use any particular alias or customer master key, the `resources` field is empty. For information about viewing aliases in AWS KMS, see Viewing aliases (p. 65).

```
{
    "Records": [
    {
        "eventVersion": "1.02",
        "userIdentity": {
            "type": "IAMUser",
            "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
            "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
            "accountId": "111122223333",
            "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
            "userName": "Alice"
        },
        "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:51:45Z",
        "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
        "eventName": "ListAliases",
        "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
        "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
        "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
        "requestParameters": {
            "limit": 5,
            "marker": "eyJiIjoiYWxpYXMvZTU0Y2MxOTIyMDMwNzN0YzBwLTLiZWItYTJ2ja3NjA2OTJhIiwLISI6ImFsaWFzL2U1NGNjMTEzLWxkLWEzMjBtNzBmMDYiLCJidCI6InFsaWFzL2U1NGNjMTEzLWxkLWEzMjBtNzBmMDYiLCJidCI6InFsaWFzL2U1NGNjMTEzLWxkLWEzMjBtNzBmMDYi
        },
        "responseElements": null,
        "requestID": "bf76c90-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
        "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
        "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
    }
    ]
}
```
**ListGrants**

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the **ListGrants** operation. For information about grants in AWS KMS, see *Using grants (p. 191)*.

```
{
"Records": [
{
  "eventVersion": "1.02",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
    "userName": "Alice"
  },
  "eventTime": "2014-11-04T00:52:49Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "ListGrants",
  "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
  "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
  "requestParameters": {
    "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "marker": "eyJncmFudElkIjoiMWY4M2U2ZmM0YTY2NzdiYjI1YjI5ZDMyMDg5ZDk2ZTQ1YmY2NzczMDMyY2YyZWM1MDU0MjI2ZDFhYTBmZjI2ZjYwMjNmMjBjYTQ2YyIsIntleUFybiI6ImFybjphd3M6dHJlbnQtc2FuZGJveDp1cy1lYXN0LTE6NTc4Nzg3Njk2NTMwOmtleS9lYTIyYTc1MS1lNzA3LTQwZDAtOTJhYy0xM2EyOGZhOWViMTEifQ==",
    "limit": 10
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "e5c23960-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
  "eventID": "d24380f5-1b20-4253-8e92-dd0492b3bd3d",
  "readOnly": true,
  "resources": [
    {
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "accountId": "111122223333"
    }
  ],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
]
```

**ReEncrypt**

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the **ReEncrypt** operation. The **resources** field in this log entry specifies two customer master keys (CMKs), the source CMK and the destination CMK, in that order.

```
{
  "eventVersion": "1.05",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
    "userName": "Alice"
  },
  "eventTime": "2020-07-27T23:09:13Z",
```
Examples of AWS KMS log entries

```
"eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
"eventName": "ReEncrypt",
"awsRegion": "us-west-2",
"sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
"userAgent": "AWS Internal",
"requestParameters": {
  "sourceEncryptionAlgorithm": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
  "sourceEncryptionContext": {
    "Project": "Alpha",
    "Department": "Engineering"
  },
  "destinationKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
  "destinationEncryptionAlgorithm": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
  "destinationEncryptionContext": {
    "Level": "3A"
  }
},
"responseElements": null,
"requestID": "03769fd4-acf9-4b33-adf3-2ab8ca73aadf",
"eventID": "542d9e04-0e8d-4e05-bf4b-4bdeb032e6ec",
"readOnly": true,
"resources": [
  {
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
    "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
  },
  {
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
  }
],
"eventType": "AwsApiCall",
"recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```

ReplicateKey

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry generated by calling the ReplicateKey operation. A ReplicateKey request results in a ReplicateKey operation and a CreateKey operation.

For information about replicating multi-Region keys, see Creating multi-Region replica keys (p. 250).

```
{ "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": { 
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
    "userName": "Alice"
  },
  "eventTime": "2020-11-18T01:29:18Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "ReplicateKey",
  "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
  "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
  "requestParameters": {
    "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
  }
}
```
"replicaRegion": "us-west-2",
"bypassPolicyLockoutSafetyCheck": false,
"description": ""
},
"responseElements": {
  "replicaKeyMetadata": {
    "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
    "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "creationDate": "Nov 18, 2020, 1:29:18 AM",
    "enabled": false,
    "description": "",
    "keyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
    "keyState": "Creating",
    "origin": "AWS_KMS",
    "keyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "customerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
    "encryptionAlgorithms": [
      "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
    ],
    "multiRegion": true,
    "multiRegionConfiguration": {
      "multiRegionKeyType": "REPLICA",
      "primaryKey": {
        "arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "region": "us-east-1"
      },
      "replicaKeys": [
        {
          "arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
          "region": "us-west-2"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
},
"replicaPolicy": "{\n  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{\n    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice"},
    "Action": ["kms:*"],
    "Resource": "*" }, {\n    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::012345678901:user/Bob"},
    "Action": ["kms:CreateGrant"],
    "Resource": "*" }, {\n    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::012345678901:user/Charlie"},
    "Action": ["kms:Encrypt"],
    "Resource": "*" }, {\n    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::012345678901:user/Dave"},
    "Action": ["kms:Encrypt"],
    "Resource": "*" }
},
"requestId": "abcdef68-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
"eventID": "fedcba44-6773-4f96-8763-1993a9ec9ae6a",
"readOnly": false,
"resources": [
  {"accountId": "111122223333",
   "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
   "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
}]
},
"eventType": "AwsApiCall",
"managementEvent": true,
"recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
"eventCategory": "Management"}
Examples of AWS KMS log entries

**RotateKey**

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry of the operation that rotates a customer master key (CMK). AWS KMS calls this operation when it is time to rotate a CMK on which automatic key rotation is enabled. When you enable automatic key rotation (EnableKeyRotation), AWS KMS rotates the CMK 365 days later and every 365 days thereafter.

For an example of the CloudTrail log entry that records the EnableKeyRotation operation, see EnableKeyRotation (p. 299). For information about rotating AWS KMS customer master keys, see Rotating customer master keys (p. 274).

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "invokedBy": "AWS Internal"
    },
    "eventTime": "2021-01-14T01:41:59Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "RotateKey",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "sourceIPAddress": "AWS Internal",
    "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
    "requestParameters": null,
    "responseElements": null,
    "eventID": "a24b3967-ddad-417f-9b22-2332b918db06",
    "readOnly": false,
    "resources": [
        {
            "accountId": "111122223333",
            "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        }
    ],
    "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
    "serviceEventDetails": {
        "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    }
}
```

**ScheduleKeyDeletion**

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry generated by calling the ScheduleKeyDeletion operation on a single-Region CMK.

In the log entry for ScheduleKeyDeletion on a multi-Region primary key with replicas (p. 268), the keyState is PendingReplicaDeletion and the deletionDate field is omitted.

For an example of the CloudTrail log entry that is written when the key is deleted, see DeleteKey (p. 296). For information about deleting customer master keys, see Deleting customer master keys (p. 380).

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.08",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
```

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SynchronizeMultiRegionKey

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry generated when AWS KMS synchronizes a multi-Region key (p. 236). Synchronizing involves cross-Region calls to copy the shared properties (p. 242) of a multi-Region primary key to its replica keys. AWS KMS synchronizes multi-Region keys periodically to assure that all related multi-Region keys have the same key material.

The resources element of the CloudTrail log entry includes the key ARN of the multi-Region primary key, including its AWS Region. The related multi-Region replica keys and their Regions are not listed in this log entry.

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.08",
    "userIdentity": {
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "invokedBy": "AWS Internal"
    },
    "eventTime": "2020-11-18T02:04:37Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "SynchronizeMultiRegionKey",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "sourceIPAddress": "AWS Internal",
    "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
    "requestParameters": null,
    "responseElements": null,
    "requestID": "12345681-de97-42e9-bed0-b02ae1abdbd8dc",
    "eventID": "12345681-de97-42e9-bed0-b02ae1abdbd8dc",
    "readOnly": false,
    "resources": ["arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    ]
}
```
TagResource

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry of a call to the TagResource operation to add a tag with a tag key of Department and a tag value of IT.

For an example of an UntagResource CloudTrail log entry that is written when the key is rotated, see UntagResource (p. 315). For information about tagging AWS KMS customer master keys, see Tagging keys (p. 49).
UntagResource

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry of a call to the UntagResource operation to delete a tag with a tag key of Dept.

For an example of an TagResource CloudTrail log entry, see TagResource (p. 314). For information about tagging AWS KMS customer master keys, see Tagging keys (p. 49).

```
{
  "eventVersion": "1.05",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
    "userName": "Alice"
  },
  "eventTime": "2020-07-01T21:19:19Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "UntagResource",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
  "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
  "requestParameters": {
    "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "tagKeys": ["Dept"
  ]
},
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "cb1d507b-6015-47f4-812b-179713af8068",
  "eventID": "0b00f4b0-036e-411d-aa75-87eb4a35a4b3",
  "readOnly": false,
  "resources": [
    {
      "accountId": "111122223333",
      "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    }
  ],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```

UpdateAlias

The following example shows an AWS CloudTrail log entry for the UpdateAlias operation. The resources element includes fields for the alias and CMK resources. For information about creating aliases in AWS KMS, see Creating an alias (p. 64).

```
{
  "Records": [
    {
      "eventVersion": "1.05",
      "userIdentity": {
"
The following example shows the AWS CloudTrail log entries that are generated by calling the **UpdatePrimaryRegion** operation on a multi-Region key (p. 236).

The **UpdatePrimaryRegion** operation writes two CloudTrail log entries: one in the Region with the multi-Region primary key that is converted to a replica key, and one in the Region with a multi-Region replica key that is converted to a primary key.

The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry for **UpdatePrimaryRegion** in the Region where the multi-Region key changed from a primary key to a replica key (us-west-2). The **primaryRegion** field shows the Region that now hosts the primary key (ap-northeast-1).

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
    "userName": "Alice"
  },
  "eventTime": "2020-11-13T23:18:15Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "UpdatePrimaryRegion",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
  "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
  "requestParameters": {"primaryRegion": "us-west-2"},
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "d9472f40-63bc-11e4-bc2b-4198b6150d5c",
  "eventID": "f72d3993-864f-48d6-8f16-e261ae8dff0",
  "readOnly": false,
  "resources": [
    {
      "accountId": "111122223333",
      "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms::us-west-2:111122223333:alias/my_alias"
    },
    {
      "accountId": "111122223333",
      "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms::us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    }
  ],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```
Examples of AWS KMS log entries

The following example represents the CloudTrail log entry for UpdatePrimaryRegion in the Region where the multi-Region key changed from a replica key to a primary key (ap-northeast-1). This log entry doesn't identify the previous primary Region.

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
    "userName": "Alice",
    "invokedBy": "kms.amazonaws.com"
  },
  "eventTime": "2021-03-10T20:23:37Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "UpdatePrimaryRegion",
  "awsRegion": "ap-northeast-1",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.0.2",
  "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
  "requestParameters": {
    "keyId": "mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
    "primaryRegion": "ap-northeast-1"
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "ee408f36-ea01-422b-ac14-b0f147c68334",
  "eventID": "3c4226b0-1e81-48a8-a333-7fa5f3cbd118",
  "readOnly": false,
  "resources": [
    {
      "accountId": "111122223333",
      "type": "AWS::KMS::Key",
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab"
    }
  ],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "managementEvent": true,
  "eventCategory": "Management",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```
Amazon EC2 example one

The following example demonstrates an IAM user creating an encrypted volume using the default volume key in the Amazon EC2 management console.

The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry that demonstrates the user Alice creating an encrypted volume using a default volume key in Amazon EC2 Management Console. The EC2 log file record includes a volumeId field with a value of "vol-13439757". The AWS KMS record contains an encryptionContext field with a value of "aws:ebs:id": "vol-13439757". Similarly, the principalId and accountId between the two records match. The records reflect the fact that creating an encrypted volume generates a data key that is used to encrypt the volume content.

```json
{
  "Records": [
    {
      "eventVersion": "1.02",
      "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "123456789012",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "username": "Alice",
        "sessionContext": {
          "attributes": {
            "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
            "creationDate": "2014-11-05T20:40:44Z"
          }
        },
        "invokedBy": "signin.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "eventTime": "2014-11-05T20:50:18Z",
      "eventSource": "ec2.amazonaws.com",
      "eventName": "CreateVolume",
      "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
      "sourceIPaddress": "72.72.72.72",
      "userAgent": "signin.amazonaws.com",
      "requestParameters": {
        "size": "10",
        "zone": "us-east-1a",
        "volumeType": "gp2",
        "encrypted": true
      },
      "responseElements": {
        "volumeId": "vol-13439757",
        "size": "10",
        "zone": "us-east-1a",
        "status": "creating",
        "createTime": 1415220618876,
        "volumeType": "gp2",
        "iops": 30,
        "encrypted": true
      },
      "requestID": "1565210e-73d0-4912-854c-b15ed349e526",
      "eventID": "a3447186-135f-4b00-8424-bc41f1a93b4f",
      "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
      "recipientAccountId": "123456789012"
    },
    {
      "eventVersion": "1.02",
      "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice",
```

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Amazon EC2 example two

In the following example, an IAM user running an Amazon EC2 instance creates and mounts a data volume that is encrypted under an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK). This action generates multiple CloudTrail log records.

When the volume is created, Amazon EC2, acting on behalf of the customer, gets an encrypted data key from AWS KMS (GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext). Then it creates a grant (CreateGrant) that allows it to decrypt the data key. When the volume is mounted, Amazon EC2 calls AWS KMS to decrypt the data key (Decrypt).

The instanceId of the Amazon EC2 instance, "i-81e2f56c", appears in the RunInstances event. The same instance ID qualifies the granteePrincipal of the grant that is created ("123456789012:aws:ec2-infrastructure:i-81e2f56c") and the assumed role that is the principal in the Decrypt call ("arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/aws:ec2-infrastructure/i-81e2f56c").

The key ARN (p. 13) of the CMK that protects the data volume, arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/e29ddf4d-1bf6-4e1b-8ecb-08216bd70d07, appears in all three AWS KMS calls (CreateGrant, GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext, and Decrypt).
"Records": [
    {
      "eventVersion": "1.02",
      "userIdentity": {
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice",
        "accountId": "123456789012",
        "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
        "userName": "Alice",
        "sessionContext": {
          "attributes": {
            "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
            "creationDate": "2014-11-05T21:34:36Z"
          }
        },
        "invokedBy": "signin.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "eventTime": "2014-11-05T21:35:27Z",
      "eventSource": "ec2.amazonaws.com",
      "eventName": "RunInstances",
      "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
      "sourceIPAddress": "72.72.72.72",
      "userAgent": "signin.amazonaws.com",
      "requestParameters": {
        "instancesSet": {
          "items": [
            {
              "imageId": "ami-b66ed3de",
              "minCount": 1,
              "maxCount": 1
            }
          ],
          "groupSet": {
            "items": [
              {
                "groupId": "sg-98b6e0f2"
              }
            ],
            "instanceType": "m3.medium",
            "blockDeviceMapping": {
              "items": [
                {
                  "deviceName": "/dev/xvda",
                  "ebs": {
                    "volumeSize": 8,
                    "deleteOnTermination": true,
                    "volumeType": "gp2"
                  }
                },
                {
                  "deviceName": "/dev/sdb",
                  "ebs": {
                    "volumeSize": 8,
                    "deleteOnTermination": false,
                    "volumeType": "gp2",
                    "encrypted": true
                  }
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
"disableApiTermination": false,
"instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior": "stop",
"clientToken": "XdKUT1415116171819",
"ebsOptimized": false
},
"responseElements": {
"reservationId": "r-5ebc9f74",
"ownerId": "123456789012",
"groupSet": { 
    "items": [ 
        {
            "groupId": "sg-98b6e0f2",
            "groupName": "launch-wizard-2"
        }
    ],
},
"instancesSet": { 
    "items": [ 
        {
            "instanceId": "i-81e2f56c",
            "imageId": "ami-b66ed3de",
            "instanceState": { 
                "code": 0,
                "name": "pending"
            },
            "amiLaunchIndex": 0,
            "productCodes": {
            },
            "instanceType": "m3.medium",
            "launchTime": 1415223328000,
            "placement": { 
                "availabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
                "tenancy": "default"
            },
            "monitoring": { 
                "state": "disabled"
            },
            "stateReason": { 
                "code": "pending",
                "message": "pending"
            },
            "architecture": "x86_64",
            "rootDeviceType": "ebs",
            "rootDeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
            "blockDeviceMapping": {
            },
            "virtualizationType": "hvm",
            "hypervisor": "xen",
            "clientToken": "XdKUT1415223327917",
            "groupSet": { 
                "items": [ 
                    {
                        "groupId": "sg-98b6e0f2",
                        "groupName": "launch-wizard-2"
                    }
                ],
            },
            "networkInterfaceSet": { 
            },
            "ebsOptimized": false
        }
    ]
}
Examples of AWS KMS log entries

```
{  
  "requestID": "41c4b4f7-8bce-4773-bf0e-5ae3bb5cbce2",  
  "eventID": "cd75a05-2fe6-4fa6-b847-9c3d330ebab9",  
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",  
  "recipientAccountId": "123456789012"  
},  
{  
  "eventVersion": "1.02",  
  "userIdentity": {  
    "type": "IAMUser",  
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",  
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice",  
    "accountId": "123456789012",  
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",  
    "userName": "Alice",  
    "sessionContext": {  
      "attributes": {  
        "mfaAuthenticated": "false",  
        "creationDate": "2014-11-05T21:34:36Z"  
      }  
    },  
    "invokedBy": "AWS Internal"  
  },  
  "eventTime": "2014-11-05T21:35:35Z",  
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",  
  "eventName": "CreateGrant",  
  "awsRegion": "us-east-1",  
  "sourceIPAddress": "AWS Internal",  
  "userAgent": "AWS Internal",  
  "requestParameters": {  
    "constraints": {  
      "encryptionContextSubset": {  
        "aws:ebs:id": "vol-f67baf2b"  
      }  
    },  
    "granteePrincipal": "123456789012:aws:ec2-infrastructure:i-81e2f56c",  
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/ 
    e29d6fd4-1b6-bb--8616-bd70d07"  
  },  
  "responseElements": {  
    "grantId": "6caf4424ff8a27511fb6de3e12cc5342f5f3s2112adf75c1a91db221ec356fe"  
  },  
  "requestID": "41c4b4f7-8bce-4773-bf0e-5ae3bb5cbce2",  
  "eventID": "cd75a05-2fe6-4fa6-b847-9c3d330ebab9",  
  "readOnly": false,  
  "resources": [  
    {  
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/ 
      e29d6fd4-1b6-bb--8616-bd70d07",  
      "accountId": "123456789012"  
    }  
  ],  
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",  
  "recipientAccountId": "123456789012"  
},  
{  
  "eventVersion": "1.02",  
  "userIdentity": {  
    "type": "IAMUser",  
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",  
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice",  
    "accountId": "123456789012",  
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",  
    "userName": "Alice",  
    "sessionContext": {  
      "attributes": {  
        "mfaAuthenticated": "false",  
        "creationDate": "2014-11-05T21:34:36Z"  
      }  
    },  
    "invokedBy": "AWS Internal"  
  },  
  "eventTime": "2014-11-05T21:35:35Z",  
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",  
  "eventName": "CreateGrant",  
  "awsRegion": "us-east-1",  
  "sourceIPAddress": "AWS Internal",  
  "userAgent": "AWS Internal",  
  "requestParameters": {  
    "constraints": {  
      "encryptionContextSubset": {  
        "aws:ebs:id": "vol-f67baf2b"  
      }  
    },  
    "granteePrincipal": "123456789012:aws:ec2-infrastructure:i-81e2f56c",  
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/ 
    e29d6fd4-1b6-bb--8616-bd70d07"  
  },  
  "responseElements": {  
    "grantId": "6caf4424ff8a27511fb6de3e12cc5342f5f3s2112adf75c1a91db221ec356fe"  
  },  
  "requestID": "41c4b4f7-8bce-4773-bf0e-5ae3bb5cbce2",  
  "eventID": "cd75a05-2fe6-4fa6-b847-9c3d330ebab9",  
  "readOnly": false,  
  "resources": [  
    {  
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/ 
      e29d6fd4-1b6-bb--8616-bd70d07",  
      "accountId": "123456789012"  
    }  
  ],  
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",  
  "recipientAccountId": "123456789012"  
}
```
Examples of AWS KMS log entries

```json
{
  "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
  "creationDate": "2014-11-05T21:34:36Z"
}
{
  "invokedBy": "AWS Internal"
}
{
  "eventTime": "2014-11-05T21:35:32Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext",
  "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
  "sourceIPAddress": "AWS Internal",
  "userAgent": "AWS Internal",
  "requestParameters": {
    "encryptionContext": {
      "aws:ebs:id": "vol-f67baf2"
    },
    "numberOfBytes": 64,
    "keyId": "alias/aws/ebs"
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "create-123456789012-758247346-1415223332",
  "eventID": "ac3cab10-ce93-4953-9d62-0b6e5c9a531d",
  "readOnly": true,
  "resources": [
    {
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/e29ddfd4-1b56-4e1b-8ecb-08216bd70d07",
      "accountId": "123456789012"
    }
  ],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "123456789012"
}
{
  "eventVersion": "1.02",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "AssumedRole",
    "principalId": "123456789012:aws:ec2-infrastructure:i-81e2f56c",
    "arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/aws:ec2-infrastructure/i-81e2f56c",
    "accountId": "123456789012",
    "accessKeyId": "",
    "sessionContext": {
      "attributes": {
        "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
        "creationDate": "2014-11-05T21:35:38Z"
      },
      "sessionIssuer": {
        "type": "Role",
        "principalId": "123456789012:aws:ec2-infrastructure",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws:ec2-infrastructure",
        "accountId": "123456789012",
        "userName": "aws:ec2-infrastructure"
      }
    },
    "eventTime": "2014-11-05T21:35:47Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "Decrypt",
    "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
    "sourceIPAddress": "172.172.172.172",
    "requestParameters": {
      "encryptionContext": {
        "aws:ebs:id": "vol-f67baf2"
      }
    },
    "responseElements": null,
  }
```

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Monitoring with Amazon CloudWatch

You can monitor your customer master keys (CMKs) using Amazon CloudWatch, which collects and processes raw data from AWS KMS into readable, near real-time metrics. These data are recorded for a period of two weeks so that you can access historical information and gain a better understanding of the usage of your CMKs and their changes over time. For more information about Amazon CloudWatch, see the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

Topics
- AWS KMS metrics and dimensions (p. 324)
- Creating CloudWatch alarms to monitor AWS KMS metrics (p. 325)
- AWS KMS events (p. 327)

AWS KMS metrics and dimensions

When you import key material into a CMK (p. 392) and set it to expire, AWS KMS sends metrics and dimensions to CloudWatch. You can view the AWS KMS metrics using the AWS Management Console and the Amazon CloudWatch API.

AWS KMS Metrics

The AWS/KMS namespace includes the following metrics.

SecondsUntilKeyMaterialExpiration

This metric tracks the number of seconds remaining until imported key material expires. This metric is valid only for AWS KMS keys whose origin is EXTERNAL and whose key material is or was set to expire. The most useful statistic for this metric is Minimum, which tells you the smallest amount of time remaining for all data points in the specified statistic period. The only valid unit for this metric is Seconds.

Use this metric to track the amount of time that remains until your imported key material expires. When that amount of time falls below a threshold that you define, you might want to take action such as reimporting the key material with a new expiration date. You can create a CloudWatch alarm to notify you when that happens. For more information, see Creating CloudWatch alarms to monitor AWS KMS metrics (p. 325).
Dimensions for AWS KMS Metrics

AWS KMS metrics use the AWS/KMS namespace and have only one valid dimension: KeyId. You can use this dimension to view metric data for a specific KMS key or set of KMS keys.

How do I view AWS KMS metrics?

You can view the AWS KMS metrics using the AWS Management Console and the Amazon CloudWatch API.

To view metrics using the CloudWatch console

2. If necessary, change the region. From the navigation bar, select the region where your AWS resources reside.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Metrics.
4. In the content pane, choose the All metrics tab. Then, below AWS Namespaces, choose KMS.
5. Choose Per-Key Metrics to view the individual metrics and dimensions.

To view metrics using the Amazon CloudWatch API

To view AWS KMS metrics using the CloudWatch API, send a ListMetrics request with Namespace set to AWS/KMS. The following example shows how to do this with the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI).

```bash
$ aws cloudwatch list-metrics --namespace AWS/KMS
```

Creating CloudWatch alarms to monitor AWS KMS metrics

You can create a CloudWatch alarm that sends an Amazon SNS message when the value of the metric changes and causes the alarm to change state. An alarm watches a single metric over a time period you specify, and performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods. The action is a notification sent to an Amazon SNS topic or Auto Scaling policy. Alarms invoke actions for sustained state changes only. CloudWatch alarms do not invoke actions simply because they are in a particular state; the state must have changed and been maintained for a specified number of periods.

Topics

- Create a CloudWatch alarm to monitor the expiration of imported key material (p. 325)
- Create a CloudWatch alarm to monitor usage of CMKs that are pending deletion (p. 327)

Create a CloudWatch alarm to monitor the expiration of imported key material

When you import key material into a CMK (p. 392), you can optionally specify a time at which the key material expires. When the key material expires, AWS KMS deletes the key material and the CMK becomes unusable. To use the CMK again, you must reimport key material. You can create a CloudWatch alarm to notify you when the amount of time that remains until your imported key material expires falls below a threshold that you define (for example, 10 days). If you receive a notification from such an alarm, you might want to take action such as reimporting the key material with a new expiration date.
To create an alarm to monitor the expiration of imported key material (AWS Management Console)

2. If necessary, change the region. From the navigation bar, select the region where your AWS resources reside.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Alarms. Then choose Create Alarm.
4. Choose Browse Metrics and then choose KMS.
5. Select the check box next to the key ID of the CMK to monitor.
6. In the lower pane, use the menus to change the statistic to Minimum and the time period to 1 Minute. Then choose Next.
7. In the Create Alarm window, do the following:
   a. For Name, type a name such as KeyMaterialExpiresSoon.
   b. Following Whenever; for is; choose <= and then type the number of seconds for your threshold value. For example, to be notified when the time that remains until your imported key material expires is 10 days or less, type 864000.
   c. For for consecutive period(s), if necessary, type 1.
   d. For Send notification to; do one of the following:
      - To use a new Amazon SNS topic, choose New list and then type a new topic name. For Email list; type at least one email address. You can type more than one email address by separating them with commas.
      - To use an existing Amazon SNS topic, choose the name of the topic to use.
   e. Choose Create Alarm.

8. If you chose to send notifications to an email address, open the email message you receive from no-reply@sns.amazonaws.com with subject “AWS Notification - Subscription Confirmation.” Confirm your email address by choosing the Confirm subscription link in the email message.
Important
You will not receive email notifications until after you have confirmed your email address.

Create a CloudWatch alarm to monitor usage of CMKs that are pending deletion

When you schedule key deletion (p. 380) for a CMK, AWS KMS enforces a waiting period before deleting the CMK. You can use the waiting period to ensure that you don't need the CMK now or in the future. You can also configure a CloudWatch alarm to warn you if a person or application attempts to use the CMK during the waiting period. If you receive a notification from such an alarm, you might want to cancel deletion of the CMK.

For more information, see Creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to detect usage of a customer master key that is pending deletion (p. 386).

AWS KMS events

AWS KMS integrates with Amazon CloudWatch Events to notify you of certain events that affect your CMKs. Each event is represented in JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) and contains the event name, the date and time when the event occurred, the CMK affected, and more. You can use CloudWatch Events to collect these events and set up rules that route them to one or more targets such as AWS Lambda functions, Amazon SNS topics, Amazon SQS queues, streams in Amazon Kinesis Data Streams, or built-in targets.

For more information about using CloudWatch Events with other kinds of events, including those emitted by AWS CloudTrail when it records a read/write API request, see the Amazon CloudWatch Events User Guide.

The following topics describe the CloudWatch Events that AWS KMS creates.

Topics

- Automatic rotation of key material (p. 327)
- Expiration of imported key material (p. 328)
- Deletion of a CMK (p. 328)

Automatic rotation of key material

When you enable automatic key rotation (p. 274) for a customer managed CMK (p. 4), AWS KMS creates new key material for the CMK each year. The key material for AWS managed CMKs (p. 4) is automatically rotated every three years.

Whenever AWS KMS rotates key material, it sends a KMS CMK Rotation event to CloudWatch Events. AWS KMS generates this event on a best-effort basis.

The following is an example of this event.

```
{"version": "0",
"id": "6a7e8feb-b491-4cf7-a9f1-bf3703467718",
"detail-type": "KMS CMK Rotation",
"source": "aws.kms",
"account": "111122223333",
"time": "2016-08-25T21:05:33Z",
"region": "us-west-2",
```
Expiration of imported key material

When you import key material into a CMK (p. 392), you can optionally specify a time at which the key material expires. When the key material expires, AWS KMS deletes the key material and sends a corresponding event to CloudWatch Events. AWS KMS generates this event on a best-effort basis.

The following is an example of this event.

```
{
    "version": "0",
    "id": "9da9af57-9253-4406-87cb-7cc400e43465",
    "detail-type": "KMS Imported Key Material Expiration",
    "source": "aws.kms",
    "account": "111122223333",
    "time": "2016-08-22T20:12:19Z",
    "region": "us-west-2",
    "resources": [
        "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    ],
    "detail": {
        "key-id": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    }
}
```

Deletion of a CMK

When you schedule key deletion (p. 380) for a CMK, AWS KMS enforces a waiting period before deleting the CMK. After the waiting period ends, AWS KMS deletes the CMK and sends a corresponding event to CloudWatch Events. AWS KMS guarantees this CloudWatch event. Due to retries, it might generate multiple events within a few seconds that delete the same CMK.

The following is an example of this event.

```
{
    "version": "0",
    "id": "e9ce3425-7d22-412a-a699-e7a5fc3fbc9a",
    "detail-type": "CMK Deletion",
    "source": "aws.kms",
    "account": "111122223333",
    "time": "2016-08-19T03:23:45Z",
    "region": "us-west-2",
    "resources": [
        "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    ],
    "detail": {
        "key-id": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    }
}
```
Programming the AWS KMS API

You can use the AWS KMS API to perform the following actions, and more.

- Create, describe, list, enable, and disable keys.
- Create, delete, list, and update aliases.
- Encrypt, decrypt, and re-encrypt content.
- Set, list, and retrieve key policies.
- Create, retire, revoke, and list grants.
- Retrieve key rotation status.
- Update key descriptions.
- Generate data keys with or without plaintext.
- Generate random data.

The sample code in the following topics show how to use the AWS SDKs to call the AWS KMS API.

For information about using the AWS KMS console to perform some of these tasks, see Getting started (p. 21).

Topics
- Creating a client (p. 329)
- Working with keys (p. 330)
- Working with aliases (p. 341)
- Encrypting and decrypting data keys (p. 351)
- Working with key policies (p. 359)
- Working with grants (p. 367)

Creating a client

To use the AWS SDK for Java, the AWS SDK for .NET, the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3), the AWS SDK for Ruby, the AWS SDK for PHP, or the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js to write code that uses the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) API, start by creating an AWS KMS client.

The client object that you create is used in the example code in the topics that follow.

Java

To create an AWS KMS client in Java, use the client builder.

```java
AWSKMS kmsClient = AWSKMSClientBuilder.standard().build();
```

For more information about using the Java client builder, see the following resources.

- Fluent Client Builders on the AWS Developer Blog
- Creating Service Clients in the AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide
- AWSKMSClientBuilder in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference
Working with keys

The examples in this topic use the AWS KMS API to create, view, enable, and disable AWS KMS customer master keys (p. 3) (CMKs), and to generate data keys (p. 5).

Topics

- Creating a customer master key (p. 330)
- Generating a data key (p. 332)
- Viewing a customer master key (p. 334)
- Getting key IDs and key ARNs of CMKs (p. 336)
- Enabling customer master keys (p. 338)
- Disabling customer master keys (p. 340)

Creating a customer master key

To create a customer master key (p. 3) (CMK), use the CreateKey operation. The examples in this section create a symmetric CMK. The Description parameter used in these examples is optional.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).
For help with creating CMKs in the AWS KMS console, see Creating keys (p. 21).

Java

For details, see the `createKey` method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Create a CMK
//
String desc = "Key for protecting critical data";

CreateKeyRequest req = new CreateKeyRequest().withDescription(desc);
CreateKeyResult result = kmsClient.createKey(req);
```

C#

For details, see the `CreateKey` method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Create a CMK
//
String desc = "Key for protecting critical data";

CreateKeyRequest req = new CreateKeyRequest()
{
    Description = desc
};

CreateKeyResponse response = kmsClient.CreateKey(req);
```

Python

For details, see the `create_key` method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Create a CMK

desc = 'Key for protecting critical data'

response = kms_client.create_key(
    Description=desc
)
```

Ruby

For details, see the `create_key` instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```ruby
# Create a CMK

desc = 'Key for protecting critical data'

response = kmsClient.create_key(
    description: desc
)
```

PHP

For details, see the `CreateKey` method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// Create a CMK
/
$d desc = "Key for protecting critical data";

$result = $KmsClient->createKey([
Generating a data key

To generate a symmetric data key, use the GenerateDataKey operation. This operation takes a symmetric CMK and returns a plaintext data key and a copy of that data key encrypted under the CMK that you specified. You must specify either a KeySpec or NumberOfBytes (but not both) in each command.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

Java

For details, see the generateDataKey method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Generate a data key
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

GenerateDataKeyRequest dataKeyRequest = new GenerateDataKeyRequest();
dataKeyRequest.setKeyId(keyId);
dataKeyRequest.setKeySpec("AES_256");

GenerateDataKeyResult dataKeyResult = kmsClient.generateDataKey(dataKeyRequest);
ByteBuffer plaintextKey = dataKeyResult.getPlaintext();
ByteBuffer encryptedKey = dataKeyResult.getCiphertextBlob();
```

C#

For details, see the GenerateDataKey method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
string keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

GenerateDataKeyRequest dataKeyRequest = new GenerateDataKeyRequest();
dataKeyRequest.SetKeyId(keyId);
dataKeyRequest.SetKeySpec("AES_256");

GenerateDataKeyResult dataKeyResult = kmsClient.GenerateDataKey(dataKeyRequest);
byte[] plaintextKey = dataKeyResult.Plaintext.ToArray();
byte[] encryptedKey = dataKeyResult.CiphertextBlob.ToArray();
```
// Generate a data key
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
GenerateDataKeyRequest dataKeyRequest = new GenerateDataKeyRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId,
   KeySpec = DataKeySpec.AES_256
};
GenerateDataKeyResponse dataKeyResponse = kmsClient.GenerateDataKey(dataKeyRequest);
MemoryStream plaintextKey = dataKeyResponse.Plaintext;
MemoryStream encryptedKey = dataKeyResponse.CiphertextBlob;

Python

For details, see the generate_data_key method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Generate a data key
# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
response = kms_client.generate_data_key(
    key_id = key_id,
    key_spec = 'AES_256'
)
plaintext_key = response['Plaintext']
encrypted_key = response['CiphertextBlob']
```

Ruby

For details, see the generate_data_key instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```ruby
# Generate a data key
# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
response = kmsClient.generate_data_key({
    key_id: key_id,
    key_spec: 'AES_256'
})
plaintext_key = response.plaintext
encrypted_key = response.ciphertext_blob
```

PHP

For details, see the GenerateDataKey method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// Generate a data key
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
```
#keySpec = 'AES_256';

#result = $kmsClient->generateDataKey(
  'KeyId' => $keyId,
  'KeySpec' => $keySpec,
);

#plaintextKey = #result['Plaintext'];

#encryptedKey = #result['CiphertextBlob'];

Node.js

For details, see the `generateDataKey` property in the [AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v2/developer-guide/kms-nodejs.html).

```javascript
// Generate a data key
//
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
const KeySpec = 'AES_256';
kmsClient.generateDataKey({ KeyId, KeySpec }, (err, data) => {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack);
  else {
    const { CiphertextBlob, Plaintext } = data;
    ...
  }
});
```

PowerShell

To generate a symmetric data key, use the `New-KMSDataKey` cmdlet.

```powershell
# Generate a data key
# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
$keySpec = 'AES_256'

$response = New-KmsDataKey -KeyId $keyId -KeySpec $keySpec
$plaintextKey = $response.Plaintext
$encryptedKey = $response.CiphertextBlob
```

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the [AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-powershell/v2/developer-guide/sdks-for-powershell-key-management-service.html) module. For more information, see the [AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-powershell/v2/developer-guide/).}

**Viewing a customer master key**

To get detailed information about a customer master key (CMK), including the CMK ARN and key state (p. 279), use the `DescribeKey` operation.

DescribeKey does not get aliases. To get aliases, use the `ListAliases` operation. For examples, see [Working with aliases (p. 341)](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/data-access-aliases.html).
In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

For help with viewing CMKs in the AWS KMS console, see Viewing keys (p. 27).

Java

For details, see the describeKey method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Describe a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

DescribeKeyRequest req = new DescribeKeyRequest().withKeyId(keyId);
DescribeKeyResult result = kmsClient.describeKey(req);
```

C#

For details, see the DescribeKey method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Describe a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

DescribeKeyRequest describeKeyRequest = new DescribeKeyRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId
};

DescribeKeyResponse describeKeyResponse = kmsClient.DescribeKey(describeKeyRequest);
```

Python

For details, see the describe_key method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Describe a CMK
# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kms_client.describe_key(
    KeyId=key_id
)
```

Ruby

For details, see the describe_key instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```ruby
# Describe a CMK
# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kmsClient.describe_key({
    key_id: key_id
})
```
Getting key IDs and key ARNs of CMKs

To get the key IDs (p. 14) and key ARNs (p. 13) of the customer master keys, use the ListKeys operation. These examples use the optional limit parameter, which sets the maximum number of CMKs returned in each call. For help identifying a CMK in an AWS KMS operations, see Key identifiers (KeyId) (p. 13).

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

For help with finding key IDs and key ARNs in the AWS KMS console, see Finding the key ID and ARN (p. 42).

Java

For details, see the listKeys method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// List CMKs in this account
//
Integer limit = 10;
```
ListKeysRequest req = new ListKeysRequest().withLimit(limit);
ListKeysResult result = kmsClient.listKeys(req);

C#
For details, see the ListKeys method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

// List CMKs in this account
// int limit = 10;
ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = new ListKeysRequest()
{
  Limit = limit
};
ListKeysResponse listKeysResponse = kmsClient.ListKeys(listKeysRequest);

Python
For details, see the list_keys method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

# List CMKs in this account
response = kms_client.list_keys(
  Limit=10
)

Ruby
For details, see the list_keys instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

# List CMKS in this account
response = kmsClient.list_keys({
  limit: 10
})

PHP
For details, see the ListKeys method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

// List CMKs in this account
// $limit = 10;
$result = $KmsClient->listKeys(
  'Limit' => $limit,
);  

Node.js
For details, see the listKeys property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

// List CMKs in this account
// const Limit = 10;
kmsClient.listKeys({ Limit }, (err, data) => {
  ...
Enabling customer master keys

To enable a disabled customer master key (CMK), use the `EnableKey` operation.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

For help with enabling and disabling CMKs in the AWS KMS console, see Enabling and disabling keys (p. 58).

Java

For details about the Java implementation, see the `enableKey` method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Enable a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

EnableKeyRequest req = new EnableKeyRequest().withKeyId(keyId);
kmsClient.enableKey(req);
```

C#

For details, see the `EnableKey` method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Enable a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = new EnableKeyRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId
};
kmsClient.EnableKey(enableKeyRequest);
```
Python

For details, see the `enable_key` method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Enable a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kms_client.enable_key(
    KeyId=key_id
)
```

Ruby

For details, see the `enable_key` instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```ruby
# Enable a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kmsClient.enable_key(
    key_id: key_id
)
```

PHP

For details, see the `EnableKey` method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// Enable a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';

$result = $KmsClient->enableKey(
    'KeyId' => $keyId,
);
```

Node.js

For details, see the `enableKey` property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// Enable a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';

kmsClient.enableKey({
    KeyId: KeyId,
}, (err, data) => {
    ...
});
```

PowerShell

To enable a CMK, use the `Enable-KmsKey` cmdlet.

```powershell
# Enable a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
Enable-KmsKey -KeyId $KeyId
```
To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

**Disabling customer master keys**

To disable a CMK, use the DisableKey operation. Disabling a CMK prevents it from being used in cryptographic operations (p. 12).

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

For help with enabling and disabling CMKs in the AWS KMS console, see Enabling and disabling keys (p. 58).

**Java**

For details, see the `disableKey` method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Disable a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

DisableKeyRequest req = new DisableKeyRequest().withKeyId(keyId);
kmsClient.disableKey(req);
```

**C#**

For details, see the `DisableKey` method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Disable a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

DisableKeyRequest disableKeyRequest = new DisableKeyRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId
};
kmsClient.DisableKey(disableKeyRequest);
```

**Python**

For details, see the `disable_key` method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Disable a CMK
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kms_client.disable_key(
    KeyId=key_id
)
```

**Ruby**

For details, see the `disable_key` instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.
# Disable a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kmsClient.disable_key({
  key_id: key_id
})

PHP

For details, see the DisableKey method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// Disable a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';

$result = $KmsClient->disableKey([/gif 'KeyId' => $keyId, ]);`

Node.js

For details, see the disableKey property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// Disable a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
kmsClient.disableKey({ KeyId }, (err, data) => {
  ...
});
```

PowerShell

To disable a CMK, use the Disable-KmsKey cmdlet.

```powershell
# Disable a CMK
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

Disable-KmsKey -KeyId $KeyId
```

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

## Working with aliases

The examples in this topic use the AWS KMS API to create, view, update, and delete aliases. For information about aliases, see the section called “Using aliases” (p. 61).

### Topics

- Creating an alias (p. 342)
- Listing aliases (p. 344)
- Updating an alias (p. 347)
Creating an alias

When you create a customer master key (CMK) in the AWS Management Console, you are required to create an alias for it. However, the `CreateKey` operation that creates CMKs does not create an alias.

To create an alias, use the `CreateAlias` operation. The alias must be unique in the account and Region. You cannot create an alias that begins with `aws/`. The `aws/` prefix is reserved by Amazon Web Services for AWS managed CMKs (p. 3).

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

Java

For details, see the `createAlias` method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Create an alias for a CMK
String aliasName = "alias/projectKey1";
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String targetKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
CreateAliasRequest req = new CreateAliasRequest().withAliasName(aliasName).withTargetKeyId(targetKeyId);
kmsClient.createAlias(req);
```

C#

For details, see the `CreateAlias` method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Create an alias for a CMK
String aliasName = "alias/projectKey1";
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String targetKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
CreateAliasRequest createAliasRequest = new CreateAliasRequest()
{
    AliasName = aliasName,
    TargetKeyId = targetKeyId
};
kmsClient.CreateAlias(createAliasRequest);
```

Python

For details, see the `create_alias` method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Create an alias for a CMK

alias_name = 'alias/projectKey1'
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
target_key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kms_client.create_alias(
```

Deleting an alias (p. 349)
AliasName=alias_name,
    TargetKeyId=key_id
  )

Ruby

For details, see the `create_alias` instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```ruby
# Create an alias for a CMK

alias_name = 'alias/projectKey1'
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
target_key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kmsClient.create_alias({
    alias_name: alias_name,
    target_key_id: target_key_id
  })
```

PHP

For details, see the `CreateAlias` method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// Create an alias for a CMK

$aliasName = "alias/projectKey1";
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

$result = $KmsClient->createAlias([  
    'AliasName' => $aliasName,  
    'TargetKeyId' => $keyId,  
  ]);  
```

Node.js

For details, see the `createAlias` property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// Create an alias for a CMK

const AliasName = 'alias/projectKey1';
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
const TargetKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';

kmsClient.createAlias({ AliasName, TargetKeyId }, (err, data) => {
  ...
});
```

PowerShell

To create an alias, use the `New-KMSAlias` cmdlet. The alias name is case-sensitive.

```powershell
# Create an alias for a CMK

$aliasName = 'alias/projectKey1'
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$targetKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
```
To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

### Listing aliases

To list aliases in the account and region, use the `ListAliases` operation.

By default, the `ListAliases` command returns all aliases in the account and Region. This includes aliases that you created and associated with your customer managed CMKs (p. 3), and aliases that AWS created and associated with your AWS managed CMKs (p. 3). The response might also include aliases that have no `TargetKeyId` field. These are predefined aliases that AWS has created but has not yet associated with a CMK.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

**Java**

For details about the Java implementation, see the `listAliases` method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// List the aliases in this AWS account
//
Integer limit = 10;

ListAliasesRequest req = new ListAliasesRequest().withLimit(limit);
ListAliasesResult result = kmsClient.listAliases(req);
```

**C#**

For details, see the `ListAliases` method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// List the aliases in this AWS account
//
int limit = 10;

ListAliasesRequest listAliasesRequest = new ListAliasesRequest()
{
    Limit = limit
};
ListAliasesResponse listAliasesResponse = kmsClient.ListAliases(listAliasesRequest);
```

**Python**

For details, see the `list_aliases` method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# List the aliases in this AWS account

response = kms_client.list_aliases(  
    Limit=10  
)
```

**Ruby**

For details, see the `list_aliases` instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.
# List the aliases in this AWS account

```python
response = kmsClient.list_aliases(
    limit: 10
)
```

**PHP**

For details, see the List Aliases method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// List the aliases in this AWS account

$limit = 10;

$result = $KmsClient->listAliases([ 'Limit' => $limit, ]);```

**Node.js**

For details, see the listAliases property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// List the aliases in this AWS account

const Limit = 10;

kmsClient.listAliases({ Limit }, (err, data) => {
  ...
});```

**PowerShell**

To list the aliases in the account and Region, use the Get-KMSAliasList cmdlet.

To limit the number of output objects, this example uses the Select-Object cmdlet, instead of the Limit parameter, which is being deprecated in list cmdlets. For help with paginating output in AWS Tools for PowerShell, see Output Pagination with AWS Tools for PowerShell.

```powershell
# List the aliases in this AWS account

$limit = 10

$result = Get-KMSAliasList | Select-Object -First $limit```

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

To list only the aliases that are associated with a particular CMK, use the KeyId parameter. Its value can be the key ID (p. 14) or key ARN (p. 13) of any CMK in the region. You cannot specify an alias name or alias ARN.

**Java**

For details about the Java implementation, see the listAliases method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// List the aliases for one CMK
//
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
Listing aliases

String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

ListAliasesRequest req = new ListAliasesRequest().withKeyId(keyId);
ListAliasesResult result = kmsClient.listAliases(req);

C# For details, see the ListAliases method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

// List the aliases for one CMK
//
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

ListAliasesRequest listAliasesRequest = new ListAliasesRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId
};
ListAliasesResponse listAliasesResponse = kmsClient.ListAliases(listAliasesRequest);

Python For details, see the list_aliases method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

# List the aliases for one CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kms_client.list_aliases(
    KeyId=key_id
)

Ruby For details, see the list_aliases instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

# List the aliases for one CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kmsClient.list_aliases(

    key_id: key_id
)

PHP For details, see the List Aliases method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

// List the aliases for one CMK
//
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';

$result = $KmsClient->listAliases(

    [ 'KeyId' => $KeyId,
    ]);
Node.js

For details, see the `listAliases` property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// List the aliases for one CMK
//
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
kmsClient.listAliases({ KeyId }, (err, data) => {
    ...
});
```

PowerShell

To list the aliases for a CMK, use the `KeyId` parameter of the `Get-KMSAliasList` cmdlet.

```powershell
# List the aliases for one CMK
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
$response = Get-KmsAliasList -KeyId $KeyId

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

Updating an alias

To associate an existing alias with a different CMK, use the `UpdateAlias` operation.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

Java

For details about the Java implementation, see the `updateAlias` method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Updating an alias
//
String aliasName = "alias/projectKey1";
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String targetKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321";

UpdateAliasRequest req = new UpdateAliasRequest()
    .withAliasName(aliasName)
    .withTargetKeyId(targetKeyId);

kmsClient.updateAlias(req);
```

C#

For details, see the `UpdateAlias` method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```c#
// Updating an alias
//
String aliasName = "alias/projectKey1";
```
Updating an alias

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String targetKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321";

UpdateAliasRequest updateAliasRequest = new UpdateAliasRequest()
{
    AliasName = aliasName,
    TargetKeyId = targetKeyId
};
kmsClient.UpdateAlias(updateAliasRequest);

Python

For details, see the update_alias method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

# Updating an alias

alias_name = 'alias/projectKey1'
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321'

response = kms_client.update_alias(
    AliasName=alias_name,
    TargetKeyId=key_id
)

Ruby

For details, see the update_alias instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

# Updating an alias

alias_name = 'alias/projectKey1'
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321'

response = kmsClient.update_alias(
    alias_name: alias_name,
    target_key_id: key_id
)

PHP

For details, see the UpdateAlias method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

// Updating an alias
//
// $aliasName = "alias/projectKey1";

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
#KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321';

$result = $KmsClient->updateAlias(
    ['AliasName' => $aliasName,
    'TargetKeyId' =>  $keyId,
    ]);

Node.js

For details, see the updateAlias property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.
Deleting an alias

To delete an alias, use the DeleteAlias operation. Deleting an alias has no effect on the associated CMK.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

Java

For details, see the deleteAlias method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Delete an alias for a CMK
//
String aliasName = "alias/projectKey1";

DeleteAliasRequest req = new DeleteAliasRequest().withAliasName(aliasName);
kmsClient.deleteAlias(req);
```

C#

For details, see the DeleteAlias method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Delete an alias for a CMK
//
String aliasName = "alias/projectKey1";

DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = new DeleteAliasRequest()
{
```
Deleting an alias

```

AliasName = aliasName
}
kmsClient.DeleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest);
```

Python

For details, see the delete_alias method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
# Delete an alias for a CMK
alias_name = 'alias/projectKey1'
response = kms_client.delete_alias(
    AliasName=alias_name
)
```

Ruby

For details, see the delete_alias instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```
# Delete an alias for a CMK
alias_name = 'alias/projectKey1'
response = kmsClient.delete_alias(
    alias_name: alias_name
)
```

PHP

For details, see the DeleteAlias method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```
// Delete an alias for a CMK
// $aliasName = "alias/projectKey1";
$result = $KmsClient->deleteAlias(
    'AliasName' => $aliasName,
);
```

Node.js

For details, see the deleteAlias property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```
// Delete an alias for a CMK
// const AliasName = 'alias/projectKey1';
kmsClient.deleteAlias({ AliasName }, (err, data) => {
    ...});
```

PowerShell

To delete an alias, use the Remove-KMSAlias cmdlet. The alias name is case-sensitive.

Because this cmdlet permanently deletes the alias, PowerShell prompts you to confirm the command. The ConfirmImpact is High, so you cannot use a ConfirmPreference to suppress this prompt. If you must suppress the confirmation prompt, add the Confirm common parameter with a value of $false, for example: -Confirm:$false.
The `Remove-KMSAlias` cmdlet doesn't return any output. To verify that the command was effective, use the `Get-KMSAliasList` cmdlet.

```powershell
# Delete an alias for a CMK
(aliasName = 'alias/projectKey1') Remove-KMSAlias -AliasName $aliasName
```

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the [AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/powershell/latest/user-guide/install_html) module. For more information, see the [AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/powershell/latest/user-guide/).

---

## Encrypting and decrypting data keys

The examples in this topic use the `Encrypt`, `Decrypt`, and `ReEncrypt` operations in the AWS KMS API.

These operations are designed to encrypt and decrypt data keys (p. 5). They use an AWS KMS customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) in the encryption operations and they cannot accept more than 4 KB (4096 bytes) of data. Although you might use them to encrypt small amounts of data, such as a password or RSA key, they are not designed to encrypt application data.

To encrypt application data, use the server-side encryption features of an AWS service, or a client-side encryption library, such as the [AWS Encryption SDK](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/encryption-sdk/latest/developer-guide/index.html) or the Amazon S3 encryption client.

### Topics
- Encrypting a data key (p. 351)
- Decrypting a data key (p. 354)
- Re-encrypting a data key under a different customer master key (p. 356)

---

### Encrypting a data key

The `Encrypt` operation is designed to encrypt data keys, but it is not frequently used. The `GenerateDataKey` and `GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext` operations return encrypted data keys. You might use this method when you are moving encrypted data to a different Region and want to encrypt its data key with a CMK in the new Region.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in [Creating a client](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-create-iam-client-object.html).

**Java**

For details, see the `encrypt` method in the [AWS SDK for Java API Reference](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/java/latest/developer-guide/java-sdk-index.html).

```java
// Encrypt a data key
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
ByteBuffer plaintext = ByteBuffer.wrap(new byte[]{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0});
EncryptRequest req = new EncryptRequest().withKeyId(keyId).withPlaintext(plaintext);
ByteBuffer ciphertext = kmsClient.encrypt(req).getCiphertextBlob();
```

**C#**

For details, see the `Encrypt` method in the [AWS SDK for .NET](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-create-iam-client-object.html).

```csharp
// Encrypt a data key
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
string keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
MemoryStream plaintext = new MemoryStream(new byte[]{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0});
EncryptRequest req = new EncryptRequest().withKeyId(keyId).withPlaintext(plaintext);
MemoryStream ciphertext = kmsClient.encrypt(req).getCiphertextBlob();
```
// Encrypt a data key

// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
MemoryStream plaintext = new MemoryStream();
plaintext.Write(new byte[] { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 }, 0, 10);

EncryptRequest encryptRequest = new EncryptRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId,
    Plaintext = plaintext
};
MemoryStream ciphertext = kmsClient.Encrypt(encryptRequest).CiphertextBlob;

Python

For details, see the encrypt method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

# Encrypt a data key

# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
plaintext = b'\x01\x02\x03\x04\x05\x06\x07\x08\x09\x00'

response = kms_client.encrypt(
    KeyId=key_id,
    Plaintext=plaintext
)
ciphertext = response['CiphertextBlob']

Ruby

For details, see the encrypt instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

# Encrypt a data key

# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
plaintext = "\x01\x02\x03\x04\x05\x06\x07\x08\x09\x00"

response = kmsClient.encrypt({
    key_id: key_id,
    plaintext: plaintext
})
ciphertext = response.ciphertext_blob

PHP

For details, see the Encrypt method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

// Encrypt a data key

// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
$KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
$message = pack('c*',1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0);

$result = $KmsClient->encrypt([
    'KeyId' => $KeyId,
    'Plaintext' => $message
]);
Encrypting a data key

'Plaintext' => $message,

$ciphertext = $result['CiphertextBlob'];

Node.js

For details, see the encrypt property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// Encrypt a data key
/
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
const Plaintext = Buffer.from([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0]);
kmsClient.encrypt({ KeyId, Plaintext }, (err, data) => {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
  else {
    const { CiphertextBlob } = data;
    ...
  }
});
```

PowerShell

To encrypt a data key under an AWS KMS CMK, use the Invoke-KMSEncrypt cmdlet. It returns the ciphertext as a **MemoryStream**(System.IO.MemoryStream) object. You can use the **MemoryStream** object as the input to the Invoke-KMSDecrypt cmdlet.

AWS KMS also returns data keys as **MemoryStream** objects. In this example, to simulate a plaintext data key, we create a byte array and write it to a MemoryStream object.

Note that the Plaintext parameter of Invoke-KMSEncrypt takes a byte array (byte[]); it does not require a MemoryStream object. Beginning in AWSPowerShell version 4.0, parameters in all AWSPowerShell modules that take byte arrays and MemoryStream objects accept byte arrays, MemoryStream objects, strings, string arrays, and FileInfo (System.IO.FileInfo) objects. You can pass any of these types to Invoke-KMSEncrypt.

```powershell
# Encrypt a data key
# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

# Simulate a data key
# Create a byte array
[byte[]] $bytes = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0

# Create a MemoryStream
$plaintext = [System.IO.MemoryStream]::new()

# Add the byte array to the MemoryStream
$plaintext.Write($bytes, 0, $bytes.length)

# Encrypt the simulated data key
$response = Invoke-KMSEncrypt -KeyId $keyId -Plaintext $plaintext

# Get the ciphertext from the response
$ciphertext = $response.CiphertextBlob
```

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.
Decrypting a data key

To decrypt a data key, use the Decrypt operation.

The ciphertextBlob that you specify must be the value of the CiphertextBlob field from a GenerateDataKey, GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext, or Encrypt response, or the PrivateKeyCiphertextBlob field from a GenerateDataKeyPair or GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext response. You can also use the Decrypt operation to decrypt data encrypted outside of AWS KMS by the public key in an asymmetric CMK.

The KeyId parameter is not required when decrypting with symmetric CMKs. AWS KMS can get the CMK that was used to encrypt the data from the metadata in the ciphertext blob. But it's always a best practice to specify the CMK you are using. This practice ensures that you use the CMK that you intend, and prevents you from inadvertently decrypting a ciphertext using a CMK you do not trust.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

Java

For details, see the decrypt method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Decrypt a data key
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

ByteBuffer ciphertextBlob = Place your ciphertext here;

DecryptRequest req = new DecryptRequest().withCiphertextBlob(ciphertextBlob).withKeyId(keyId);

ByteBuffer plainText = kmsClient.decrypt(req).getPlaintext();
```

C#

For details, see the Decrypt method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Decrypt a data key
// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

MemoryStream ciphertextBlob = new MemoryStream();
// Write ciphertext to memory stream

DecryptRequest decryptRequest = new DecryptRequest()
{
    CiphertextBlob = ciphertextBlob,
    KeyId = keyId
};

MemoryStream plainText = kmsClient.Decrypt(decryptRequest).Plaintext;
```

Python

For details, see the decrypt method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Decrypt a data key
```
Decrypting a data key

# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
ciphertext = 'Place your ciphertext here'

response = kms_client.decrypt(
    CiphertextBlob=ciphertext,
    KeyId=key_id
)

plaintext = response['Plaintext']

Ruby

For details, see the decrypt instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```ruby
# Decrypt a data key

# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
ciphertext = 'Place your ciphertext here'
ciphertext_packed = [ciphertext].pack("H*")

response = kmsClient.decrypt({
    ciphertext_blob: ciphertext_packed,
    key_id: key_id
})

plaintext = response.plaintext
```

PHP

For details, see the Decrypt method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// Decrypt a data key

// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
$ciphertext = 'Place your cipher text blob here';

$result = $KmsClient->decrypt([  'CiphertextBlob' => $ciphertext,  'KeyId' => $keyId,]);

$plaintext = $result['Plaintext'];
```

Node.js

For details, see the decrypt property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// Decrypt a data key

// Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
const CiphertextBlob = 'Place your cipher text blob here';
kmsClient.decrypt({  CiphertextBlob,  KeyId }, (err, data) => {
    if (err) console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
    else {
        const { Plaintext } = data;
        ...
    }
```

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To decrypt a data key, use the `Invoke-KMSEncrypt` cmdlet.

This cmdlet returns the plaintext as a `MemoryStream (System.IO.MemoryStream)` object. To convert it to a byte array, use cmdlets or functions that convert `MemoryStream` objects to byte arrays, such as the functions in the Convert module.

Because this example uses the ciphertext that an AWS KMS encryption cmdlet returned, it uses a `MemoryStream` object for the value of the `CiphertextBlob` parameter. However, the `CiphertextBlob` parameter of `Invoke-KMSDecrypt` takes a byte array (`byte[]`); it does not require a `MemoryStream` object. Beginning in AWSPowerShell version 4.0, parameters in all AWSPowerShell modules that take byte arrays and `MemoryStream` objects accept byte arrays, `MemoryStream` objects, strings, string arrays, and `FileInfo (System.IO.FileInfo)` objects. You can pass any of these types to `Invoke-KMSDecrypt`.

```powershell
# Decrypt a data key
# Replace the following example key ARN with any valid key identifier
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
[System.IO.MemoryStream]$ciphertext = Read-Host 'Place your cipher text blob here'
$response = Invoke-KMSDecrypt -CiphertextBlob $ciphertext -KeyId $keyId
$plaintext = $response.Plaintext
```

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the `AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService` module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

### Re-encrypting a data key under a different customer master key

To decrypt an encrypted data key, and then immediately re-encrypt the data key under a different customer master key (CMK), use the ReEncrypt operation. The operations are performed entirely on the server side within AWS KMS, so they never expose your plaintext outside of AWS KMS.

The `CiphertextBlob` that you specify must be the value of the `CiphertextBlob` field from a `GenerateDataKey`, `GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`, or `Encrypt` response, or the `PrivateKeyCiphertextBlob` field from a `GenerateDataKeyPair` or `GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext` response. You can also use the ReEncrypt operation to re-encrypt data encrypted outside of AWS KMS by the public key in an asymmetric CMK.

The `SourceKeyId` parameter is not required when re-encrypting with symmetric CMKs. AWS KMS can get the CMK that was used to encrypt the data from the metadata in the ciphertext blob. But it's always a best practice to specify the CMK you are using. This practice ensures that you use the CMK that you intend, and prevents you from inadvertently decrypting a ciphertext using a CMK you do not trust.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

**Java**

For details, see the `reEncrypt` method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Re-encrypt a data key
```
Re-encrypting a data key under a different customer master key

ByteBuffer sourceCiphertextBlob = \Place your ciphertext here\n;

// Replace the following example key ARNs with valid key identifiers
String sourceKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
String destinationKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321";

ReEncryptRequest req = new ReEncryptRequest();
req.setCiphertextBlob(sourceCiphertextBlob);
req.setSourceKeyId(sourceKeyId);
req.setDestinationKeyId(destinationKeyId);
ByteBuffer destinationCipherTextBlob = kmsClient.reEncrypt(req).getCiphertextBlob();

C# For details, see the ReEncrypt method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

MemoryStream sourceCiphertextBlob = new MemoryStream();
// Write ciphertext to memory stream

MemoryStream destinationCipherTextBlob = kmsClient.ReEncrypt(reEncryptRequest).CiphertextBlob;

Python For details, see the re_encrypt method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

# Re-encrypt a data key
ciphertext = \Place your ciphertext here\'

# Replace the following example key ARNs with valid key identifiers
source_key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
destination_key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321'

response = kms_client.re_encrypt(
    CiphertextBlob=ciphertext,
    SourceKeyId=source_key_id,
    DestinationKeyId=destination_key_id
)

destination_ciphertext_blob = response['CiphertextBlob']

Ruby For details, see the re_encrypt instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.
# Re-encrypt a data key

ciphertext = 'Place your ciphertext here'
ciphertext_packed = [ciphertext].pack("H*")

# Replace the following example key ARNs with valid key identifiers
source_key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
destination_key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321'

response = kmsClient.re_encrypt({
    ciphertext_blob: ciphertext_packed,
    source_key_id: source_key_id,
    destination_key_id: destination_key_id
})

destination_ciphertext_blob = response.ciphertext_blob.unpack('H*')

---

**PHP**

For details, see the ReEncrypt method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// Re-encrypt a data key
$ciphertextBlob = 'Place your ciphertext here';

// Replace the following example key ARNs with valid key identifiers
$sourceKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
$destinationKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321';

$result = $KmsClient->reEncrypt(
    ['CiphertextBlob' => $ciphertextBlob,
    'SourceKeyId' => $sourceKeyId,
    'DestinationKeyId' => $destinationKeyId,
    ]);```

---

**Node.js**

For details, see the reEncrypt property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// Re-encrypt a data key
const CiphertextBlob = 'Place your ciphertext blob here';

// Replace the following example key ARNs with valid key identifiers
const SourceKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
const DestinationKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321';

kmsClient.reEncrypt({ CiphertextBlob, SourceKeyId, DestinationKeyId }, (err, data) => {...
});```

---

**PowerShell**

To re-encrypt a ciphertext under the same or a different CMK, use the Invoke-KMSReEncrypt cmdlet.

Because this example uses the ciphertext that an AWS KMS encryption cmdlet returned, it uses a MemoryStream object for the value of the CiphertextBlob parameter. However, the CiphertextBlob parameter of Invoke-KMSReEncrypt takes a byte array (byte[]); it does
not require a MemoryStream object. Beginning in AWSPowerShell version 4.0, parameters in all AWSPowerShell modules that take byte arrays and MemoryStream objects accept byte arrays, MemoryStream objects, strings, string arrays, and FileInfo (System.IO.FileInfo) objects. You can pass any of these types to Invoke-KMSReEncrypt.

```powershell
# Re-encrypt a data key
[System.IO.MemoryStream]$ciphertextBlob = Read-Host 'Place your cipher text blob here'
# Replace the following example key ARNs with valid key identifiers
$sourceKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
$destinationKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321'
$response = Invoke-KMSReEncrypt -Ciphertext $ciphertextBlob -SourceKeyId $sourceKeyId -DestinationKeyId $destinationKeyId
$reEncryptedCiphertext = $response.CiphertextBlob
```

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

## Working with key policies

The examples in this topic use the AWS KMS API to view and change the key policies of AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs).

For details about how to use key policies, IAM policies, and grants to manage access to your CMKs, see Authentication and access control for AWS KMS (p. 80). For help writing and formatting a JSON policy document, see the IAM JSON Policy Reference in the IAM User Guide.

### Topics
- Listing key policy names (p. 359)
- Getting a key policy (p. 361)
- Setting a key policy (p. 363)

## Listing key policy names

To get the names of key policies for a customer master key, use the ListKeyPolicies operation. The only key policy name it returns is `default`.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

**Java**

For details about the Java implementation, see the listKeyPolicies method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// List key policies

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

ListKeyPoliciesRequest req = new ListKeyPoliciesRequest().withKeyId(keyId);
```
ListKeyPoliciesResult result = kmsClient.listKeyPolicies(req);

C#

For details, see the ListKeyPolicies method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// List key policies
// // Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

ListKeyPoliciesRequest listKeyPoliciesRequest = new ListKeyPoliciesRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId
};
ListKeyPoliciesResponse listKeyPoliciesResponse =
    kmsClient.ListKeyPolicies(listKeyPoliciesRequest);
```

Python

For details, see the list_key_policies method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# List key policies
# // Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
response = kms_client.list_key_policies(
    KeyId=key_id
)
```

Ruby

For details, see the list_key_policies instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```ruby
# List key policies
# // Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
response = kmsClient.list_key_policies({
    key_id: key_id
})
```

PHP

For details, see the ListKeyPolicies method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// List key policies
// // Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
#keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';

$result = $KmsClient->listKeyPolicies([
    'KeyId' => $keyId
]);
```

Node.js

For details, see the listKeyPolicies property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.
Getting a key policy

To get the key policy for a customer master key, use the `GetKeyPolicy` operation.

GetKeyPolicy requires a policy name. The only valid policy name is `default`.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

Java

For details, see the `getKeyPolicy` method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Get the policy for a CMK
...
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
String policyName = "default";
GetKeyPolicyRequest req = new GetKeyPolicyRequest().withKeyId(keyId).withPolicyName(policyName);
GetKeyPolicyResult result = kmsClient.getKeyPolicy(req);
```

C#

For details, see the `GetKeyPolicy` method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Get the policy for a CMK
...
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
String policyName = "default";
```
**Python**

For details, see the `get_key_policy` method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Get the policy for a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
policy_name = 'default'

response = kms_client.get_key_policy(
    KeyId=key_id,
    PolicyName=policy_name
)
```

**Ruby**

For details, see the `get_key_policy` instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```ruby
# Get the policy for a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
policy_name = 'default'

response = kmsClient.get_key_policy({
    key_id: key_id,
    policy_name: policy_name
})
```

**PHP**

For details, see the `GetKeyPolicy` method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// Get the policy for a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
$policyName = "default";

$result = $KmsClient->getKeyPolicy([ 'KeyId' => $keyId, 'PolicyName' => $policyName ]);
```

**Node.js**

For details, see the `getKeyPolicy` property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// Get the policy for a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
```
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
const PolicyName = 'default';
kmsClient.getKeyPolicy({ KeyId, PolicyName }, (err, data) => {
  ...});

PowerShell

To get the key policy for a CMK, use the Get-KMSKeyPolicy cmdlet. This cmdlet returns the key policy as a string (System.String) that you can use in a Write-KMSKeyPolicy (PutKeyPolicy) command. To convert the policies in the JSON string to PSCustomObject objects, use the ConvertFrom-JSON cmdlet.

# Get the policy for a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
$policyName = 'default'
$response = Get-KMSKeyPolicy -KeyId $keyId -PolicyName $policyName

# Use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

Setting a key policy

To create or replace the key policy for a CMK, use the PutKeyPolicy operation.

PutKeyPolicy requires a policy name. The only valid policy name is default.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

Java

For details, see the putKeyPolicy method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

// Set a key policy for a CMK
//
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String KeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
String policyName = "default";
String policy = "{" +
  ""Version": "2012-10-17"," +
  ""Statement": [{" +
  ""Sid": "Allow access for ExampleUser""," +
  ""Effect": "Allow"," +
  // Replace the following example user ARN with a valid one
  ""Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"}," +
  ""Action": [" +
  ""kms:Encrypt""," +
  ""kms:GenerateDataKey*""," +
  ""kms:Decrypt""," +
  ""kms:DescribeKey"," +
  ""kms:ReEncrypt*"" +
  ""}]," +
  ""Resource": "*" +
"}" +

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For details, see the `PutKeyPolicy` method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Set a key policy for a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
String policyName = "default";
String policy = "{" +
  ""Version": "2012-10-17"," +
  "Statement": [{" +
  ""Sid": "Allow access for ExampleUser"," +
  ""Effect": "Allow"," +
  // Replace the following example user ARN with a valid one
  ""Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"}," +
  ""Action": [" +
    "kms:Encrypt"," +
    "kms:GenerateDataKey*"," +
    "kms:Decrypt"," +
    "kms:DescribeKey"," +
    "kms:ReEncrypt*" +
  ]," +
  ""Resource": "*"" +
  ""}" +
"}";
PutKeyPolicyRequest putKeyPolicyRequest = new PutKeyPolicyRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId,
    Policy = policy,
    PolicyName = policyName
};
kmsClient.PutKeyPolicy(putKeyPolicyRequest);
```

Python

For details, see the `put_key_policy` method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Set a key policy for a CMK
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
policy_name = 'default'
policy = "{" +
  ""Version": "2012-10-17"," +
  "Statement": [{" +
    ""Sid": "Allow access for ExampleUser"," +
    ""Effect": "Allow"," +
    ""Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"}," +
    ""Action": [" +
      "kms:Encrypt"," +
      "kms:GenerateDataKey*"," +
      "kms:Decrypt"," +
      "kms:DescribeKey"," +
      "kms:ReEncrypt*" +
    ]," +
    ""Resource": "*"" +
  }] +
"}"
```
```
"kms:Decrypt",
"kms:DescribeKey",
"kms:ReEncrypt***"
],
"Resource": "*"
}"
}
```  

response = kms_client.put_key_policy(
    KeyId=key_id,
    Policy=policy,
    PolicyName=policy_name
)

**Ruby**

For details, see the `put_key_policy` instance method in the **AWS SDK for Ruby**.

```ruby
# Set a key policy for a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
policy_name = 'default'
policy = "{" +
  ""Version": "2012-10-17"," +
  ""Statement": [{" +
  ""Sid": "Allow access for ExampleUser"," +
  ""Effect": "Allow"," +
  # Replace the following example user ARN with a valid one
  ""Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"}," +
  ""Action": [" +
  "kms:Encrypt"," +
  "kms:GenerateDataKey*"," +
  "kms:Decrypt"," +
  "kms:DescribeKey"," +
  "kms:ReEncrypt***" +
  ]," +
  ""Resource": "*"" +
  "}]," +
  ""Resource": "*" +
  "}"
}"

response = kmsClient.put_key_policy({
    key_id: key_id,
    policy: policy,
    policy_name: policy_name
})
```

**PHP**

For details, see the **PutKeyPolicy** method in the **AWS SDK for PHP**.

```php
// Set a key policy for a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
$policyName = "default";

$result = $KmsClient->putKeyPolicy([
    'KeyId' => $keyId,
    'PolicyName' => $policyName,
    'Policy' => '{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Id": "custom-policy-2016-12-07",
    "Statement": [" +
```
For details, see the `putKeyPolicy` property in the AWS SDK for Node.js.

```javascript
// Set a key policy for a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
const PolicyName = 'default';
const Policy = `{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "custom-policy-2016-12-07",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iам::111122223333:root"
      },
      "Action": "kms:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iам::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
      },
      "Action": ["kms:Encrypt*",
                  "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
                  "kms:Decrypt*",
                  "kms:DescribeKey*",
                  "kms:ReEncrypt*"
                ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
};

// The key policy document

kmsClient.putKeyPolicy({ KeyId, Policy, PolicyName }, (err, data) => {
  ...}
```
PowerShell

To set a key policy for a CMK, use the **Write-KMSKeyPolicy** cmdlet. This cmdlet doesn't return any output. To verify that the command was effective, use the **Get-KMSKeyPolicy** cmdlet.

The **Policy** parameter takes a string. Enclose the string in single quotes to make it a literal string. You don't have to use continuation characters or escape characters in the literal string.

```powershell
# Set a key policy for a CMK
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
$policyName = 'default'
$policy = '{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
    {
        "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {
            "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
        },
        "Action": "kms:*",
        "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
        "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {
            "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"
        },
        "Action": [
            "kms:Encrypt*",
            "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
            "kms:Decrypt*",
            "kms:DescribeKey*",
            "kms:ReEncrypt*"
        ],
        "Resource": "*"
    }
    ]
}
Write-KMSKeyPolicy -KeyId $keyId -PolicyName $policyName -Policy $policy
```

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the **AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService** module. For more information, see the **AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide**.

---

**Working with grants**

The examples in this topic use the AWS KMS API to create, view, retire, and revoke grants on AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs). For more details about using grants in AWS KMS, see [Using grants (p. 191)](#).

**Topics**
- Creating a grant (p. 368)
- Viewing a grant (p. 370)
- Retiring a grant (p. 374)
- Revoking a grant (p. 375)
Creating a grant

To create a grant for an AWS KMS customer master key, use the CreateGrant operation. The response includes only the grant ID and grant token. To get detailed information about the grant, use the ListGrants operation, as shown in Viewing a grant (p. 370).

These examples create a grant that allows Alice, an IAM user in the account, to call the GenerateDataKey operation on the CMK identified by the KeyId parameter.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

Java

For details, see the createGrant method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Create a grant
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
String granteePrincipal = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice";
String operation = GrantOperation.GenerateDataKey.toString();

CreateGrantRequest request = new CreateGrantRequest()
    .withKeyId(keyId)
    .withGranteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
    .withOperations(operation);

CreateGrantResult result = kmsClient.createGrant(request);
```

C#

For details, see the CreateGrant method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Create a grant
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
String granteePrincipal = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice";
String operation = GrantOperation.GenerateDataKey;

CreateGrantRequest createGrantRequest = new CreateGrantRequest()
{    
    KeyId = keyId,
    GranteePrincipal = granteePrincipal,
    Operations = new List<string>() { operation }
};

CreateGrantResponse createGrantResult = kmsClient.CreateGrant(createGrantRequest);
```

Python

For details, see the create_grant method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Create a grant

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
```
Creating a grant

```python
grantee_principal = 'arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice'
operation = ['GenerateDataKey']
response = kms_client.create_grant(
    KeyId=key_id,
    GranteePrincipal=grantee_principal,
    Operations=operation
)
```

Ruby

For details, see the `create_grant` instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```ruby
# Create a grant
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
grantee_principal = 'arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice'
operation = ['GenerateDataKey']
response = kmsClient.create_grant({
    key_id: key_id,
    grantee_principal: grantee_principal,
    operations: operation
})
```

PHP

For details, see the CreateGrant method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// Create a grant
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
$granteePrincipal = 'arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice';
$operation = ['GenerateDataKey']
$result = $KmsClient->createGrant(
    'GranteePrincipal' => $granteePrincipal,
    'KeyId' => $keyId,
    'Operations' => $operation
);
```

Node.js

For details, see the `createGrant` property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// Create a grant
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
const GranteePrincipal = 'arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice';
const Operations: ['GenerateDataKey'];
kmsClient.createGrant({ KeyId, GranteePrincipal, Operations }, (err, data) => {
    ...
});
```

PowerShell

To create a grant, use the New-KMSGrant cmdlet.
# Create a grant

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
$granteePrincipal = 'arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice'
$operation = 'GenerateDataKey'

$response = New-KMSGrant -GranteePrincipal $granteePrincipal -KeyId $keyId -Operation $operation

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

## Viewing a grant

To get detailed information about the grants on an AWS KMS customer master key, use the ListGrants operation.

**Note**
The GranteePrincipal field in the ListGrants response usually contains the grantee principal of the grant. However, when the grantee principal in the grant is an AWS service, the GranteePrincipal field contains the service principal, which might represent several different grantee principals.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in *Creating a client (p. 329)*.

These examples use the optional Limits parameter, which determines how many grants the operation returns.

**Java**

For details about the Java implementation, see the listGrants method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Listing grants on a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
Integer limit = 10;

ListGrantsRequest req = new ListGrantsRequest().withKeyId(keyId).withLimit(limit);
ListGrantsResult result = kmsClient.listGrants(req);
```

**C#**

For details, see the ListGrants method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Listing grants on a CMK
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
int limit = 10;

ListGrantsRequest listGrantsRequest = new ListGrantsRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId,
}
Limit = limit
};
ListGrantsResponse listGrantsResponse = kmsClient.ListGrants(listGrantsRequest);

Python
For details, see the list_grants method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Listing grants on a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kms_client.list_grants(
    KeyId=key_id,
    Limit=10
)
```

Ruby
For details, see the list_grants instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

```ruby
# Listing grants on a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

response = kmsClient.list_grants({
    key_id: key_id,
    limit: 10
})
```

PHP
For details, see the ListGrants method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

```php
// Listing grants on a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
$Limit = 10;

$result = $KmsClient->listGrants([
    'KeyId' => $KeyId,
    'Limit' => $Limit,
]);
```

Node.js
For details, see the listGrants property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

```javascript
// Listing grants on a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
const Limit = 10;
kmsClient.listGrants({ KeyId, Limit }, (err, data) => {
    ...
});
```
PowerShell

To view the details of all AWS KMS grants for a CMK, use the `Get-KMSGrantList` cmdlet.

To limit the number of output objects, this example uses the `Select-Object` cmdlet, instead of the `Limit` parameter, which is being deprecated in list cmdlets. For help with paginating output in AWS Tools for PowerShell, see Output Pagination with AWS Tools for PowerShell.

```powershell
# Listing grants on a CMK
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
$limit = 10
$response = Get-KMSGrantList -KeyId $keyId | Select-Object -First $limit

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the `AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService` module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

You must specify the CMK in every `ListGrants` operations. However, you can further filter the grant list by specifying the grant ID or a grantee principal. The following examples get only the grants for a CMK where the `test-engineer` role is the grantee principal.

Java

For details about the Java implementation, see the `listGrants` method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Listing grants on a CMK
//
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
String grantee = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/test-engineer";

ListGrantsRequest req = new ListGrantsRequest().withKeyId(keyId).withGranteePrincipal(grantee);
ListGrantsResult result = kmsClient.listGrants(req);
```

C#

For details, see the `ListGrants` method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Listing grants on a CMK
//
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
string keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
string grantee = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/test-engineer";

ListGrantsRequest listGrantsRequest = new ListGrantsRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId,
    GranteePrincipal = grantee
};
ListGrantsResponse listGrantsResponse = kmsClient.ListGrants(listGrantsRequest);
```

Python

For details, see the `list_grants` method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).
# Listing grants on a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
grantee = 'arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/test-engineer'

response = kms_client.list_grants(
    KeyId=key_id,
    GranteePrincipal=grantee
)

Ruby

For details, see the list_grants instance method in the AWS SDK for Ruby.

# Listing grants on a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
grantee = 'arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/test-engineer'

response = kmsClient.list_grants(
    key_id: keyId,
    grantee_principal: grantee
)

PHP

For details, see the ListGrants method in the AWS SDK for PHP.

// Listing grants on a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
$grantee = 'arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/test-engineer';

$result = $KmsClient->listGrants(
    'KeyId' => $keyId,
    'GranteePrincipal' => $grantee,
);

Node.js

For details, see the listGrants property in the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js.

// Listing grants on a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';
const Grantee = 'arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/test-engineer';

kmsClient.listGrants({ KeyId, Grantee }, (err, data) => {
    ...
});

PowerShell

To view the details of all AWS KMS grants for a CMK, use the Get-KMSGrantList cmdlet.

# Listing grants on a CMK
To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService module. For more information, see the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

Retiring a grant

To retire a grant for an AWS KMS customer master key, use the RetireGrant operation. You should retire a grant to clean up after you are done using it.

To retire a grant, provide the grant token, or both the grant ID and CMK ID. For this operation, the CMK ID must be Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK (p. 42). The grant token is returned by the CreateGrant operation. The grant ID is returned by the CreateGrant and ListGrants operations.

RetireGrant doesn’t return a response. To verify that it was effective, use the ListGrants operation.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).

Java

For details, see the retireGrant method in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

```java
// Retire a grant
//
String grantToken = Place your grant token here;

RetireGrantRequest req = new RetireGrantRequest().withGrantToken(grantToken);
kmsClient.retireGrant(req);
```

C#

For details, see the RetireGrant method in the AWS SDK for .NET.

```csharp
// Retire a grant
//
String grantToken = ”Place your grant token here”;

RetireGrantRequest retireGrantRequest = new RetireGrantRequest()
{
    GrantToken = grantToken
};
kmsClient.RetireGrant(retireGrantRequest);
```

Python

For details, see the retire_grant method in the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```python
# Retire a grant

grant_token = Place your grant token here

response = kms_client.retire_grant(
    GrantToken=grant_token
)
```
Revoking a grant

To revoke a grant to an AWS KMS customer master key, use the RevokeGrant operation. You can revoke a grant to explicitly deny operations that depend on it.

In languages that require a client object, these examples use the AWS KMS client object that you created in Creating a client (p. 329).
Java

For details, see the `revokeGrant` method in the *AWS SDK for Java API Reference*.

```java
// Revoke a grant on a CMK
//
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
// &fake-grant-id;
String grantId = "grant1";

RevokeGrantRequest req = new RevokeGrantRequest().withKeyId(keyId).withGrantId(grantId);
kmsClient.revokeGrant(req);
```

C#

For details, see the `RevokeGrant` method in the *AWS SDK for .NET*.

```csharp
// Revoke a grant on a CMK
//
// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
String keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
// &fake-grant-id;
String grantId = "grant1";

RevokeGrantRequest revokeGrantRequest = new RevokeGrantRequest()
{
    KeyId = keyId,
    GrantId = grantId
};
kmsClient.RevokeGrant(revokeGrantRequest);
```

Python

For details, see the `revoke_grant` method in the *AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)*.

```python
# Revoke a grant on a CMK
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'
# &fake-grant-id;
grant_id = 'grant1'
response = kms_client.revoke_grant(
    KeyId=key_id,
    GrantId=grant_id
)
```

Ruby

For details, see the `revoke_grant` instance method in the *AWS SDK for Ruby*.

```ruby
# Revoke a grant on a CMK
```
# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
key_id = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

# &fake-grant-id;
grant_id = 'grant1'

response = kmsClient.revoke_grant(
    key_id: key_id,
    grant_id: grant_id
)

**PHP**

For details, see the `RevokeGrant` method in the *AWS SDK for PHP*.

```php
// Revoke a grant on a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';

// Replace the following example grant ID with a valid one
$GrantId = 'grant1';

$result = $KmsClient->revokeGrant(
    'KeyId' => $KeyId,
    'GrantId' => $GrantId,
);
```

**Node.js**

For details, see the `revokeGrant` property in the *AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js*.

```javascript
// Revoke a grant on a CMK

// Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
const KeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab';

// Replace the following example grant ID with a valid one
const GrantId = 'grant1';

kmsClient.revokeGrant({ GrantId, KeyId }, (err, data) => {
    ...
});
```

**PowerShell**

To revoke a grant, use the `Revoke-KMSGrant` cmdlet.

```powershell
# Revoke a grant on a CMK

# Replace the following example key ARN with a valid key ID or key ARN
$keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

# Replace the following example grant ID with a valid one
$grantId = 'grant1'

Revoke-KMSGrant -KeyId $keyId -GrantId $grantId
```

To use the AWS KMS PowerShell cmdlets, install the `AWS.Tools.KeyManagementService` module. For more information, see the *AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide*. 

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Creating AWS KMS resources with AWS CloudFormation

AWS Key Management Service is integrated with AWS CloudFormation, a service that helps you to model and set up your AWS resources so that you can spend less time creating and managing your resources and infrastructure. You create a template that describes the AWS resources that you want, including customer master keys (CMKs) and aliases, and AWS CloudFormation provisions and configures those resources for you. For information about AWS KMS support for CloudFormation, see the KMS resource type reference in the AWS CloudFormation User Guide.

When you use AWS CloudFormation, you can reuse your template to set up your AWS KMS resources consistently and repeatedly. Describe your resources once, and then provision the same resources over and over in multiple AWS accounts and Regions.

To provision and configure resources for AWS KMS and other AWS services, you must understand AWS CloudFormation templates. Templates are formatted text files in JSON or YAML. These templates describe the resources that you want to provision in your AWS CloudFormation stacks. If you're unfamiliar with JSON or YAML, you can use AWS CloudFormation Designer to help you get started with AWS CloudFormation templates. For more information, see What is AWS CloudFormation Designer? in the AWS CloudFormation User Guide.

AWS KMS resources in AWS CloudFormation templates

AWS KMS supports the following AWS CloudFormation resources.

- **AWS::KMS::Key** creates a symmetric or asymmetric CMK (p. 3). You cannot use this resource to create CMKs with imported key material (p. 392) or CMKs in a custom key store (p. 407).
- **AWS::KMS::Alias** creates an alias (p. 61) and associates it with a CMK. The CMK can be defined in the template, or created by another mechanism.
- **AWS::KMS::ReplicaKey** creates a multi-Region replica key (p. 241). To create a multi-Region primary key, use the **AWS::KMS::Key** resource. You cannot use this resource to create multi-Region keys with imported key material (p. 261). For details about multi-Region keys, see Using multi-Region keys (p. 236).

The CMKs that the template creates are actual resources in your AWS account. Authorized principals can use and manage the CMKs that the template creates, either by using the template, the AWS KMS console, or the AWS KMS APIs. When you delete a CMK from your template, the CMK is scheduled for deletion using a waiting period that you specify in advance.

For example, you can use an AWS CloudFormation template to create a test CMK with a key policy, key spec, key usage, aliases, and tags you prefer. You can run it through your test suite, review your results, and then use the template to schedule the test key for deletion. Later, you can run the template again to create a test key with the same properties.

Or you can use an AWS CloudFormation template to define a particular CMK configuration that satisfies your business rules and security standards. Then you can use that template any time you need to create a CMK. You don’t have to worry about misconfigured keys. If your preferred configuration changes, you can
use your template to update your CMKs. For example, the template makes it easy to programmatically enable automatic key rotation on all CMKs that the template defines.

For more information about AWS KMS resources, including examples, see the KMS resource type reference in the AWS CloudFormation User Guide.

Learn more about AWS CloudFormation

To learn more about AWS CloudFormation, see the following resources:

- AWS CloudFormation
- AWS CloudFormation User Guide
- AWS CloudFormation API Reference
- AWS CloudFormation Command Line Interface User Guide
Deleting customer master keys

Deleting a customer master key (CMK) in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is destructive and potentially dangerous. It irreversibly deletes the key material and all metadata associated with the CMK. After a CMK is deleted, you can no longer decrypt the data that was encrypted under that CMK, which means that data becomes unrecoverable. You should delete a CMK only when you are sure that you don’t need to use it anymore. If you are not sure, consider disabling the CMK (p. 58) instead of deleting it. You can reenable a disabled CMK if you need to use it again later, but you cannot recover a deleted CMK.

Before deleting a CMK, you might want to know how many ciphertexts were encrypted under that CMK. AWS KMS does not store this information and does not store any of the ciphertexts. To get this information, you must determine on your own the past usage of a CMK. For some guidance that might help you do this, go to Determining past usage of a customer master key (p. 389).

AWS KMS never deletes your CMKs unless you explicitly schedule them for deletion and the mandatory waiting period expires. However, you might choose to delete a CMK for one or more of the following reasons:

- To complete the key lifecycle for CMKs that you no longer need
- To avoid the management overhead and costs associated with maintaining unused CMKs
- To reduce the number of CMKs that count against your CMK resource quota (p. 512)

Note
If you close or delete your AWS account, your CMKs become inaccessible and you are no longer billed for them. You do not need to schedule deletion of your CMKs separate from closing the account.

AWS KMS records an entry in your AWS CloudTrail log when you schedule deletion (p. 312) of the CMK and when the CMK is actually deleted (p. 296).

For information about deleting multi-Region primary and replica keys, see Deleting multi-Region keys (p. 264).

Topics
- About the waiting period (p. 380)
- Deleting asymmetric CMKs (p. 381)
- Deleting multi-Region CMKs (p. 381)
- Deleting CMKs for AWS services (p. 381)
- Scheduling and canceling key deletion (p. 382)
- Adding permission to schedule and cancel key deletion (p. 384)
- Creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to detect usage of a customer master key that is pending deletion (p. 386)
- Determining past usage of a customer master key (p. 389)

About the waiting period

Because it is destructive and potentially dangerous to delete a CMK, AWS KMS requires you to set a waiting period of 7 – 30 days. The default waiting period is 30 days.

However, the actual waiting period might be up to 24 hours longer than the one you scheduled. To get the actual date and time when the CMK will be deleted, use the DescribeKey operation. Or in the
AWS KMS console, on detail page (p. 28) for the CMK, in the **General configuration** section, see the **Scheduled deletion date**. Be sure to note the time zone.

During the waiting period, the CMK status and key state is **Pending deletion**.

- A CMK that is pending deletion cannot be used in any **cryptographic operations** (p. 12).
- AWS KMS does not **rotate the backing keys** (p. 275) of CMKs that are pending deletion.

After the waiting period ends, AWS KMS deletes the CMK, its aliases, and all related AWS KMS metadata.

Use the waiting period to ensure that you don't need the CMK now or in the future. You can **configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm** (p. 386) to warn you if a person or application attempts to use the CMK during the waiting period. To recover the CMK, you can cancel key deletion before the waiting period ends. After the waiting period ends you cannot cancel key deletion, and AWS KMS deletes the CMK.

## Deleting asymmetric CMKs

Users who are authorized (p. 384) can delete symmetric or asymmetric CMKs. The procedure to schedule the deletion of these CMKs is the same for both types of keys. However, because the **public key of an asymmetric CMK** can be downloaded (p. 59) and used outside of AWS KMS, the operation poses significant additional risks, especially for asymmetric CMKs used for encryption (the key usage is ENCRYPT_DECRYPT).

- When you schedule the deletion of a CMK, the key state of CMK changes to **Pending deletion**, and the CMK cannot be used in **cryptographic operations** (p. 12). However, scheduling deletion has no effect on public keys outside of AWS KMS. Users who have the public key can continue to use them to encrypt messages. They do not receive any notification that the key state is changed. Unless the deletion is canceled, ciphertext created with the public key cannot be decrypted.
- Alarms, logs, and other strategies that detect attempted use of CMK that is pending deletion cannot detect use of the public key outside of AWS KMS.
- When the CMK is deleted, all AWS KMS actions involving that CMK fail. However, users who have the public key can continue to use them to encrypt messages. These ciphertexts cannot be decrypted.

If you must delete an asymmetric CMK with a key usage of ENCRYPT_DECRYPT, use your CloudTrail Log entries to determine whether the public key has been downloaded and shared. If it has, verify that the public key is not being used outside of AWS KMS. Then, consider **disabling the CMK** (p. 58) instead of deleting it.

## Deleting multi-Region CMKs

Users who are authorized (p. 384) can schedule the deletion of multi-Region primary and replica keys. However, AWS KMS will not delete a multi-Region primary key that has replica keys. Also, as long as its primary key exists, you can recreate a deleted multi-Region replica key. For details, see **Deleting multi-Region keys** (p. 264).

## Deleting CMKs for AWS services

Several AWS services integrate with AWS KMS to protect your data. Some of these services, such as **Amazon EBS** and **Amazon Redshift**, use a **customer master key** (p. 3) (CMK) in AWS KMS to generate
a data key (p. 5) and then use the data key to encrypt your data. These plaintext data keys persist in memory as long as the data they are protecting is actively in use.

Scheduling a CMK for deletion makes it unusable, but it does not prevent the AWS service from using data keys in memory to encrypt and decrypt your data. The service is not affected until it needs to use the CMK that is pending deletion or deleted.

For example, consider this scenario:

1. You create an encrypted EBS volume and specify a CMK. Amazon EBS asks AWS KMS to use your CMK to generate an encrypted data key for the volume. Amazon EBS stores the encrypted data key with the volume.

2. When you attach the EBS volume to an EC2 instance, Amazon EC2 asks AWS KMS to use your CMK to decrypt the EBS volume's encrypted data key. Amazon EC2 stores the plaintext data key in hypervisor memory and uses it to encrypt disk I/O to the EBS volume. The data key persists in memory as long as the EBS volume is attached to the EC2 instance.

3. You schedule the CMK for deletion, which makes it unusable. This has no immediate effect on the EC2 instance or the EBS volume, because Amazon EC2 is using the plaintext data key—not the CMK—to encrypt disk I/O to the EBS volume.

Even when the scheduled time elapses and AWS KMS deletes the CMK, there is no immediate effect on the EC2 instance or the EBS volume, because Amazon EC2 is using the plaintext data key, not the CMK.

4. However, when the encrypted EBS volume is detached from the EC2 instance, Amazon EBS removes the plaintext key from memory. The next time the encrypted EBS volume is attached to an EC2 instance, the attachment fails, because Amazon EBS cannot use the CMK to decrypt the volume's encrypted data key.

### Scheduling and canceling key deletion

The following procedures describe how to schedule key deletion and cancel key deletion of single-Region customer master keys (CMKs) in AWS KMS using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, and the AWS SDK for Java.

For information about scheduling the deletion of multi-Region keys, see Deleting multi-Region keys (p. 264).

**Warning**

Deleting a customer master key (CMK) in AWS KMS is destructive and potentially dangerous. You should proceed only when you are sure that you don't need to use the CMK anymore and won't need to use it in the future. If you are not sure, you should disable the CMK (p. 58) instead of deleting it.

Before you can delete a CMK, you must have permission to do so. If you rely on the key policy alone to specify AWS KMS permissions, you might need to add additional permissions before you can delete the CMK. For information about adding these permissions, go to Adding permission to schedule and cancel key deletion (p. 384).

AWS KMS records an entry in your AWS CloudTrail log when you schedule deletion (p. 312) of the CMK and when the CMK is actually deleted (p. 296).

**Ways to schedule and cancel key deletion**

- Scheduling and canceling key deletion (console) (p. 383)
- Scheduling and canceling key deletion (AWS CLI) (p. 383)
- Scheduling and canceling key deletion (AWS SDK for Java) (p. 384)
Scheduling and canceling key deletion (console)

In the AWS Management Console, you can schedule and cancel the deletion of multiple CMKs at one time.

**To schedule key deletion**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Customer managed keys**.
4. Select the check boxes next to the CMKs that you want to delete.
5. Choose **Key actions**, **Schedule key deletion**.
6. Read and consider the warning, and the information about canceling the deletion during the waiting period. If you decide to cancel the deletion, at the bottom of the page, choose **Cancel**.
7. For **Waiting period (in days)**, enter a number of days between 7 and 30.
8. Review the CMKs that you are deleting.
9. Select the check box next to **Confirm you want to schedule this key for deletion in <number of days> days**.
10. Choose **Schedule deletion**.

The CMK status changes to **Pending deletion**.

**To cancel key deletion**

2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Customer managed keys**.
4. Select the check boxes next to the CMKs that you want to recover.
5. Choose **Key actions**, **Cancel key deletion**.

The CMK status changes from **Pending deletion** to **Disabled**. To use the CMK, you must enable it (p. 58).

Scheduling and canceling key deletion (AWS CLI)

Use the `aws kms schedule-key-deletion` command to schedule key deletion from the AWS CLI as shown in the following example.

```bash
$ aws kms schedule-key-deletion --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab --pending-window-in-days 10
```

When used successfully, the AWS CLI returns output like the output shown in the following example:

```json
{
  "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
  "DeletionDate": 1598304792.0,
  "KeyState": "PendingDeletion",
  "PendingWindowInDays": 10
}
```
Use the `aws kms cancel-key-deletion` command to cancel key deletion from the AWS CLI as shown in the following example.

```
$ aws kms cancel-key-deletion --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

When used successfully, the AWS CLI returns output like the output shown in the following example:

```
{
  "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
}
```

The status of the CMK changes from **Pending Deletion** to **Disabled**. To use the CMK, you must [enable it](p. 58).

**Scheduling and canceling key deletion (AWS SDK for Java)**

The following example demonstrates how to schedule a CMK for deletion with the AWS SDK for Java. This example requires that you previously instantiated an `AWSKMSClient` as `kms`.

```java
String KeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
int PendingWindowInDays = 10;
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest scheduleKeyDeletionRequest =
    new ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest().withKeyId(KeyId).withPendingWindowInDays(PendingWindowInDays);
kms.scheduleKeyDeletion(scheduleKeyDeletionRequest);
```

The following example demonstrates how to cancel key deletion with the AWS SDK for Java. This example requires that you previously instantiated an `AWSKMSClient` as `kms`.

```java
String KeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
CancelKeyDeletionRequest cancelKeyDeletionRequest =
    new CancelKeyDeletionRequest().withKeyId(KeyId);
kms.cancelKeyDeletion(cancelKeyDeletionRequest);
```

The status of the CMK changes from **Pending Deletion** to **Disabled**. To use the CMK, you must [enable it](p. 58).

**Adding permission to schedule and cancel key deletion**

If you use IAM policies to allow AWS KMS permissions, all IAM users and roles that have AWS administrator access ("Action": "*") or AWS KMS full access ("Action": "kms:*") are already allowed to schedule and cancel key deletion for AWS KMS CMKs. If you rely on the key policy alone to allow AWS KMS permissions, you might need to add additional permissions to allow your IAM users and roles to delete CMKs. To add those permissions, use one of the following procedures.
Adding permission to schedule and cancel key deletion (console)

You can use the AWS Management Console to add permissions for scheduling and canceling key deletion.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
4. Choose the alias or key ID of the CMK whose permissions you want to change.
5. Choose the Key policy tab. Under Key deletion, select Allow key administrators to delete this key and then choose Save changes.

   **Note**
   If you do not see the Allow key administrators to delete this key option, this usually means that you have changed this key policy using the AWS KMS API. In this case, you must update the key policy document manually. Add the kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion and kms:CancelKeyDeletion permissions to the key administrators statement ("Sid": "Allow access for Key Administrators") in the key policy, and then choose Save changes.

Adding permission to schedule and cancel key deletion (AWS CLI)

You can use the AWS Command Line Interface to add permissions for scheduling and canceling key deletion.

**To add permission to schedule and cancel key deletion**

1. Use the `aws kms get-key-policy` command to retrieve the existing key policy, and then save the policy document to a file.
2. Open the policy document in your preferred text editor, add the kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion and kms:CancelKeyDeletion permissions to the policy statement that gives permissions to the key administrators (for example, the policy statement with "Sid": "Allow access for Key Administrators"). Then save the file. The following example shows a policy statement with these two permissions:

   ```json
   {
     "Sid": "Allow access for Key Administrators",
     "Effect": "Allow",
     "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/KMSKeyAdmin"},
     "Action": [
       "kms:Create",
       "kms:Describe",
       "kms:Enable",
       "kms:List",
       "kms:Put",
       "kms:Update",
       "kms:Revoke",
       "kms:Disable",
       "kms:Get",
       "kms:Delete",
       "kms:ScheduleKeyDeletion",
     ]
   }
   ```

   ```bash
   aws kms get-key-policy --key-id 111122223333/key/MyKey --output json > key-policy.json
   ```
Creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to detect usage of a customer master key that is pending deletion

You can combine the features of AWS CloudTrail, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) that notify you when someone in your account tries to use a CMK that is pending deletion in a cryptographic operation. If you receive this notification, you might want to cancel deletion of the CMK and reconsider your decision to delete it.

The following procedures explain how to receive a notification whenever an AWS KMS API request that results in the "Key ARN is pending deletion" error message is written to your CloudTrail log files. This error message indicates that a person or application tried to use the CMK in a cryptographic operation (Encrypt, Decrypt, GenerateDataKey, GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext, and ReEncrypt). Because the notification is linked to the error message, it is not triggered when you use API operations that are permitted on CMKs that are pending deletion, such as ListKeys, CancelKeyDeletion, and PutKeyPolicy. To see a list of the AWS KMS API operations that return this error message, see Key state: Effect on your CMK (p. 279).

The notification email that you receive does not list the CMK or the cryptographic operation. You can find that information in your CloudTrail log (p. 287). Instead, the email reports that the alarm state changed from OK to Alarm. For more information about CloudWatch Alarms and state changes, see Creating Amazon CloudWatch Alarms in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

Warning
This Amazon CloudWatch alarm cannot detect use of the public key of an asymmetric CMK outside of AWS KMS. For details about the special risks of deleting asymmetric CMKs used for public key cryptography, including creating ciphertexts that cannot be decrypted, see Deleting asymmetric CMKs (p. 381).

Topics
- Requirements for a CloudWatch alarm (p. 386)
- Create the CloudWatch alarm (p. 387)

Requirements for a CloudWatch alarm

Before you create a CloudWatch alarm, you must create an AWS CloudTrail trail and configure CloudTrail to deliver CloudTrail log files to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

1. Create a CloudTrail trail.

   CloudTrail is automatically enabled on your AWS account when you create the account. However, for an ongoing record of events in your account, including events for AWS KMS, create a trail.

2. Configure CloudTrail to deliver your log files CloudWatch Logs.

   Configure delivery of your CloudTrail log files to CloudWatch Logs. This allows CloudWatch Logs to monitor the logs for AWS KMS API requests that attempt to use a CMK that is pending deletion.
Create the CloudWatch alarm

To receive a notification when AWS KMS API requests attempt to use a CMK that is pending deletion in a cryptographic operation, create a CloudWatch alarm and configure notifications.

To create a CloudWatch alarm that monitors attempted usage of a CMK that is pending deletion

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the CloudWatch console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/.
2. Use the Region selector on the upper right to choose the AWS Region you want to monitor.
3. In the left navigation pane, choose Logs.
4. In the list of Log Groups, choose the option button next to your log group. Then choose Create Metric Filter.
5. For Filter Pattern, type or paste the following:

```
{ $.eventSource = kms* && $.errorMessage = "* is pending deletion.")
```

Choose Assign Metric.
6. On the Create Metric Filter and Assign a Metric page, do the following:
   a. For Metric Namespace, type CloudTrailLogMetrics.
   b. For Metric Name, type KMSKeyPendingDeletionErrorCount.
   c. Choose Show advanced metric settings and for Metric Value, type 1, if this is not the current value.
   d. Choose Create Filter.
7. In the filter box, choose Create Alarm.
8. In the Create Alarm window, do the following:
   a. In the Alarm Threshold section, for Name, type KMSKeyPendingDeletionErrorAlarm. You can also add an optional description.
   b. Following Whenever, for is, choose >= and then type 1.
   c. For 1 out of n datapoints, if necessary, type 1.
   d. In the Additional settings section, for Treat missing data as, choose good (not breaching threshold).
   e. In the Actions section, for Send notification to, do one of the following:
      - To use a new Amazon SNS topic, choose New list, and then type a new topic name, such as KMSAlert. For Email list, type at least one email address. You can type more than one email address by separating them with commas.
      - To use an existing Amazon SNS topic, choose the name of the topic to use.
   f. Choose Create Alarm.
9. If you chose to send notifications to an email address, open the email message you receive from no-reply@sns.amazonaws.com with a subject "AWS Notification - Subscription Confirmation." Confirm your email address by choosing the Confirm subscription link in the email message.

   **Note**
   You will not receive email notifications until after you have confirmed your email address.

After you complete this procedure, you will receive a notification each time this CloudWatch alarm enters the ALARM state. If you receive a notification for this alarm, it might mean that someone or something still needs to use this CMK. In that case, you should cancel deletion of the CMK (p. 382) to give yourself more time to determine whether you really want to delete it.
Determining past usage of a customer master key

Before deleting a customer master key (CMK), you might want to know how many ciphertexts were encrypted under that key. AWS KMS does not store this information, and does not store any of the ciphertexts. Knowing how a CMK was used in the past might help you decide whether or not you will need it in the future. This topic suggests several strategies that can help you determine the past usage of a CMK.

**Warning**

These strategies for determining past and actual usage are effective only for AWS users and AWS KMS operations. They cannot detect use of the public key of an asymmetric CMK outside of AWS KMS. For details about the special risks of deleting asymmetric CMKs used for public key cryptography, including creating ciphertexts that cannot be decrypted, see Deleting asymmetric CMKs (p. 381).

**Topics**

- Examining CMK permissions to determine the scope of potential usage (p. 389)
- Examining AWS CloudTrail logs to determine actual usage (p. 389)

Examining CMK permissions to determine the scope of potential usage

Determining who or what currently has access to a customer master key (CMK) might help you determine how widely the CMK was used and whether it is still needed. To learn how to determine who or what currently has access to a CMK, go to Determining access to an AWS KMS customer master key (p. 204).

Examining AWS CloudTrail logs to determine actual usage

You might be able to use a CMK's usage history to help you determine whether you have ciphertexts encrypted under a particular CMK.

All AWS KMS API activity is recorded in AWS CloudTrail log files. If you have created a CloudTrail trail in the region where your customer master key (CMK) is located, you can examine your CloudTrail log files to view a history of all AWS KMS API activity for a particular CMK. If you don't have a trail, you can still view recent events in your CloudTrail event history. For details about how AWS KMS uses CloudTrail, see Logging AWS KMS API calls with AWS CloudTrail (p. 287).

The following examples show CloudTrail log entries that are generated when an AWS KMS CMK is used to protect an object stored in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). In this example, the object is uploaded to Amazon S3 using server-side encryption with AWS KMS-managed keys (SSE-KMS) (p. 490). When you upload an object to Amazon S3 with SSE-KMS, you specify the CMK to use for protecting the object. Amazon S3 uses the AWS KMS GenerateDataKey operation to request a unique data key for the object, and this request event is logged in CloudTrail with an entry similar to the following:

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.02",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "AssumedRole",
    "principalId": "AROACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:example-user",
    "arn": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/Admins/example-user",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
    "sessionContext": {
      "issuer": "AmazonS3",
      "externalId": "example-external-id"
    }
  }
  "eventSource": "aws.kms",
  "eventSourceARN": "arn:aws:kms::111122223333:service:kms:eu-central-1:123456789012:alias/my-key"
}
When you later download this object from Amazon S3, Amazon S3 sends a Decrypt request to AWS KMS to decrypt the object's data key using the specified CMK. When you do this, your CloudTrail log files include an entry similar to the following:

```
{
  "eventVersion": "1.02",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "AssumedRole",
    "principalId": "AROACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:example-user",
    "arn": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/Admins/example-user",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
    "sessionContext": {
      "attributes": {
        "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
        "creationDate": "2015-09-10T23:12:48Z"
      },
      "sessionIssuer": {
        "type": "Role",
        "principalId": "AROACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/Admins",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "userName": "Admins"
      },
      "invokedBy": "internal.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "invokedBy": "internal.amazonaws.com"
  },
  "eventTime": "2015-09-10T23:58:18Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "GenerateDataKey",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "internal.amazonaws.com",
  "userAgent": "internal.amazonaws.com",
  "requestParameters": {
    "encryptionContext": {
      "aws:s3:arn": "arn:aws:s3:::example_bucket/example_object"
    },
    "keySpec": "AES_256",
    "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "cea04450-5817-11e5-85aa-97ce46071236",
  "eventID": "80721262-21a5-49b9-8b63-28740e7ce9c9",
  "readOnly": true,
  "resources": [
    {
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "accountId": "111122223333"
    }
  ],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```

When you later download this object from Amazon S3, Amazon S3 sends a Decrypt request to AWS KMS to decrypt the object's data key using the specified CMK. When you do this, your CloudTrail log files include an entry similar to the following:

```
{
  "eventVersion": "1.02",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "AssumedRole",
    "principalId": "AROACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:example-user",
    "arn": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/Admins/example-user",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
    "sessionContext": {
      "attributes": {
        "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
        "creationDate": "2015-09-10T23:12:48Z"
      },
      "sessionIssuer": {
        "type": "Role",
        "principalId": "AROACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/Admins",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "userName": "Admins"
      },
      "invokedBy": "internal.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "invokedBy": "internal.amazonaws.com"
  },
  "eventTime": "2015-09-10T23:58:18Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "GenerateDataKey",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "internal.amazonaws.com",
  "userAgent": "internal.amazonaws.com",
  "requestParameters": {
    "encryptionContext": {
      "aws:s3:arn": "arn:aws:s3:::example_bucket/example_object"
    },
    "keySpec": "AES_256",
    "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "cea04450-5817-11e5-85aa-97ce46071236",
  "eventID": "80721262-21a5-49b9-8b63-28740e7ce9c9",
  "readOnly": true,
  "resources": [
    {
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "accountId": "111122223333"
    }
  ],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```
 examines AWS CloudTrail logs to determine actual usage

All AWS KMS API activity is logged by CloudTrail. By evaluating these log entries, you might be able to determine the past usage of a particular CMK, and this might help you determine whether or not you want to delete it.

To see more examples of how AWS KMS API activity appears in your CloudTrail log files, go to Logging AWS KMS API calls with AWS CloudTrail (p. 287). For more information about CloudTrail go to the AWS CloudTrail User Guide.
Importing key material in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)

You can create a customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) with key material that you supply.

A CMK is a logical representation of a master key. It contains key material used to encrypt and decrypt data, in addition to its key identifiers (p. 13) and other metadata. When you create a CMK (p. 21), by default, AWS KMS generates the key material for that CMK. But you can create a CMK without key material and then import your own key material into that CMK, a feature often known as "bring your own key" (BYOK).

Note
AWS KMS does not support decrypting any AWS KMS ciphertext outside of AWS KMS, even if the ciphertext was encrypted under a CMK with imported key material. AWS KMS does not publish the ciphertext format this task requires, and the format might change without notice.

Imported key material is supported only for symmetric CMKs in AWS KMS key stores. It is not supported on asymmetric CMKs (p. 224) or CMKs in custom key stores (p. 407).

When you use imported key material, you remain responsible for the key material while allowing AWS KMS to use a copy of it. You might choose to do this for one or more of the following reasons:

• To prove that you generated the key material using a source of entropy that meets your requirements.
• To use key material from your own infrastructure with AWS services, and to use AWS KMS to manage the lifecycle of that key material within AWS.
• To set an expiration time for the key material in AWS and to manually delete it (p. 404), but to also make it available again in the future. In contrast, scheduling key deletion (p. 380) requires a waiting period of 7 to 30 days, after which you cannot recover the deleted CMK.
• To own the original copy of the key material, and to keep it outside of AWS for additional durability and disaster recovery during the complete lifecycle of the key material.

For information about important differences between CMKs with imported key material and those with key material generated by AWS KMS, see About imported key material (p. 393).

The key material you import must be a 256-bit symmetric encryption key.

Topics

• About imported key material (p. 393)
• Permissions for importing key material (p. 394)
• How to import key material (p. 394)
About imported key material

Before you decide to import key material into AWS KMS, you should understand the following characteristics of imported key material.

You generate the key material

You are responsible for generating 256 bits of key material using a source of randomness that meets your security requirements.

Can't change the key material

When you import key material into a CMK, the CMK is permanently associated with that key material. You can reimport the same key material (p. 395), but you cannot import different key material into that CMK. Also, you cannot enable automatic key rotation (p. 274) for a CMK with imported key material. However, you can manually rotate a CMK (p. 277) with imported key material.

Can't decrypt with any other CMK

When you encrypt data under a CMK, the ciphertext cannot be decrypted with any other CMK, even when you import the same key material into a different CMK. This is a security feature of AWS KMS customer master keys.

The only exception is multi-Region keys (p. 236), which are designed to be interoperable. For details, see Why aren't all CMKs with imported key material interoperable? (p. 262).

No portability or escrow features

The ciphertexts that AWS KMS produces are not portable. AWS KMS does not support decrypting any AWS KMS ciphertext outside of AWS KMS, even if the ciphertext was encrypted under a CMK with imported key material. AWS KMS does not publish the ciphertext format this task requires, and the format might change without notice.

Also, you cannot use any AWS tools, such as the AWS Encryption SDK or Amazon S3 client-side encryption, to decrypt AWS KMS ciphertexts.

As a result, you cannot use keys with imported key material to support key escrow arrangements where an authorized third party with conditional access to key material can decrypt certain ciphertexts outside of AWS KMS. To support key escrow, use the AWS Encryption SDK to encrypt your message under a key that is independent of AWS KMS.

You're responsible for availability and durability

You are responsible for the key material's overall availability and durability. AWS KMS is designed to keep imported key material highly available. But the service does not maintain the durability of imported key material at the same level as key material generated on your behalf. This difference is meaningful in the following cases:

• When you set an expiration time for your imported key material, AWS KMS deletes the key material after it expires. AWS KMS does not delete the CMK or its metadata. You cannot set an expiration time for key material generated by AWS KMS.
• When you manually delete imported key material (p. 404), AWS KMS deletes the key material but does not delete the CMK or its metadata. In contrast, scheduling key deletion (p. 380) requires a waiting period of 7 to 30 days, after which AWS KMS deletes the key material and all of the CMK's metadata.
• In the unlikely event of certain regionwide failures that affect the service (such as a total loss of power), AWS KMS cannot automatically restore your imported key material. However, AWS KMS can restore the CMK and its metadata.

To restore the key material after events like these, you must retain a copy of the key material in a system that you control. Then, you can reimport it into the CMK.

Permissions for importing key material

To create and manage CMKs with imported key material, the user needs permission for the operations in this process. You can provide the kms:GetParametersForImport, kms:ImportKeyMaterial, and kms:DeleteImportedKeyMaterial permissions in the key policy when you create the CMK. The kms:ImportKeyMaterial permission is not included in the default permissions for key administrators, so you need to add it manually.

To create CMKs with imported key material, the principal needs the following permissions.

• kms:CreateKey (p. 109) (IAM policy)
  • To limit this permission to CMKs with imported key material, use the kms:KeyOrigin (p. 174) policy condition with a value of EXTERNAL.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": {
    "Sid": "IAM policy to create CMKs with no key material",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Principal": {
      "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/KMSAdminRole"
    },
    "Action": "kms:CreateKey",
    "Condition": {
      "StringEquals": {
        "kms:KeyOrigin": "EXTERNAL"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

• kms:GetParametersForImport (Key policy or IAM policy)
  • To limit this permission to requests that use a particular wrapping algorithm and wrapping key spec, use the kms:WrappingAlgorithm (p. 188) and kms:WrappingKeySpec (p. 188) policy conditions.

• kms:ImportKeyMaterial (Key policy or IAM policy)
  • To allow or prohibit key material that expires and control the expiration date, use the kms:ExpirationModel (p. 170) and kms:ValidTo (p. 183) policy conditions.

To reimport imported key material, the principal needs the kms:GetParametersForImport and kms:ImportKeyMaterial permissions.

To delete imported key material, the principal needs kms:DeleteImportedKeyMaterial permission.

How to import key material

The following overview explains how to import your key material into AWS KMS. For more details about each step in the process, see the corresponding topic.
How to reimport key material

If you manage a CMK with imported key material, you might need to reimport the key material, either because the key material expired, or because the key material was accidentally deleted or lost.

You must reimport the same key material that was originally imported into the CMK. You cannot import different key material into a CMK. Also, AWS KMS cannot create key material for a CMK that is created without key material.

To reimport key material, use the same procedure that you used to import the key material (p. 394) the first time, with the following exceptions.

- Use an existing CMK, instead of creating a new CMK. You can skip Step 1 (p. 396) of the import procedure.
- If the CMK contains key material, you must delete the existing key material (p. 404) before you reimport the key material.

Each time you import key material to a CMK, you need to download and use a new wrapping key and import token (p. 399) for the CMK. The wrapping procedure does not affect the content of the key material, so you can use different wrapping keys (and different import tokens) to import the same key material.

How to view CMKs with imported key material

When you create a CMK with no key material, the value of the `Origin` property of the CMK is `EXTERNAL`, and it cannot be changed. You cannot convert a key that is designed to use imported key material to one that uses the key material that AWS KMS provides.

You can identify CMKs that require imported key material in the AWS KMS console or by using the AWS KMS API. You can also view the properties of the key material, such as whether and when it expires by using the console or the APIs.

To identify CMKs with imported key material (console)

To identify CMKs with imported key material (AWS KMS API)

Use the DescribeKey operation. The response includes the Origin property of the CMK, the expiration model, and the expiration date, as shown in the following example.

```
$ aws kms describe-key --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "Origin": "EXTERNAL",
    "ExpirationModel": "KEY_MATERIAL_EXPIRES",
    "ValidTo": 1568894400.0,
    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:11112223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "AWSAccountId": "11112223333",
    "CreationDate": 1568289600.0,
    "Enabled": false,
    "MultiRegion": false,
    "Description": "",
    "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
    "KeyState": "PendingImport",
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
    "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
      "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
    ]
  }
}
```

Importing key material step 1: Create an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) with no key material

By default, AWS KMS creates key material for you when you create a customer master key (CMK). To instead import your own key material, start by creating a CMK with no key material. You distinguish between these two types of CMKs by the CMK's origin. When AWS KMS creates the key material for you, the CMK's origin is AWS_KMS. When you create a CMK with no key material, the CMK's origin is EXTERNAL, which indicates that the key material was generated outside of AWS KMS.

A CMK with no key material is in the pending import state and is not available for use. To use it, you must import key material as explained later. When you import key material, the CMK's key state changes to enabled. For more information about key state, see Key state: Effect on your CMK (p. 279).
To create a CMK with no key material, you can use the AWS Management Console or the AWS KMS API. You can use the API directly by making HTTP requests, or by using an AWS SDK, AWS Command Line Interface or AWS Tools for PowerShell.

AWS KMS records an entry in your AWS CloudTrail log when you create the CMK, download the public key and import token, and import the key material. AWS KMS also records an entry when you delete imported key material or when AWS KMS deletes expired key material.

- Creating a CMK with no key material (console) (p. 397)
- Creating a CMK with no key material (AWS KMS API) (p. 398)

For information about creating multi-Region keys with imported key material, see Importing key material into multi-Region keys (p. 261).

Creating a CMK with no key material (console)

You can use the AWS Management Console to create a CMK with no key material. Before you do this, you can configure the console to show the Origin column in the list of CMKs. Imported keys have an Origin value of External.

You need to create a CMK for the imported key material only once. To reimport the same key material into an existing CMK, see Step 2: Download the public key and import token (p. 399).

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
4. Choose Create key.
5. Choose Symmetric. You cannot import key material into an asymmetric CMK.
7. For Key material origin, choose External.
   Then select the check box next to I understand the security, availability, and durability implications of using an imported key to indicate that you understand the implications of using imported key material. To read about these implications, see About imported key material (p. 393).
8. Use the Multi-Region replication section only to create a multi-Region primary key with no key material. For details, see Importing key material into multi-Region keys (p. 261).
9. Choose Next.
10. Type an alias and (optionally) a description for the CMK.
    Choose Next.
11. (Optional). On the Add tags page, add tags that identify or categorize your CMK.
    Choose Next.
12. In the Key administrators section, select the IAM users and roles who can manage the CMK. For more information, see Allows key administrators to administer the CMK (p. 86).
    Note
    IAM policies can give other IAM users and roles permission to manage the CMK.
13. (Optional) To prevent the selected IAM users and roles from deleting this CMK, in the Key deletion section at the bottom of the page, clear the Allow key administrators to delete this key check box.
    Choose Next.
14. In the **This account** section, select the IAM users and roles in this AWS account who can use the CMK in cryptographic operations (p. 12). For more information, see *Allows key users to use the CMK (p. 89)*.

   **Note**
   IAM policies can give other IAM users and roles permission to use the CMK.

15. (Optional) You can allow other AWS accounts to use this CMK for cryptographic operations. To do so, in the **Other AWS accounts** section at the bottom of the page, choose **Add another AWS account** and enter the AWS account identification number of an external account. To add multiple external accounts, repeat this step.

   **Note**
   To allow principals in the external accounts to use the CMK, Administrators of the external account must create IAM policies that provide these permissions. For more information, see *Allowing users in other accounts to use a CMK (p. 118)*.

   Choose **Next**.

16. Review the key settings that you chose. You can still go back and change all settings.

17. When you're done, choose **Finish** to create the key.

   If the operation succeeds, you have created a CMK with no key material. Its status is **Pending import**. To continue the process now, see *Downloading the public key and import token (console) (p. 400)*. To continue the process later, choose **Cancel**.

**Next:** Step 2: Download the public key and import token (p. 399).

**Creating a CMK with no key material (AWS KMS API)**

To use the AWS KMS API to create a symmetric CMK with no key material, send a `CreateKey` request with the `Origin` parameter set to `EXTERNAL`. The following example shows how to do this with the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI).

```
$ aws kms create-key --origin EXTERNAL
```

When the command is successful, you see output similar to the following. The CMK's `Origin` is `EXTERNAL` and its `KeyState` is `PendingImport`.

```
{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "Origin": "EXTERNAL",
    "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "Description": "",
    "Enabled": false,
    "MultiRegion": false,
    "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_Decrypt",
    "KeyState": "PendingImport",
    "CreationDate": 1568289600.0,
    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:11112223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "AWSAccountId": "11112223333",
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
    "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
      "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
    ]
  }
}
```
Importing key material step 2: Download the public key and import token

After you create a symmetric customer master key (CMK) with no key material (p. 396), you download a public key and an import token for that CMK. You need these items to import your key material. You can download both items in one step by using the AWS Management Console or the AWS KMS API.

You can also download these items when you want to reimport the same key material into a CMK. You might do this to change the expiration time for the key material, or to restore expired or deleted key material.

Use of the public key

When you import key material, you don’t upload the raw key material to AWS KMS. You must first encrypt the key material with the public key that you download in this step and then upload the encrypted key material to AWS KMS. When AWS KMS receives your encrypted key material, it uses the corresponding private key to decrypt it. The public key that you receive from AWS KMS is a 2048-bit RSA public key and is always unique to your AWS account.

Use of the import token

The import token contains metadata to ensure that your key material is imported correctly. When you upload your encrypted key material to AWS KMS, you must upload the same import token that you download in this step.

Select a wrapping algorithm

To protect your key material during import, you encrypt it using a wrapping key and wrapping algorithm. Typically, you choose an algorithm that is supported by the hardware security module (HSM) or key management system that protects your key material. You must use the RSA PKCS #1 encryption scheme with one of three padding options, represented by the following choices. These choices are listed in order of AWS preference. The technical details of the schemes represented by these choices are explained in section 7 of the PKCS #1 Version 2.1 standard.

- **RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256** – The RSA encryption algorithm with Optimal Asymmetric Encryption Padding (OAEP) with the SHA-256 hash function.
- **RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1** – The RSA encryption algorithm with Optimal Asymmetric Encryption Padding (OAEP) with the SHA-1 hash function.
- **RSAES_PKCS1_V1_5** – The RSA encryption algorithm with the padding format defined in PKCS #1 Version 1.5.

**Note**

If you plan to try the Encrypt Key Material with OpenSSL (p. 402) proof-of-concept example in Step 3 (p. 402), use RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1.

If your HSM or key management system supports it, we recommend using RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256 to encrypt your key material. If that option is not available, you should use RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1. If neither of the OAEP options are available, you must use RSAES_PKCS1_V1_5. For information about how to encrypt your key material, see the documentation for the hardware security module or key management system that protects your key material.

The public key and import token are valid for 24 hours. If you don't use them to import key material within 24 hours of downloading them, you must download new ones.
To download the public key and import token, you can use the AWS Management Console or the AWS KMS API. You can use the API directly by making HTTP requests, or by using an AWS SDKs, AWS Command Line Interface or AWS Tools for PowerShell.

When you download the public key and import token, a GetParametersForImport entry (p. 306) is added to your AWS CloudTrail log to record the GetParametersForImport operation. The CloudTrail entry is the same whether you use the AWS KMS console or the AWS KMS API.

Topics
- Downloading the public key and import token (console) (p. 400)
- Downloading the public key and import token (AWS KMS API) (p. 401)

Download the public key and import token (console)

You can use the AWS Management Console to download the public key and import token.

1. If you just completed the steps to create a CMK with no key material (p. 397) and you are on the Download wrapping key and import token page, skip to Step 8.
2. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
3. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
4. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.

   Tip
   You can import key material only into a symmetric CMK with an Origin of EXTERNAL. This indicates that the CMK was created with no key material. To add the Origin column to your table, in the upper-right corner of the page, choose the settings icon ( ). Turn on Origin, and then choose Confirm.

5. Choose the alias or key ID of the CMK that is pending import.
6. Choose the Cryptographic configuration tab and view its values. The tabs are below the General configuration section.

   You can only import key material into CMKs with a Key type of Symmetric and an Origin of EXTERNAL. For information about creating CMKs with imported key material, see, Importing key material in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 392).

7. Choose the Key material tab and then choose Download wrapping key and import token.

   The Key material tab appears only for symmetric CMKs that have an Origin value of EXTERNAL.

8. For Select wrapping algorithm, choose the option that you will use to encrypt your key material. For more information about the options, see Select a Wrapping Algorithm (p. 399).

   If you plan to try the Encrypt Key Material with OpenSSL (p. 402) proof-of-concept example in Step 3 (p. 402), choose RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1.

9. Choose Download wrapping key and import token, and then save the file.

   If you have a Next option, to continue the process now, choose Next. To continue later, choose Cancel. Otherwise, to close the window, choose Cancel or click the X.

10. Decompress the .zip file that you saved in the previous step (ImportParameters.zip).

   The folder contains the following files:
To continue the process, see encrypt your key material (p. 402).

**Downloading the public key and import token (AWS KMS API)**

To use the AWS KMS API to download the public key and import token, send a `GetParametersForImport` request that specifies the CMK for which you are downloading these items. The following example shows how to do this with the AWS CLI.

This example specifies `RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1` as the encryption option. To specify a different option, replace `RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1` with `RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256` or `RSAES_PKCS1_V1_5`. Replace `1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab` with the key ID of the CMK for which to download the public key and import token. You can use the CMK's key ID or Amazon Resource Name (ARN), but you cannot use an alias for this operation.

```
$ aws kms get-parameters-for-import --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
  --wrapping-algorithm RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1 \
  --wrapping-key-spec RSA_2048
```

When the command is successful, you see output similar to the following:

```
{
  "ParametersValidTo": 1568290320.0,
  "PublicKey": "public key base64 encoded data",
  "KeyID": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
  "ImportToken": "import token base64 encoded data"
}
```

When you receive this output, save the base64 encoded public key and import token in separate files. Then base64 decode each file into binary data and save the binary data in new files. Doing so prepares these items for later steps. See the following example.

**To prepare the public key and import token for later steps**

1. Copy the public key's base64 encoded data (represented by `public key base64 encoded data` in the example output), paste it into a new file, and then save the file. Give the file a descriptive name, for example `PublicKey.b64`.

2. Use OpenSSL to base64 decode the file's contents and save the decoded data to a new file. The following example decodes the data in the file that you saved in the previous step (`PublicKey.b64`) and saves the output to a new file named `PublicKey.bin`. 
Step 3: Encrypt the key material

Repeat these two steps for the import token, and then proceed to Step 3: Encrypt the key material (p. 402).

Importing key material step 3: Encrypt the key material

After you download the public key and import token (p. 399), you use the public key to encrypt your key material. The key material must be in binary format.

Typically, you encrypt your key material when you export it from your hardware security module (HSM) or key management system. For information about how to export key material in binary format, see the documentation for your HSM or key management system. You can also refer to the following section that provides a proof of concept demonstration using OpenSSL.

When you encrypt your key material, use the encryption scheme with the padding option that you specified when you downloaded the public key and import token (p. 399) (RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256, RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1, or RSAES_PKCS1_V1_5).

Example: Encrypt key material with OpenSSL

The following example demonstrates how to use OpenSSL to generate a 256-bit symmetric key and then encrypt this key material for import into an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK).

### Important

This example is a proof of concept demonstration only. For production systems, use a more secure method (such as a commercial HSM or key management system) to generate and store your key material.

The RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1 encryption algorithm works best with this example. Before running the example, make sure that you used RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1 for the wrapping algorithm in Step 2 (p. 399). If necessary, repeat the step to download and import the public key and token.

To use OpenSSL to generate binary key material and encrypt it for import into AWS KMS

1. Use the following command to generate a 256-bit symmetric key and save it in a file named PlaintextKeyMaterial.bin.

   ```bash
   # openssl rand -out PlaintextKeyMaterial.bin 32
   ```

2. Use the following command to encrypt the key material with the public key that you downloaded previously (see Downloading the public key and import token (AWS KMS API) (p. 401)) and save it in a file named EncryptedKeyMaterial.bin. Replace PublicKey.bin with the name of the file that contains the public key. If you downloaded the public key from the console, this file is named wrappingKey_CMK_key_ID_timestamp (for example, wrappingKey_f44c4e20-f83c-48f4-adc6-a1ef38829760_0809092909).

   ```bash
   # openssl rsautl -encrypt \n   -in PlaintextKeyMaterial.bin \n   -oaep \n   -inkey PublicKey.bin \n   -keyform DER \
   ```

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Step 4: Import the key material

---

```
-pubin \
-out EncryptedKeyMaterial.bin
```

Proceed to Step 4: Import the key material (p. 403).

Importing key material step 4: Import the key material

After you encrypt your key material (p. 402), you can import the key material to use with an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK). To import key material, you upload the encrypted key material from Step 3: Encrypt the key material (p. 402) and the import token that you downloaded at Step 2: Download the public key and import token (p. 399). You must import key material into the same CMK that you specified when you downloaded the public key and import token.

When you import key material, you can optionally specify a time at which the key material expires. When the key material expires, AWS KMS deletes the key material and the CMK becomes unusable. To use the CMK again, you must reimport key material.

After you successfully import key material, the CMK's key state changes to enabled, and you can use the CMK.

To import key material, you can use the AWS Management Console or the AWS KMS API. You can use the API directly by making HTTP requests, or by using an AWS SDKs, AWS Command Line Interface or AWS Tools for PowerShell.

When you import the key material, an ImportKeyMaterial entry (p. 307) is added to your AWS CloudTrail log to record the ImportKeyMaterial operation. The CloudTrail entry is the same whether you use the AWS KMS console or the AWS KMS API.

Import key material (console)

You can use the AWS Management Console to import key material.

1. If you are on the Download wrapping key and import token page, skip to Step 8.
2. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
3. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
4. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
5. Choose the key ID or alias of the CMK for which you downloaded the public key and import token.
6. Choose the Cryptographic configuration tab and view its values. The tabs are on the detail page for a CMK below the General configuration section.
    You can only import key material into CMKs with a Key type of Symmetric and an Origin of EXTERNAL. For information about creating CMKs with imported key material, see Importing key material in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (p. 392).
7. Choose the Key material tab and then choose Upload key material.
    The Key material tab appears only for CMKs with a Key type of Symmetric and an Origin value of EXTERNAL.
8. In the Encrypted key material and import token section, under Wrapped key material, choose Choose file. Then upload the file that contains your wrapped (encrypted) key material.
9. In the Encrypted key material and import token section, under Import token, choose Choose file. Upload the file that contains the import token that you downloaded (p. 400).

10. In the Expiration option section, you determine whether the key material expires. To set an expiration date and time, choose Key material expires, and use the calendar to select a date and time.

11. Choose Finish or Upload key material.

Import key material (AWS KMS API)

To use the AWS KMS API to import key material, send an ImportKeyMaterial request. The following example shows how to do this with the AWS CLI.

This example specifies an expiration time for the key material. To import key material with no expiration, replace KEY_MATERIAL_EXPIRES with KEY_MATERIAL_DOES_NOT_EXPIRE and omit the --valid-to parameter.

To use this example:

1. Replace 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab with the key ID of the CMK that you used when you downloaded the public key and import token. To identify the CMK, use its key ID or ARN. You cannot use an alias for this operation.

2. Replace EncryptedKeyMaterial.bin with the name of the file that contains the encrypted key material.

3. Replace ImportToken.bin with the name of the file that contains the import token.

```
$ aws kms import-key-material --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
   --encrypted-key-material fileb://EncryptedKeyMaterial.bin \
   --import-token fileb://ImportToken.bin \
   --expiration-model KEY_MATERIAL_EXPIRES \
   --valid-to 2019-09-17T12:00:00-08:00
```

Deleting imported key material

When you import key material, you can specify an expiration date. When the key material expires, AWS KMS deletes the key material and the customer master key (CMK) becomes unusable. You can also delete key material on demand. Whether you wait for the key material to expire or you delete it manually, the effect is the same. AWS KMS deletes the key material, the CMK’s key state (p. 279) changes to pending import, and the CMK is unusable. To use the CMK again, you must reimport the same key material.

Deleting key material affects the CMK immediately, but you can reverse the deletion of key material by reimporting the same key material (p. 395) into the CMK. In contrast, deleting a CMK is irreversible. If you schedule key deletion (p. 380) and the required waiting period expires, AWS KMS deletes the key material and all metadata associated with the CMK.

To delete key material, you can use the AWS Management Console or the AWS KMS API. You can use the API directly by making HTTP requests, or by using an AWS SDK, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or AWS Tools for PowerShell.

AWS KMS records an entry in your AWS CloudTrail log when you delete imported key material and when AWS KMS deletes expired key material (p. 295).
How deleting key material affects AWS services integrated with AWS KMS

When you delete key material, the CMK becomes unusable right away. However, any data keys (p. 5) that AWS services are using are not immediately affected. This means that deleting key material might not immediately affect all of the data and AWS resources that are protected under the CMK, though they are affected eventually.

Several AWS services integrate with AWS KMS to protect your data. Some of these services, such as Amazon EBS and Amazon Redshift, use a customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) in AWS KMS to generate a data key (p. 5), and then use the data key to encrypt your data. These plaintext data keys persist in memory as long as the data they are protecting is actively in use.

For example, consider this scenario:

1. You create an encrypted EBS volume and specify a CMK with imported key material. Amazon EBS asks AWS KMS to use your CMK to generate an encrypted data key for the volume. Amazon EBS stores the encrypted data key with the volume.
2. When you attach the EBS volume to an EC2 instance, Amazon EC2 asks AWS KMS to use your CMK to decrypt the EBS volume's encrypted data key. Amazon EC2 stores the plaintext data key in hypervisor memory and uses it to encrypt disk I/O to the EBS volume. The data key persists in memory as long as the EBS volume is attached to the EC2 instance.
3. You delete the imported key material from the CMK, which makes it unusable. This has no immediate effect on the EC2 instance or the EBS volume. The reason is that Amazon EC2 is using the plaintext data key—not the CMK—to encrypt all disk I/O while the volume is attached to the instance.
4. However, when the encrypted EBS volume is detached from the EC2 instance, Amazon EBS removes the plaintext key from memory. The next time the encrypted EBS volume is attached to an EC2 instance, the attachment fails, because Amazon EBS cannot use the CMK to decrypt the volume's encrypted data key. To use the EBS volume again, you must reimport the same key material into the CMK.

Delete key material (console)

You can use the AWS Management Console to delete key material.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Customer managed keys**.
4. Do one of the following:
   - Select the check box for a CMK with imported key material. Choose **Key actions, Delete key material**.
   - Choose the alias or key ID of a CMK with imported key material. Choose the **Key material** tab and then choose **Delete key material**.
5. Confirm that you want to delete the key material and then choose **Delete key material**. The CMK's status, which corresponds to its key state (p. 279), changes to **Pending import**.
Delete key material (AWS KMS API)

To use the AWS KMS API to delete key material, send a DeleteImportedKeyMaterial request. The following example shows how to do this with the AWS CLI.

Replace `1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab` with the key ID of the CMK whose key material you want to delete. You can use the CMK's key ID or ARN but you cannot use an alias for this operation.

```
$ aws kms delete-imported-key-material --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```
Using a custom key store

AWS KMS supports custom key stores (p. 409) backed by AWS CloudHSM clusters. When you create an AWS KMS customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) in a custom key store, AWS KMS generates and stores non-extractable key material for the CMK in an AWS CloudHSM cluster that you own and manage. When you use a CMK in a custom key store, the cryptographic operations (p. 433) are performed in the HSMs in the cluster. This feature combines the convenience and widespread integration of AWS KMS with the added control of an AWS CloudHSM cluster in your AWS account.

AWS KMS provides full console and API support for creating, using, and managing your custom key stores. When you create CMKs in a custom key store, you can use them just as you would any CMK. For example, you can use the CMKs to generate data keys and encrypt data. You can also use the CMKs in your custom key store with AWS services that support customer managed CMKs.

Do I need a custom key store?

For most users, the default AWS KMS key store, which is protected by FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules, fulfills their security requirements. There is no need to add an extra layer of maintenance responsibility or a dependency on an additional service.

However, you might consider creating a custom key store if your organization has any of the following requirements:

- Key material cannot be stored in a shared environment.
- Key material must be subject to a secondary, independent audit path.
- The HSMs that generate and store key material must be certified at FIPS 140-2 Level 3.

How do custom key stores work?

Each custom key store is associated with an AWS CloudHSM cluster in your AWS account. When you connect the custom key store to its cluster, AWS KMS creates the network infrastructure to support the connection. Then it logs into the key AWS CloudHSM client in the cluster using the credentials of a dedicated crypto user (p. 410) in the cluster.

You create and manage your custom key stores in AWS KMS and create and manage your HSM clusters in AWS CloudHSM. When you create customer master keys (CMKs) in an AWS KMS custom key store, you view and manage the CMKs in AWS KMS. But you can also view and manage their key material in AWS CloudHSM, just as you would do for other keys in the cluster.
You can create symmetric CMKs (p. 427) with key material generated by AWS KMS in your custom key store. Then use the same techniques to view and manage the CMKs in your custom key store that you use for CMKs in the AWS KMS key store. You can control access with IAM and key policies, create tags and aliases, enable and disable the CMKs, and schedule key deletion. You can use the CMKs for cryptographic operations (p. 433) and use them with AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS.

In addition, you have full control over the AWS CloudHSM cluster, including creating and deleting HSMs and managing backups. You can use the AWS CloudHSM client and supported software libraries to view, audit, and manage the key material for your CMKs. While the custom key store is disconnected, AWS KMS cannot access it, and users cannot use the CMKs in the custom key store for cryptographic operations. This added layer of control makes custom key stores a powerful solution for organizations that require it.

**Where do I start?**

To create and manage a custom key store, you use features of AWS KMS and AWS CloudHSM.

1. Start in AWS CloudHSM. Create an active AWS CloudHSM cluster or select an existing cluster. The cluster must have at least two active HSMs in different Availability Zones. Then create a dedicated crypto user (CU) account (p. 410) in that cluster for AWS KMS.
2. In AWS KMS, create a custom key store (p. 413) that is associated with your selected AWS CloudHSM cluster. AWS KMS provides a complete management interface (p. 417) that lets you create, view, edit, and delete your custom key stores.
3. When you're ready to use your custom key store, connect it to its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster (p. 421). AWS KMS creates the network infrastructure that it needs to support the connection. It then logs in to the cluster using the dedicated crypto user account credentials so it can generate and manage key material in the cluster.
4. Now, you can create symmetric CMKs in your custom key store (p. 427). Just specify the custom key store when you create the CMK.

If you get stuck at any point, you can find help in the Troubleshooting a custom key store (p. 438) topic. If your question is not answered, use the feedback link at the bottom of each page of this guide or post a question on the AWS Key Management Service Discussion Forum.

**Quotas**

There are no resource quotas for the number of custom key stores in an AWS account or Region. However, there are AWS CloudHSM quotas, such as a quota on the number of AWS CloudHSM clusters in each AWS account and Region, and AWS KMS quotas on the use of CMKs in a custom key store (p. 518).
What is a custom key store?

This topic explains some of the concepts used in AWS KMS custom key stores.

Topics
- AWS KMS custom key store (p. 409)
- AWS CloudHSM cluster (p. 410)
- kmsuser Crypto user (p. 410)
- CMKs in a custom key store (p. 411)

AWS KMS custom key store

A key store is a secure location for storing cryptographic keys. The default key store in AWS KMS also supports methods for generating and managing the keys that its stores. By default, the customer master keys (CMKs) that you create in AWS KMS are generated in and protected by hardware security modules (HSMs) that are FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules. The CMKs never leave the modules unencrypted.

However, if you require even more control of the HSMs, you can create a custom key store that is backed by FIPS 140-2 Level 3 HSMs in an AWS CloudHSM cluster that you own and manage.

A custom key store is an AWS KMS resource that is associated with an AWS CloudHSM cluster. When you create an AWS KMS CMK in your custom key store, AWS KMS generates a 256-bit, persistent, non-exportable Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) symmetric key in the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. This key material never leaves your HSMs unencrypted. When you use a CMK in a custom key store, the cryptographic operations are performed in the HSMs in the cluster.
Custom key stores combine the convenient and comprehensive key management interface of AWS KMS with the additional controls provided by an AWS CloudHSM cluster in your AWS account. This integrated feature lets you create, manage, and use CMKs in AWS KMS while maintaining full control of the HSMs that store their key material, including managing clusters, HSMs, and backups. You can use the AWS KMS console and APIs to manage the custom key store and its CMKs. You can also use the AWS CloudHSM console, APIs, client software, and associated software libraries to manage the associated cluster.

You can view and manage (p. 417) your custom key store, edit its properties (p. 419), and connect and disconnect it (p. 421) from its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. If you need to delete a custom key store (p. 425), you must first delete the CMKs in the custom key store by scheduling their deletion and waiting until the grace period expires. Deleting the custom key store removes the resource from AWS KMS, but it does not affect your AWS CloudHSM cluster.

**AWS CloudHSM cluster**

Every AWS KMS custom key store is associated with one AWS CloudHSM cluster. When you create a customer master key (CMK) in your custom key store, AWS KMS creates its key material in the associated cluster. When you use a CMK in your custom key store, the cryptographic operation is performed in the associated cluster.

Each AWS CloudHSM cluster can be associated with only one custom key store. The cluster that you choose cannot be associated with another key store or share a backup history with an associated cluster. The cluster must be initialized and active, and it must be in the same AWS account and Region as the AWS KMS custom key store. You can create a new cluster or use an existing one. AWS KMS does not need exclusive use of the cluster. To create CMKs in the custom key store, its associated cluster must contain at least two active HSMs. All other operations require only one HSM.

You specify the cluster when you create the custom key store, and you cannot change it. However, you can substitute any cluster that shares a backup history with the original cluster. This lets you delete the cluster, if necessary, and replace it with a cluster created from one of its backups. You retain full control of the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster so you can manage users and keys, create and delete HSMs, and use and manage backups.

When you are ready to use your custom key store, you connect it to its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. You can connect and disconnect your custom key store (p. 421) at any time. When a custom key store is connected, you can create and use its CMKs. When it is disconnected, you can view and manage the custom key store and its CMKs. But you cannot create new CMKs or use the CMKs in the custom key store for cryptographic operations.

**kmsuser Crypto user**

To create and manage key material in the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster on your behalf, AWS KMS uses a dedicated AWS CloudHSM crypto user (CU) in the cluster named \texttt{kmsuser}. The \texttt{kmsuser} CU is a standard CU account that is automatically synchronized to all HSMs in the cluster and is saved in cluster backups.

Before you create your custom key store, you create a \texttt{kmsuser} CU account (p. 414) in your AWS CloudHSM cluster using the \texttt{createUser} command in cloudhsm\_mgmt\_util. Then when you create the custom key store (p. 413), you provide the \texttt{kmsuser} account password to AWS KMS. When you connect the custom key store (p. 421), AWS KMS logs into the cluster as the \texttt{kmsuser} CU and rotates its password.

AWS KMS remains logged in as \texttt{kmsuser} as long as the custom key store is connected. You should not use this CU account for other purposes. However, you retain ultimate control of the \texttt{kmsuser} CU account. At any time, you can find the key handles (p. 436) of keys that \texttt{kmsuser} owns. If necessary, you can disconnect the custom key store (p. 421), change the \texttt{kmsuser} password, log into the cluster as \texttt{kmsuser} (p. 443), and view and manage the keys that \texttt{kmsuser} owns.
For instructions on creating your kmsuser CU account, see Create the kmsuser Crypto User (p. 414).

CMKs in a custom key store

You can use the AWS Management Console or AWS KMS API to create a customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) in a custom key store. You use the same technique that you would use on any AWS KMS CMK. The only difference is that you must identify the custom key store and specify that origin of the key material is the AWS CloudHSM cluster.

When you create a CMK in a custom key store (p. 427), AWS KMS creates the CMK in AWS KMS and it generates a 256-bit, persistent, non-exportable Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) symmetric backing key in its associated cluster. Although AWS CloudHSM supports symmetric and asymmetric keys of different types, AWS KMS and custom key stores only support AES symmetric keys.

You can view the CMKs in a custom key store in the AWS KMS console, and use the console options to display the custom key store ID. You can also use the DescribeKey operation to find the custom key store ID and AWS CloudHSM cluster ID.

The CMKs in a custom key store work just like any CMKs in AWS KMS. Authorized users need the same permissions to use and manage the CMKs. You use the same console procedures and API operations to view and manage the CMKs in a custom key store. These include enabling and disabling CMKs, creating and using tags and aliases, and setting and changing IAM and key policies. You can use the CMKs in a custom key store for cryptographic operations, and use them with integrated AWS services (p. 458) that support the use of customer managed CMKs. However, you cannot enable automatic key rotation (p. 274) or import key material (p. 392) into a CMK in a custom key store.

You also use the same process to schedule deletion (p. 437) of a CMK in a custom key store. After the waiting period expires, AWS KMS deletes the CMK from KMS. Then it makes a best effort to delete the key material for the CMK from the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. However, you might need to manually delete the orphaned key material (p. 442) from the cluster and its backups.

Controlling access to your custom key store

You use IAM policies to control access to your AWS KMS custom key store and your AWS CloudHSM cluster. You can use IAM policies and key policies to control access to the customer master keys (CMKs) in your custom key store. We recommend that you provide users, groups, and roles only the permissions that they require for the tasks that they are likely to perform.

Topics

- Authorizing custom key store managers and users (p. 411)
- Authorizing AWS KMS to manage AWS CloudHSM and Amazon EC2 resources (p. 412)

Authorizing custom key store managers and users

When designing your custom key store, be sure that the principals who use and manage it have only the permissions that they require. The following list describes the minimum permissions required for custom key store managers and users.

- Principals who create and manage your custom key store require the following permission to use the custom key store API operations.
  - cloudhsm:DescribeClusters
  - kms:CreateCustomKeyStore
  - kms:ConnectCustomKeyStore
Authorizing AWS KMS to manage AWS CloudHSM and Amazon EC2 resources

To support your custom key stores, AWS KMS needs permission to get information about your AWS CloudHSM clusters. It also needs permission to create the network infrastructure that connects your custom key store to its AWS CloudHSM cluster. To get these permissions, AWS KMS creates the service-linked role in your AWS account.

**Topics**
- About the AWS KMS service-linked role (p. 247)
- Create the service-linked role (p. 413)
- Edit the service-linked role description (p. 413)
- Delete the service-linked role (p. 413)

About the AWS KMS service-linked role

A service-linked role is an IAM role that gives one AWS service permission to call other AWS services on your behalf. It's designed to make it easier for you to use the features of multiple integrated AWS services without having to create and maintain complex IAM policies.

For custom key stores, AWS KMS creates the service-linked role with the policy. This policy grants the role the following permissions:

- cloudhsm:DescribeClusters
- ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
- ec2:CreateNetworkInterface

Principals who create and manage the AWS CloudHSM cluster that is associated with your custom key store need permission to create and initialize an AWS CloudHSM cluster. This includes permission to create or use a virtual private cloud, create subnets, and create an Amazon EC2 instance. They might also need to create and delete HSMs, and manage backups. For lists of the required permissions, see Restrict User Permissions to What's Necessary for AWS CloudHSM in the AWS CloudHSM User Guide.

Principals who create and manage customer master keys (CMKs) in your custom key store require the same permissions (p. 22) as those who create and manage any CMK in AWS KMS. The default key policy (p. 85) for CMKs in a custom key store is identical to the default key policy for CMKs in AWS KMS. Attribute-based access control (ABAC), which uses tags and aliases to control access to CMKs, is also effective on CMKs in custom key stores.

Principals who use the CMKs in your custom key store for cryptographic operations require permission to perform the cryptographic operation with the CMK, such as kms:Decrypt. You can provide these permissions in an IAM or key policy. But, they do not need any additional permissions to use a CMK in a custom key store.
Creating a custom key store

You can create one or several custom key stores (p. 409) in your account. Each custom key store is associated with one AWS CloudHSM cluster in the same AWS Region. Before you create your custom key store, you need to assemble the prerequisites (p. 414). Then, before you can use your custom key store, you must connect it (p. 421) to its AWS CloudHSM cluster.

Tip
You do not have to connect your custom key store immediately. You can leave it in a disconnected state until you are ready to use it. However, to verify that it is configured...
properly, you might want to connect it (p. 421), view its connection status (p. 417), and then disconnect it (p. 421).

**Topics**
- Assemble the prerequisites (p. 414)
- Create a custom key store (console) (p. 415)
- Create a custom key store (API) (p. 416)

**Assemble the prerequisites**

Each AWS KMS custom key store is backed by an AWS CloudHSM cluster. To create a custom key store, you must specify an active AWS CloudHSM cluster that is not already associated with another key store. You also need to create a dedicated crypto user (CU) in the cluster's HSMs that AWS KMS can use to create and manage keys on your behalf.

Before you create a custom key store, do the following:

**Select an AWS CloudHSM cluster**

Every custom key store is associated with exactly one AWS CloudHSM cluster (p. 410). When you create a customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) in your custom key store, AWS KMS creates the CMK metadata, such as an ID and Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in AWS KMS. It then creates the key material in the HSMs of the associated cluster. You can create a new AWS CloudHSM cluster or use an existing one. AWS KMS does not require exclusive access to the cluster.

The AWS CloudHSM cluster that you select is permanently associated with the custom key store. After you create the custom key store, you can change the cluster ID (p. 419) of the associated cluster, but the cluster that you specify must share a backup history with the original cluster. To use an unrelated cluster, you need to create a new custom key store.

The AWS CloudHSM cluster that you select must have the following characteristics:

- **The cluster must be active.**
  
  You must create the cluster, initialize it, install the AWS CloudHSM client software for your platform, and then activate the cluster. For detailed instructions, see the Getting Started section of the AWS CloudHSM User Guide.

- **The cluster must be in the same account and Region** as the AWS KMS custom key store. You cannot associate a custom key store in one region with a cluster in a different region. To create a key infrastructure in multiple regions, you must create key stores and clusters in each region.

- **The cluster cannot be associated with** another custom key store in the account. Each custom key store must be associated with a different AWS CloudHSM cluster. You cannot specify a cluster that is already associated with a custom key store or a cluster that shares a backup history with an associated cluster. Clusters that share a backup history have the same cluster certificate. To view the cluster certificate of a cluster, use the AWS CloudHSM console or the DescribeClusters operation.

- **The cluster must be configured with private subnets in at least two Availability Zones** in the Region. Because AWS CloudHSM is not supported in all Availability Zones, we recommend that you create private subnets in all Availability Zones in the region. You cannot reconfigure the subnets for an existing cluster, but you can create a cluster from a backup with different subnets in the cluster configuration.

  **Important**
  
  After you create your custom key store, do not delete any of the private subnets configured for its AWS CloudHSM cluster. If AWS KMS cannot find all of the subnets in the cluster configuration, attempts to connect to the custom key store (p. 421) fail with
a SUBNET_NOT_FOUND connection error state. For details, see How to fix a connection failure (p. 439).

- The security group for the cluster (cloudhsm-cluster-<cluster-id>-sg) must include inbound rules and outbound rules that allow TCP traffic on ports 2223-2225. The Source in the inbound rules and the Destination in the outbound rules must match the security group ID. These rules are set by default when you create the cluster. Do not delete or change them.
- **The cluster must contain at least two active HSMs** in different Availability Zones. To verify the number of HSMs, use the AWS CloudHSM console or the DescribeClusters operation. If necessary, you can add an HSM.

**Find the trust anchor certificate**

When you create a custom key store, you must upload the trust anchor certificate for the AWS CloudHSM cluster to AWS KMS. AWS KMS needs the trust anchor certificate to connect the custom key store to the cluster.

Every active AWS CloudHSM cluster has a **trust anchor certificate**. When you initialize the cluster, you generate this certificate, save it in the customerCA.crt file, and copy it to hosts that connect to the cluster.

**Create the kmsuser crypto user for AWS KMS**

To administer your custom key store, AWS KMS logs into the kmsuser crypto user (p. 410) (CU) account in the selected cluster. Before you create your custom key store, you must create the kmsuser CU. Then when you create your custom key store, you provide the password for kmsuser to AWS KMS. AWS KMS rotates the kmsuser password whenever you connect the custom key store to its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster.

**Important**

Do not specify the 2FA option when you create the kmsuser CU. If you do, AWS KMS cannot log in and your custom key store cannot be connected to this AWS CloudHSM cluster. Once you specify 2FA, you cannot undo it. Instead, you must delete the CU and recreate it.

To create the kmsuser CU, use the following procedure.

1. Start cloudhsm_mgmt_util as described in the Prepare to run cloudhsm_mgmt_util section of the AWS CloudHSM User Guide.
2. Use the createUser command in cloudhsm_mgmt_util to create a CU named kmsuser. The password must consist of 7-32 alphanumeric characters. It is case-sensitive and cannot contain any special characters.

For example, the following example command creates a kmsuser CU with a password of kmsPswd.

```
aws-cloudhsm> createUser CU kmsuser kmsPswd
```

**Create a custom key store (console)**

When you create a custom key store (p. 409) in the AWS Management Console, you can add and create the prerequisites (p. 414) as part of your workflow. However, the process is quicker when you have assembled them in advance.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Custom key stores**.
4. Choose **Create key store**.
5. Enter a friendly name for the custom key store. The name must be unique in the account.
6. Select an AWS CloudHSM cluster (p. 410) for the custom key store. Or, to create a new AWS CloudHSM cluster, choose the Create an AWS CloudHSM cluster link.

   The cluster must fulfill the requirements (p. 414) for association with a custom key store. The menu displays custom key stores in your account and region that are not already associated with a custom key store.

7. Choose **Upload file**, and then upload the trust anchor certificate for the AWS CloudHSM cluster that you chose. This is the customerCA.crt file that you created when you initialized the cluster.
8. Enter the password of the **kmsuser crypto user** (p. 410) (CU) that you created in the selected cluster.
9. Choose **Create**.

When the procedure is successful, the new custom key store appears in the list of custom key stores in the account and Region. If it is unsuccessful, an error message appears that describes the problem and provides help on how to fix it. If you need more help, see Troubleshooting a custom key store (p. 438).

**Next**: New custom key stores are not automatically connected. Before you can create customer master keys (CMKs) in the custom key store, you must connect the custom key store (p. 421) to its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster.

---

**Create a custom key store (API)**

The `CreateCustomKeyStore` operation creates a new custom key store (p. 409) that is associated with an AWS CloudHSM cluster in the account and Region. These examples use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

The `CreateCustomKeyStore` operation requires the following parameter values:

- **CustomKeyStoreName** – A friendly name for the custom key store that is unique in the account.
- **CloudHsmClusterId** – The cluster ID of a cluster that fulfills the requirements (p. 414) for association with a custom key store.
- **KeyStorePassword** – The password of **kmsuser** CU account in the specified cluster.
- **TrustAnchorCertificate** – The content of the **customerCA.crt** file that you created when you initialized the cluster.

The following example uses a fictitious cluster ID. Before running the command, replace it with a valid cluster ID.

```
$ aws kms create-custom-key-store
   --custom-key-store-name ExampleKeyStore \ 
   --cloud-hsm-cluster-id cluster-1a23b4cdefg \ 
   --key-store-password kmsPswd \ 
   --trust-anchor-certificate <certificate-goes-here>
```

If you are using the AWS CLI, you can specify the trust anchor certificate file, instead of its contents. In the following example, the **customerCA.crt** file is in the root directory.

```
$ aws kms create-custom-key-store
   --custom-key-store-name ExampleKeyStore \ 
   --cloud-hsm-cluster-id cluster-1a23b4cdefg \ 
   --key-store-password kmsPswd \ 
   --trust-anchor-certificate file://customerCA.crt
```
When the operation is successful, CreateCustomKeyStore returns the custom key store ID, as shown in the following example response.

```
{
   "CustomKeyStoreId": cks-1234567890abcdef0
}
```

If the operation fails, correct the error indicated by the exception, and try again. For additional help, see Troubleshooting a custom key store (p. 438).

Next, to use the custom key store, connect it to its AWS CloudHSM cluster (p. 421).

---

**Managing a custom key store**

Using the AWS Management Console and the AWS KMS API, you can manage a custom key store. For example, you can view a custom key store, edit its properties, connect and disconnect it from its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster, and delete the custom key store.

**Topics**
- Viewing a custom key store (p. 417)
- Editing custom key store settings (p. 419)
- Connecting and disconnecting a custom key store (p. 421)
- Deleting a custom key store (p. 425)

---

**Viewing a custom key store**

You can view the custom key stores in each account and region by using the AWS Management Console or the AWS KMS API.

For help with viewing the CMKs in your custom key store, see Viewing CMKs in a custom key store (p. 431).

**Topics**
- View a custom key store (console) (p. 417)
- View a custom key store (API) (p. 418)

---

**View a custom key store (console)**

When you view the custom key stores in the AWS Management Console, you can see the following:

- The custom key store name
- The ID of associated AWS CloudHSM cluster
- The number of HSMs in the cluster
- The current connection status

A connection status of **Disconnected** indicates that the custom key store is new and has never been connected, or it was intentionally **disconnected from its AWS CloudHSM cluster** (p. 421). However, if your attempts to use a CMK in a connected custom key store fail, that might indicate a problem with the custom key store or its AWS CloudHSM cluster. For help, see How to fix a failing CMK (p. 439).
To view the custom key stores in a given account and Region, use the following procedure.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Custom key stores.

To customize the display, click the gear icon that appears below the Create key store button.

View a custom key store (API)

To view your custom key stores, use the DescribeCustomKeyStores operation. By default, this operation returns all custom key stores in the account and Region. But you can use either the CustomKeyStoreId or CustomKeyStoreName parameter (but not both) to limit the output to a particular custom key store. The output consists of the custom key store ID and name, the ID of the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster, and the connection state. If the connection state indicates an error, the output also includes an error code that describes the reason for the error.

The examples in this section use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

For example, the following command returns all custom key stores in the account and Region. You can use the Limit and Marker parameters to page through the custom key stores in the output.

```
$ aws kms describe-custom-key-stores
```

The following example command uses the CustomKeyStoreName parameter to get only the custom key store with the ExampleKeyStore friendly name. You can use either the CustomKeyStoreName or CustomKeyStoreId parameter (but not both) in each command.

The following example output represents a custom key store that is connected to its AWS CloudHSM cluster. The ConnectionState element corresponds to the Status field in the console.

```
$ aws kms describe-custom-key-stores --custom-key-store-name ExampleKeyStore
{
  "CustomKeyStores": [
    {
      "CloudHsmClusterId": "cluster-1a23b4cdefg",
      "ConnectionState": "CONNECTED",
      "CreationDate": "1.499288695918E9",
      "CustomKeyStoreId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0",
      "CustomKeyStoreName": "ExampleKeyStore",
      "TrustAnchorCertificate": "<certificate appears here>"
    }
  ]
}
```

A ConnectionState of Disconnected indicates that a custom key store has never been connected or it was intentionally disconnected from its AWS CloudHSM cluster (p. 421). However, if attempts to use a CMK in a connected custom key store fail, that might indicate a problem with the custom key store or its AWS CloudHSM cluster. For help, see How to fix a failing CMK (p. 439).

If the ConnectionState of the custom key store is FAILED, the DescribeCustomKeyStores response includes a ConnectionErrorCode element that explains the reason for the error.

For example, in the following output, the INVALID_CREDENTIALS value indicates that the custom key store connection failed because the kmsuser password is invalid (p. 441). For help with this and other connection error failures, see Troubleshooting a custom key store (p. 438).
Editing custom key store settings

You can change the settings of an existing custom key store (p. 409). The custom key store must be disconnected from its AWS CloudHSM cluster.

To edit custom key store settings:

1. Disconnect the custom key store (p. 421) from its AWS CloudHSM cluster. While the custom key store is disconnected, you cannot create customer master keys (p. 3) (CMKs) in the custom key store and you cannot use the CMKs it contains for cryptographic operations (p. 433).

2. Edit one or more of the custom key store settings.

3. Reconnect the custom key store (p. 421) to its AWS CloudHSM cluster.

You can edit the following settings in a custom key store:

The friendly name of the custom key store.

Enter a new friendly name. The new name must be unique in your AWS account.

The cluster ID of the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster.

Edit this value to substitute a related AWS CloudHSM cluster for the original one. You can use this feature to repair a custom key store if its AWS CloudHSM cluster becomes corrupted or is deleted.

Specify an AWS CloudHSM cluster that shares a backup history with the original cluster and fulfills the requirements (p. 414) for association with a custom key store, including two active HSMs in different Availability Zones. Clusters that share a backup history have the same cluster certificate. To view the cluster certificate of a cluster, use the DescribeClusters operation. You cannot use the edit feature to associate the custom key store with an unrelated AWS CloudHSM cluster.

The current password of the kmsuser crypto user (p. 410) (CU).

Tells AWS KMS the current password of the kmsuser CU in the AWS CloudHSM cluster. This action does not change the password of the kmsuser CU in the AWS CloudHSM cluster.

If you change the password of the kmsuser CU in the AWS CloudHSM cluster, use this feature to tell AWS KMS the new kmsuser password. Otherwise, AWS KMS cannot log into the cluster and all attempts to connect the custom key store to the cluster fail.

Topics

- Edit a custom key store (console) (p. 420)
- Edit a custom key store (API) (p. 420)
Edit a custom key store (console)

When you edit the custom key store, you can change any or of the configurable values.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Custom key stores.
4. Choose the custom key store you want to edit.
5. If the value in the Status column is not DISCONNECTED, you must disconnect the custom key store before you can edit it. From the Key store actions menu, select Disconnect custom key store.
6. From the Key store actions menu, select Edit custom key store settings.
7. Do one or more of the following actions.
   - Type a new friendly name for the custom key store.
   - Type the cluster ID of a related AWS CloudHSM cluster.
   - Type the current password of the kmsuser crypto user in the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster.
8. Choose Save.

When the procedure is successful, a message describes the settings that you edited. When it is unsuccessful, an error message appears that describes the problem and provides help on how to fix it. If you need more help, see Troubleshooting a custom key store (p. 438).
9. Reconnect the custom key store. (p. 421)

To use the custom key store, you must reconnect it after editing. You can leave the custom key store disconnected. But while it is disconnected, you cannot create CMKs in the custom key store or use the CMKs in the custom key store in cryptographic operations (p. 433).

Edit a custom key store (API)

To change the properties of a custom key store, use the UpdateCustomKeyStore operation. You can change multiple properties of a custom key store in the same command. If the operation is successful, AWS KMS returns an HTTP 200 response and a JSON object with no properties.

The examples in this section use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

Begin by using DisconnectCustomKeyStore to disconnect the custom key store (p. 421) from AWS KMS. Replace the example custom key store ID, cks-1234567890abcdef0, with an actual ID.

```
$ aws kms disconnect-custom-key-store --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
```

The first example uses UpdateCustomKeyStore to change the friendly name of the custom key store to DevelopmentKeys. The command uses the CustomKeyStoreId parameter to identify the custom key store and the CustomKeyStoreName parameter to specify the new name for the custom key store.

```
$ aws kms update-custom-key-store --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0 --custom-key-store-name DevelopmentKeys
```

The following example changes the cluster that is associated with a custom key store to another backup of the same cluster. The command uses the CustomKeyStoreId parameter to identify the custom key store and the CloudHsmClusterId parameter to specify the new cluster ID.
Connecting and disconnecting a custom key store

New custom key stores are not connected. Before you can create and use customer master keys (CMKs) in your custom key store, you need to connect it to its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. You can connect and disconnect your custom key store at any time, and view its connection status (p. 417).

You are not required to connect your custom key store. You can leave a custom key store in a disconnected state indefinitely and connect it only when you need to use it. However, you might want to test the connection periodically to verify that the settings are correct and it can be connected.

Note
Custom key stores have a DISCONNECTED status only when the key store has never been connected or you explicitly disconnect it. If your custom key store status is CONNECTED but you are having trouble using it, make sure that its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster is active and contains at least one active HSMs. For help with connection failures, see the section called "Troubleshooting a custom key store" (p. 438).

Connecting a custom key store

When you connect a custom key store, AWS KMS finds the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster, connects to it, logs into the AWS CloudHSM client as the kmsuser crypto user (p. 410) (CU), and then rotates the kmsuser password. AWS KMS remains logged into the AWS CloudHSM client as long as the custom key store is connected.

To establish the connection, AWS KMS creates a security group named kms-<custom key store ID> in the virtual private cloud (VPC) of the cluster. The security group has a single rule that allows inbound traffic from the cluster security group. AWS KMS also creates an elastic network interface (ENI) in each Availability Zone of the private subnet for the cluster. AWS KMS adds the ENIs to the kms-<cluster ID> security group and the security group for the cluster. The description of each ENI is KMS managed ENI for cluster <cluster-ID>.

The connection process can take an extended amount of time to complete; up to 20 minutes.

Before you connect the custom key store, verify that it meets the requirements.

• Its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster must contain at least one active HSM. To find the number of HSMs in the cluster, view the cluster in the AWS CloudHSM console or use the DescribeClusters operation. If necessary, you can add an HSM.
• The cluster must have a kmsuser crypto user (p. 415) (CU) account, but that CU cannot be logged into the cluster when you connect the custom key store. For help with logging out, see How to log out and reconnect (p. 445).
The connection status of the custom key store cannot be DISCONNECTING or FAILED. You can view the connection status (p. 417) in the console or by using the DescribeCustomKeyStores operation. If the connection status is FAILED, disconnect the custom key store, and then connect it.

When your custom key store is connected, you can create CMKs in it (p. 427) and use existing CMKs in cryptographic operations (p. 433).

Disconnecting a custom key store

When you disconnect a custom key store, AWS KMS logs out of the AWS CloudHSM client, disconnects from the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster, and removes the network infrastructure that it created to support the connection.

While a custom key store is disconnected, you can manage the custom key store and its customer master keys (CMKs), but you cannot create or use CMKs in the custom key store. The status of the key store is DISCONNECTED and the key state (p. 279) of CMKs in the custom key store is Unavailable, unless they are PendingDeletion. You can reconnect the custom key store at any time.

Note
While a custom key store is disconnected, all attempts to create customer master keys (CMKs) in the custom key store or to use existing CMKs in cryptographic operations will fail. This action can prevent users from storing and accessing sensitive data.

To better estimate the effect of disconnecting your key store, identify the CMKs (p. 434) in the custom key store and determine their past use (p. 389).

You might disconnect the custom key store for reasons such as the following:

- **To rotate of the kmsuser password.** AWS KMS changes the kmsuser password each time that it connects to the AWS CloudHSM cluster. To force a password rotation, just disconnect and reconnect.

- **To audit the key material** for the CMKs in the AWS CloudHSM cluster. When you disconnect the custom key store, AWS KMS logs out of the kmsuser crypto user (p. 410) account in the AWS CloudHSM client. This allows you to log into the cluster as the kmsuser CU and audit and manage the key material for the CMK.

- **To immediately disable all CMKs** in the custom key store. You can disable and re-enable CMKs (p. 58) in a custom key store by using the AWS Management Console or the DisableKey operation. These operations complete quickly, but they act on one CMK at a time. Disconnecting immediately changes the key state of all CMKs in the custom key to Unavailable, which prevents them from being used in any cryptographic operation.

- **To repair a failed connection attempt.** If an attempt to connect a custom key store fails (the connection status of the custom key store is FAILED), you must disconnect the custom key store before you try to connect it again.

**Topics**

- Connect a custom key store (console) (p. 422)
- Connect a custom key store (API) (p. 423)
- Disconnect a custom key store (console) (p. 424)
- Disconnect a custom key store (API) (p. 424)

**Connect a custom key store (console)**

To connect a custom key store in the AWS Management Console, begin by selecting the custom key store from the Custom key stores page. The process can take up to 20 minutes to complete.
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Custom key stores.
4. Choose the custom key store you want to connect.
5. If the status of the custom key store is FAILED, you must disconnect the custom key store (p. 424) before you connect it.
6. From the Key store actions menu, select Connect custom key store.

AWS KMS begins the process of connecting your custom key store. It finds the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster, builds the required network infrastructure, connects to it, logs into the AWS CloudHSM cluster as the kmsuser CU, and rotates the kmsuser password. When the operation completes, the connection state changes to CONNECTED.

If the operation fails, an error message appears that describes the reason for the failure. Before you try to connect again, view the connection status (p. 417) of your custom key store. If it is FAILED, you must disconnect the custom key store (p. 424) before you connect it again. If you need help, see Troubleshooting a custom key store (p. 438).

Next: Create CMKs in a custom key store (p. 427).

Connect a custom key store (API)

To connect a disconnected custom key store, use the ConnectCustomKeyStore operation. The associated AWS CloudHSM cluster must contain at least one active HSM and the connection status cannot be FAILED.

The connection process takes an extended amount of time to complete; up to 20 minutes. Unless it fails quickly, the operation returns an HTTP 200 response and a JSON object with no properties. However, this initial response does not indicate that the connection was successful. To determine the connection status of the custom key store, use the DescribeCustomKeyStores operation.

The examples in this section use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

To identify the custom key store, use the custom key store ID. You can find the ID on the Custom keys page in the console or by using the DescribeCustomKeyStores operation. Before running this example, replace the example ID with a valid one.

```sh
$ aws kms connect-custom-key-store --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
```

To verify that the custom key store is connected, use the DescribeCustomKeyStores operation. By default, this operation returns all custom key stores in your account and Region. But you can use either the CustomKeyId or CustomKeyStoreName parameter (but not both) to limit the response to particular custom key stores. The ConnectionState value of CONNECTED indicates that the custom key store is connected to its AWS CloudHSM cluster.

```sh
$ aws kms describe-custom-key-stores --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
{
    "CustomKeyStores": [ 
        "CustomKeyId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0", 
        "CustomKeyStoreName": "ExampleKeyStore", 
        "CloudHsmClusterId": "cluster-1a23b4cdefg", 
        "TrustAnchorCertificate": "{certificate string appears here}" 
    
```

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If the `ConnectionState` value is failed, the `ConnectionErrorCode` element indicates the reason for the failure. In this case, AWS KMS could not find an AWS CloudHSM cluster in your account with the cluster ID `cluster-1a23b4cdefg`. If you deleted the cluster, you can restore it from a backup of the original cluster and then edit the cluster ID (p. 419) for the custom key store.

```bash
$ aws kms describe-custom-key-stores --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
{
  "CustomKeyStores": [
    "CustomKeyId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0",
    "CustomKeyStoreName": "ExampleKeyStore",
    "CloudHsmClusterId": "cluster-1a23b4cdefg",
    "TrustAnchorCertificate": "<certificate string appears here>",
    "CreationDate": "1.499288695918E9",
    "ConnectionState": "FAILED"
  ],
}
```

Next: Create CMKs in a custom key store (p. 427).

**Disconnect a custom key store (console)**

To disconnect a connected custom key store in the AWS Management Console, begin by selecting the custom key store from the **Custom Key Stores** page.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Custom key stores**.
4. Choose the custom key store you want to disconnect.
5. From the **Key store actions** menu, select **Disconnect custom key store**.

When the operation completes, the connection state changes from **DISCONNECTING** to **DISCONNECTED**. If the operation fails, an error message appears that describes the problem and provides help on how to fix it. If you need more help, see Troubleshooting a custom key store (p. 438).

**Disconnect a custom key store (API)**

To disconnect a connected custom key store, use the `DisconnectCustomKeyStore` operation. If the operation is successful, AWS KMS returns an HTTP 200 response and a JSON object with no properties.

The examples in this section use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

This example disconnects a custom key store. Before running this example, replace the example ID with a valid one.

```bash
$ aws kms disconnect-custom-key-store --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
```

To verify that the custom key store is disconnected, use the `DescribeCustomKeyStores` operation. By default, this operation returns all custom keys stores in your account and Region. But you can use either
Deleting a custom key store

When you delete a custom key store, AWS KMS deletes all metadata about the custom key store from KMS, including information about its association with an AWS CloudHSM cluster. This operation does not affect the AWS CloudHSM cluster, its HSMs, or its users. You can create a new custom key store that is associated with the specified cluster, but you cannot undo the delete operation.

You can only delete a custom key store that is disconnected from AWS KMS and does not contain any customer master keys (CMKs). Before you delete a custom key store, do the following.

• Verify that you will never need to use any of the CMKs in the key store for any cryptographic operations (p. 433). Then schedule deletion (p. 437) of all of the CMKs from the key store. For help finding the CMKs in a custom key store, see Find the CMKs in a custom key store (p. 434).

• Confirm that all CMKs have been deleted. To view the CMKs in a custom key store, see Viewing CMKs in a custom key store (p. 431).

• Disconnect the custom key store (p. 421) from AWS KMS.

Instead of deleting the custom key store, consider disconnecting it (p. 421) from its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. While a custom key store is disconnected, you can manage the custom key store and its customer master keys (CMKs). But you cannot create or use CMKs in the custom key store. You can reconnect the custom key store at any time.

If you have deleted all custom key stores from all Regions of your AWS account and you do not plan to create any more, you should delete the service-linked role (p. 412) that AWS KMS uses for custom key stores.

Topics

• Delete a custom key store (console) (p. 425)

• Delete a custom key store (API) (p. 426)

Delete a custom key store (console)

To delete a custom key store in the AWS Management Console, begin by selecting the custom key store from the Custom key stores page.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.

2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
In the navigation pane, choose **Custom key stores**.

Find the row that represents the custom key store that you want to remove. If the status of the custom key store is not **DISCONNECTED**, you must disconnect the custom key store (p. 421) before you delete the custom key store.

From the **Key store actions** menu, select **Delete custom key store**.

When the operation completes, a success message appears and the custom key store no longer appears in the custom key store list. If the operation is unsuccessful, an error message appears that describes the problem and provides help on how to fix it. If you need more help, see **Troubleshooting a custom key store** (p. 438).

### Delete a custom key store (API)

To delete a custom key store, use the **DeleteCustomKeyStore** operation. If the operation is successful, AWS KMS returns an HTTP 200 response and a JSON object with no properties.

To begin, verify that the custom key store does not contain any AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs). You cannot delete a custom key store that contains CMKs. The first example command uses **ListKeys** and **DescribeKey** to search for AWS KMS customer master keys in the custom key store with the fictitious key store ID. In this case, the command does not return any CMKs. If it does, use the **ScheduleKeyDeletion** operation to schedule deletion of each of the CMKs.

**Bash**

```bash
for key in $(aws kms list-keys --query 'Keys[*].KeyId' --output text) ; do aws kms describe-key --key-id $key | grep '"CustomKeyStoreId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0"' --context 100; done
```

**PowerShell**

```powershell
(Get-KMSKeyList).KeyArn | foreach {Get-KMSKey -KeyId $_} | where CustomKeyStoreId -eq 'cks-1234567890abcdef0'
```

Next, disconnect the custom key store. This example command uses the **DisconnectCustomKeyStore** operation to disconnect the custom key store from its AWS CloudHSM cluster. Before running this command, replace the example custom key store ID with a valid one.

**Bash**

```bash
$ aws kms disconnect-custom-key-store --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
```

**PowerShell**

```powershell
PS C:\> Disconnect-KMSCustomKeyStore -CustomKeyStoreId cks-1234567890abcdef0
```

After the custom key store is disconnected, you can use the **DeleteCustomKeyStore** operation to delete it.

**Bash**

```bash
$ aws kms delete-custom-key-store --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
```
Managing CMKs in a custom key store

You can create, view, manage, use, and schedule deletion of the customer master keys (CMKs) in a custom key store. The procedures that you use are very similar to those that you use for CMKs in AWS KMS. The only difference is that you specify a custom key store when you create the CMK. Then, AWS KMS creates non-extractable key material for the CMK in the AWS CloudHSM cluster that is associated with the custom key store. When you use a CMK in a custom key store, the cryptographic operations (p. 433) are performed in the HSMs in the cluster.

**Note**
AWS KMS custom key stores support only symmetric keys. Although AWS CloudHSM supports asymmetric keys, you cannot create asymmetric CMKs or asymmetric data key pairs in a custom key store. You cannot import key material (p. 392) into a CMK in a custom key store. AWS KMS generates the key material for the CMK in the AWS CloudHSM cluster.

In addition to the procedures discussed in this section, you can do the following with CMKs in a custom key store:

- Use key policies, IAM policies, and grants to authorize access (p. 80) to the CMK.
- Assign tags (p. 49) to the CMKs and create aliases (p. 341) that refer to the CMKs.
- Use the CMKs for cryptographic operations (p. 12), including encrypting, decrypting, re-encrypting, and generating data keys.
- Use the CMKs with AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS (p. 458) and support customer managed CMKs.
- Track your CMK use in AWS CloudTrail logs (p. 287) and Amazon CloudWatch monitoring tools (p. 285).

However, you cannot import key material into a CMK in a custom key store.

**Topics**

- Creating CMKs in a custom key store (p. 427)
- Viewing CMKs in a custom key store (p. 431)
- Using CMKs in a custom key store (p. 433)
- Finding CMKs and key material (p. 433)
- Scheduling deletion of CMKs from a custom key store (p. 437)

**Creating CMKs in a custom key store**

After you have created a custom key store, you can create customer master keys (p. 3) (CMKs) in your key store. They must be symmetric CMKs (p. 224) with key material that AWS KMS generates. You cannot create asymmetric CMKs (p. 224) or CMKs with imported key material (p. 392), and you cannot use symmetric CMKs in a custom key store to generate asymmetric data key pairs.

Use and manage the CMKs in your custom key store the same way that you use and manage any CMK in AWS KMS. For example, you can do any of the following:
• Use the CMKs for cryptographic operations (p. 12).
• Set IAM and key policies on the CMKs.
• Create aliases are associated with the CMKs.
• Attach tags to the CMKs.
• Enable and disable the CMKs.
• Schedule deletions of the CMKs.

To create a CMK in a custom key store, the custom key store must be connected to its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster (p. 421) and the cluster must contain at least two active HSMs in different Availability Zones. To find the connection status and number of HSMs, view the custom key stores page (p. 417) in the AWS Management Console. When using the API operations, use the DescribeCustomKeyStores operation to verify that the custom key store is connected. Use the AWS CloudHSM DescribeClusters operation to get the number of active HSMs in the cluster and their Availability Zones.

When you create a CMK in your custom key store, AWS KMS creates the CMK in AWS KMS. But, it creates the key material for the CMK in the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. Specifically, AWS KMS signs into the cluster as the kmsuser CU that you created (p. 414). Then it creates a persistent, non-extractable, 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) symmetric key in the cluster. AWS KMS sets the value of the key label attribute, which is visible only in the cluster, to Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK.

When the command succeeds, the key state (p. 279) of the new CMK is Enabled and its origin is AWS_CLOUDHSM. You cannot change the origin of any CMK after you create it. When you view a CMK in a custom key store in the console or by using the DescribeKey operation, you can see typical properties, like its key ID, key state, and creation date. But you can also see the custom key store ID and (optionally) the AWS CloudHSM cluster ID. For details, see Viewing CMKs in a custom key store (p. 431).

If your attempt to create a CMK in your custom key store fails, use the error message to help you determine the cause. It might indicate that the custom key store is not connected (CustomKeyStoreInvalidStateException) or the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster doesn't have the two active HSMs that are required for this operation (CloudHsmClusterInvalidConfigurationException). For help see Troubleshooting a custom key store (p. 438).

Topics
• Create a CMK in a custom key store (console) (p. 428)
• Create a CMK in a custom key store (API) (p. 430)

Create a CMK in a custom key store (console)

Use the following procedure to create a customer master key (CMK) in a custom key store.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
4. Choose Create key.
5. Choose Symmetric.

You cannot create an asymmetric CMK in a custom key store.

6. Choose Advanced options.
7. For **Key material origin**, choose **Custom key store (CloudHSM)**.
8. Choose Next.
9. Select a custom key store for your new CMK. To create a new custom key store, choose **Create custom key store**.

   The custom key store that you select must have a status of **CONNECTED**. Its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster must be active and contain at least two active HSMs in different Availability Zones.

   For help with connecting a custom key store, see Connecting and disconnecting a custom key store (p. 421). For help with adding HSMs, see Adding an HSM in the **AWS CloudHSM User Guide**.
10. Choose Next.
11. Type an alias and an optional description for the CMK.
12. (Optional). On the **Add Tags** page, add tags that identify or categorize your CMK.

   When you add tags to your AWS resources, AWS generates a cost allocation report with usage and costs aggregated by tags. Tags can also be used to control access to a CMK. For information about tagging CMKs, see Tagging keys (p. 49) and Using ABAC for AWS KMS (p. 112).
13. Choose Next.
14. In the **Key Administrators** section, select the IAM users and roles who can manage the CMK. For more information, see Allows Key Administrators to Administer the CMK (p. 86).

   **Note**
   IAM policies can give other IAM users and roles permission to use the CMK.
15. (Optional) To prevent these key administrators from deleting this CMK, clear the box at the bottom of the page for **Allow key administrators to delete this key**.
16. Choose Next.
17. In the **This account** section, select the IAM users and roles in this AWS account who can use the CMK in cryptographic operations (p. 12). For more information, see Allows Key Users to Use the CMK (p. 89).

   **Note**
   IAM policies can give other IAM users and roles permission to use the CMK.
18. (Optional) You can allow other AWS accounts to use this CMK for cryptographic operations. To do so, in the Other AWS accounts section at the bottom of the page, choose Add another AWS account and enter the AWS account identification number of an external account. To add multiple external accounts, repeat this step.

   **Note**
   Administrators of the other AWS accounts must also allow access to the CMK by creating IAM policies for their users. For more information, see Allowing users in other accounts to use a CMK (p. 118).
19. Choose Next.
20. Review the key settings that you chose. You can still go back and change all settings.
21. When you're done, choose **Finish** to create the key.

When the procedure succeeds, the display shows the new CMK in the custom key store that you chose. When you choose the name or alias of the new CMK, its detail page displays the origin of the CMK (CloudHSM), the name and ID of the custom key store, and the ID of the AWS CloudHSM cluster. If the procedure fails, an error message appears that describes the failure.

**Tip**
To make it easier to identify CMKs in a custom key store, on the **Customer managed keys** page, add the **Custom key store ID** column to the display. Click the gear icon in the upper-right and select **Custom key store ID**.
Create a CMK in a custom key store (API)

To create a new customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) in your custom key store, use the CreateKey operation. Use the CustomKeyStoreId parameter to identify your custom key store and specify an Origin value of AWS_CLOUDHSM.

You might also want to use the Policy parameter to specify a key policy. You can change the key policy (PutKeyPolicy) and add optional elements, such as a description and tags at any time.

The examples in this section use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), but you can use any supported programming language.

The following example begins with a call to the DescribeCustomKeyStores operation to verify that the custom key store is connected to its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. By default, this operation returns all custom key stores in your account and Region. To describe only a particular custom key store, use the CustomKeyStoreId or CustomKeyStoreName parameter (but not both).

Before running this command, replace the example custom key store ID with a valid ID.

```bash
$ aws kms describe-custom-key-stores --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
{
  "CustomKeyStores": [
    {
      "CustomKeyStoreId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0",
      "CustomKeyStoreName": "ExampleKeyStore",
      "CloudHsmClusterId": "cluster-1a2b3c4defg",
      "TrustAnchorCertificate": "<certificate string appears here>",
      "CreationDate": "1.499288695918E9",
      "ConnectionState": "CONNECTED"
    }
  ],
}
```

The next example command uses the DescribeClusters operation to verify that the AWS CloudHSM cluster that is associated with the ExampleKeyStore (cluster-1a2b3c4defg) has at least two active HSMs. If the cluster has fewer than two HSMs, the CreateKey operation fails.

```bash
$ aws cloudhsmv2 describe-clusters
{
  "Clusters": [
    {
      "SubnetMapping": {
        ...
      },
      "CreateTimestamp": 1507133412.351,
      "ClusterId": "cluster-1a2b3c4defg",
      "SecurityGroup": "sg-865af2fb",
      "HsmType": "hsm1.medium",
      "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
      "BackupPolicy": "DEFAULT",
      "Certificates": {
        "ClusterCertificate": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----...
        ...................
        -----END CERTIFICATE-----"
      },
      "Hsms": [
        {
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
          "EniIp": "10.0.1.11",
          "ClusterId": "cluster-1a2b3c4defg",
          "EniId": "eni-ea8647e1",
          "StateMessage": "HSM created.",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-a6b10bd1",
          "HsmId": "hsm-abcdefghijk",
          "State": "ACTIVE"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```
This example command uses the `CreateKey` operation to create a CMK in the custom key store. To create a CMK in a custom key store, you must provide the ID of the custom key store and specify an `Origin` value of `AWS_CLOUDHSM`.

The response includes the IDs of the custom key store and the AWS CloudHSM cluster.

Before running this command, replace the example custom key store ID with a valid ID.

```
$ aws kms create-key --origin AWS_CLOUDHSM --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
```

### Viewing CMKs in a custom key store

To view the customer master keys (CMKs) in a custom key store, use the same techniques that you would use to view any AWS KMS customer managed CMKs (p. 3). To learn the basics, see Viewing keys (p. 27). To identify the keys in your AWS CloudHSM cluster that serve as key material for your CMK, see Finding CMKs and key material (p. 433).

In the AWS Management Console, the CMKs in your custom key store are displayed along with all other customer managed CMKs your AWS account and Region.

However, the following values are specific to CMKs in a custom key store.

- The name and ID of the custom key store that stores the CMK.
• The cluster ID of the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster that contains their key material.
• An Origin value of CloudHSM in the AWS Management Console or AWS_CLOUDHSM in API responses.
• The key state (p. 279) value can be Unavailable. For help resolving the status, see How to fix unavailable CMKs (p. 438).

To view the CMKs in a custom key store (Console)

2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
4. In the upper-right corner, choose the gear icon, choose Custom key store ID and Origin, then choose Confirm.
5. To identify CMKs in any custom key store, look for CMKs with an Origin value of AWS_CLOUDHSM. To identify CMKs in a particular custom key store, view the values in the Custom key store ID column.
6. Choose the alias or key ID of a CMK in a custom key store.
   This page displays detailed information about the CMK, including its Amazon Resource Name (ARN), key policy, and tags.
7. Choose the Cryptographic configuration tab. The tabs are below the General configuration section.
   This section includes information about the CMK's custom key store and cluster.

To view the CMKs in a custom key store (API)

You use the same AWS KMS API operations to view the CMKs in a custom key store that you would use for any CMK, including ListKeys, DescribeKey, and GetKeyPolicy. For example, the following describe-key operation in the AWS CLI shows the special fields for a CMK in a custom key store. Before running a command like this one, replace the example CMK ID with a valid value.

```
$ aws kms describe-key --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
{
  "KeyMetadata": {
    "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
    "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "CreationDate": 1537582718.431,
    "Enabled": true,
    "MultiRegion": false,
    "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
    "KeyState": "Enabled",
    "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
    "Origin": "AWS_CLOUDHSM",
    "CloudHsmClusterId": "cluster-1a23b4cdefg",
    "CustomKeyStoreId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Description": "CMK in custom key store",
    "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
    "EncryptionAlgorithms": [ "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
    ]
  }
}
```

For help finding the CMKs in a custom key store or identifying the keys in your AWS CloudHSM cluster that serve as key material for your CMK, see Finding CMKs and key material (p. 433).
Using CMKs in a custom key store

After you create a symmetric CMK in a custom key store (p. 427), you can use it for the following cryptographic operations:

- Encrypt
- Decrypt
- GenerateDataKey
- GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext
- ReEncrypt

Asymmetric CMKs and asymmetric data key pairs are not supported in a custom key store. As a result, you cannot use the operations that are specific to asymmetric CMKs — Sign, Verify, and GetPublicKey. Also, the operations that generate asymmetric data key pairs, GenerateDataKeyPair and GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext, are not supported in a custom key store.

When you use your CMK in a request, identify the CMK by its ID or alias; you do not need to specify the custom key store or AWS CloudHSM cluster. The response includes the same fields that are returned for any symmetric CMK.

However, when you use a CMK in a custom key store, the cryptographic operation is performed entirely within the AWS CloudHSM cluster that is associated with the custom key store. The operation uses the key material in the cluster that is associated with the CMK that you chose.

To make this possible, the following conditions are required.

- The key state (p. 279) of the CMK must be Enabled. To find the key state, use the Status field in the AWS Management Console (p. 431) or the KeyState field in the DescribeKey response.
- The custom key store must be connected to its AWS CloudHSM cluster. Its Status in the AWS Management Console (p. 417) or ConnectionState in the DescribeCustomKeyStores response must be CONNECTED.
- The AWS CloudHSM cluster that is associated with the custom key store must contain at least one active HSM. To find the number of active HSMs in the cluster, use the AWS KMS console (p. 417), the AWS CloudHSM console, or the DescribeClusters operation.
- The AWS CloudHSM cluster must contain the key material for the CMK. If the key material was deleted from the cluster, or an HSM was created from a backup that did not include the key material, the cryptographic operation will fail.

If these conditions are not met, the cryptographic operation fails, and AWS KMS returns a KMSInvalidStateException exception. Typically, you just need to reconnect the custom key store (p. 421). For additional help, see How to fix a failing CMK (p. 439).

When using the CMKs in a custom key store, be aware that the CMKs in each custom key store share a per-second quota (p. 518) on requests for cryptographic operations. If you exceed the quota, AWS KMS returns a ThrottlingException. If the AWS CloudHSM cluster that is associated with the custom key store is processing numerous commands, including those unrelated to the custom key store, you might get a ThrottlingException at an even lower rate. If you get a ThrottlingException for any request, lower your request rate and try the commands again. For details about the request quota for cryptographic operations in a custom key store, see Custom key store quota (p. 518).

Finding CMKs and key material

If you manage a custom key store, you might need to identify the CMKs in each custom key store. For example, you might need to do some of the following tasks.
• Track the CMKs in custom key store in AWS CloudTrail logs.
• Predict the effect on CMKs of disconnecting a custom key store.
• Schedule deletion of CMKs before you delete a custom key store.

In addition, you might want to identify the keys in your AWS CloudHSM cluster that serve as key material for your CMKs. Although AWS KMS manages the CMKs and their key material, you still retain control of and responsibility for the management of your AWS CloudHSM cluster, its HSMs and backups and the keys in the HSMs. You might need to identify the keys in order to audit the key material, protect it from accidental deletion, or delete it from HSMs and cluster backups after deleting the CMK.

All key material for the CMKs in your custom key store is owned by the kmsuser crypto user (p. 410) (CU). AWS KMS sets the key label attribute, which is viewable only in AWS CloudHSM, to the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK.

To find CMKs and key material, use any of the following techniques.

• Find the CMKs in a custom key store (p. 434) — How to identify the CMKs in one or all of your custom key stores.
• Find all keys for a custom key store (p. 435) — How to find all keys in your cluster that serve as key material for the CMKs in your custom key store.
• Find the key for a CMK (p. 436) — How to find the key in your cluster that serves as key material for a particular CMK in your custom key store.
• Find the CMK for a key (p. 436) — How to find the CMK for a particular key in your cluster.

Find the CMKs in a custom key store

If you manage a custom key store, you might need to identify the CMKs in each custom key store. You can use this information track the CMK operations in AWS CloudTrail logs, predict the effect on CMKs of disconnecting a custom key store, or schedule deletion of CMKs before you delete a custom key store.

To find the CMKs in a custom key store (console)

To find the CMKs in a particular custom key store, on the Customer Managed Keys page, view the values in the Custom Key Store Name or Custom Key Store ID fields. To identify CMKs in any custom key store, look for CMKs with an Origin value of CloudHSM. To add optional columns to the display, choose the gear icon in the upper right corner of the page.

To find the CMKs in a custom key store (API)

To find the CMKs in a custom key store, use the ListKeys and DescribeKey operations and then filter the CustomKeyStoreId value. Before running the examples, replace the fictitious custom key store ID values with a valid value.

Bash

To find CMKs in a particular custom key store, get all of your CMKs in the account and Region. Then filter the ID of the custom key store.

```bash
for key in $(aws kms list-keys --query 'Keys[*].KeyId' --output text) ;
do aws kms describe-key --key-id $key |
grep "CustomKeyId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0" --context 100; done
```

To get CMKs in any custom key store in the account and Region, search for CustomKeyId values that begin with cks-.

```bash
for key in $(aws kms list-keys --query 'Keys[*].KeyId' --output text) ;
```
Finding CMKs and key material

**PowerShell**

To find CMKs in a particular custom key store, use the `Get-KmsKeyList` `Get-KmsKey` cmdlets to get all of your CMKs in the account and Region. Then filter for the ID of the custom key store.

```powershell
PS C:\> (Get-KmsKeyList).KeyArn | foreach {Get-KmsKey -KeyId $_} | where CustomKeyStoreId -eq 'cks-1234567890abcdef0'
```

To get CMKs in any custom key store in the account and Region, use the `-like` comparison operator. All custom key store identifiers begin with `cks-`.

```powershell
PS C:\> (Get-KmsKeyList).KeyArn | foreach {Get-KmsKey -KeyId $_} | where CustomKeyStoreId -like 'cks*'
```

**Find all keys for a custom key store**

You can identify the keys in your AWS CloudHSM cluster that serve as key material for your custom key store. To do that, use the `findAllKeys` command in `cloudhsm_mgmt_util` to find the key handles of all keys that `kmsuser` owns or shares. Unless you have logged in as `kmsuser` and created keys outside of AWS KMS, all of the keys that `kmsuser` owns represent key material for AWS KMS CMKs.

Any crypto officer in the cluster can run this command without disconnecting the custom key store.

1. Start `cloudhsm_mgmt_util` by using the procedure described in the Prepare to run `cloudhsm_mgmt_util` topic.
2. Log into `cloudhsm_mgmt_util` using a crypto officer (CO) account.
3. Use the `listUsers` command to find the user ID of the `kmsuser` crypto user.
   
   In this example, `kmsuser` has user ID 3.

   ```
   aws-cloudhsm> listUsers
   Users on server 0(10.0.0.1):
   Number of users found: 3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Id</th>
<th>User Type</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>MofnPubKey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
   | LoginFailureCnt | 2FA | admin | NO | 0
   | NO | CO | app_user | NO | 0
   | NO | CU | kmsuser | NO | 0
   |
   ```

4. Use the `findAllKeys` command to find the key handles of all keys that `kmsuser` owns or shares. Replace the example user ID with the actual user ID of `kmsuser` in your cluster.
   
   The example output shows that `kmsuser` owns keys with key handles 8, 9, and 262162 on both HSMs in the cluster.

   ```
   aws-cloudhsm> findAllKeys 3 0
   Keys on server 0(10.0.0.1):
   Number of keys found 3
   number of keys matched from start index 0::6
   8,9,262162
   findAllKeys success on server 0(10.0.0.1)
   ```
Find the CMK for a key

If you know the key handle of a key that kmsuser owns in the cluster, you can use the key label to identify the associated CMK in your custom key store.

When AWS KMS creates the key material for a CMK in your AWS CloudHSM cluster, it writes the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK in the key label. Unless you have changed the label value, you can use the getAttribute command in key_mgmt_util or cloudhsm_mgmt_util to associate the key with its CMK.

To run this procedure, you need to disconnect the custom key store temporarily so you can log in as the kmsuser CU.

**Note**

While a custom key store is disconnected, all attempts to create customer master keys (CMKs) in the custom key store or to use existing CMKs in cryptographic operations will fail. This action can prevent users from storing and accessing sensitive data.

1. Disconnect the custom key store, if it is not already disconnected, then log into the key_mgmt_util as kmsuser, as explained in How to disconnect and log in (p. 444).
2. Use the getAttribute command in key_mgmt_util or cloudhsm_mgmt_util to get the label attribute (OBJ_ATTR_LABEL, attribute 3) for a particular key handle.

   For example, this command uses getAttribute in cloudhsm_mgmt_util to get the label attribute (attribute 3) of the key with key handle 262162. The output shows that key 262162 serves as key material for the CMK with ARN arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab. Before running this command, replace the example key handle with a valid one.

   For a list of key attributes, use the listAttributes command or see the Key Attribute Reference in the AWS CloudHSM User Guide.

   ```
   aws-cloudhsm> getAttribute 262162 3
   Attribute Value on server 0(10.0.1.10):
   OBJ_ATTR_LABEL
   arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
   Attribute Value on server 1(10.0.1.12):
   OBJ_ATTR_EXTRACTABLE
   arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
   ```

3. Log out of key_mgmt_util or cloudhsm_mgmt_util and reconnect the custom key store as explained in How to log out and reconnect (p. 445).

Find the key for a CMK

You can use the CMK ID of a CMK in a custom key store to identify the key in your cluster that serves as its key material. Then you can use its key handle to identify the key in AWS CloudHSM client commands.

When AWS KMS creates the key material for a CMK in your AWS CloudHSM cluster, it writes the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK in the key label. Unless you have changed the label value, you can
use the findKey command in key_mgmt_util to get the key handle of the key material for the CMK. To run this procedure, you need to disconnect the custom key store temporarily so you can log in as the kmsuser CU.

**Note**
While a custom key store is disconnected, all attempts to create customer master keys (CMKs) in the custom key store or to use existing CMKs in cryptographic operations will fail. This action can prevent users from storing and accessing sensitive data.

1. Disconnect the custom key store, if it is not already disconnected, then log into the key_mgmt_util as kmsuser, as explained in How to disconnect and log in (p. 444).

2. Use the findKey command in key_mgmt_util to search for a key with a label that matches the ARN of a CMK in your custom key store. Replace the example CMK ARN in the value of the -l (lower-case L for 'label') parameter with a valid CMK ARN.

   For example, this command finds the key with a label that matches the example CMK ARN, arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab. The example output shows that the key with key handle 262162 has the specified CMK ARN in its label. You can now use this key handle in other key_mgmt_util commands.

   ```
   Command: findKey -l arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
   Total number of keys present 1
   number of keys matched from start index 0::1
   262162
   Cluster Error Status
   Node id 1 and err state 0x00000000 : HSM Return: SUCCESS
   Node id 0 and err state 0x00000000 : HSM Return: SUCCESS
   Cfm3FindKey returned: 0x00 : HSM Return: SUCCESS
   ```

3. Log out of key_mgmt_util and reconnect the custom key store as explained in How to log out and reconnect (p. 445).

**Scheduling deletion of CMKs from a custom key store**

When you are certain that you will not need to use a customer master key (CMK) for any cryptographic operation, you can schedule the deletion of the CMK (p. 380). Use the same procedure that you would use to schedule the deletion of any CMK from AWS KMS. In addition, keep your custom key store connected so AWS KMS can delete the corresponding key material from the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster when the waiting period expires.

**Warning**
Deleting a CMK is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation that prevents you from recovering all data encrypted under the CMK. Before scheduling deletion of the CMK, examine past usage (p. 389) of the CMK and create a Amazon CloudWatch alarm (p. 386) that alerts you when someone tries to use the CMK while it is pending deletion. Whenever possible, disable the CMK (p. 58), instead of deleting it.

If you schedule deletion of a CMK from a custom key store, its key state (p. 279) changes to Pending deletion. The CMK remains in the Pending deletion state throughout the waiting period, even if the CMK becomes unavailable because you have disconnected the custom key store (p. 421). This allows you to cancel the deletion of the CMK at any time during the waiting period.

When the waiting period expires, AWS KMS deletes the CMK from AWS KMS. Then AWS KMS makes a best effort to delete the key material from the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. If AWS KMS cannot
Troubleshooting a custom key store

Custom key stores are designed to be available and resilient. However, there are some error conditions that you might have to repair to keep your custom key store operational.

Topics

- How to fix unavailable CMKs (p. 438)
- How to fix a failing CMK (p. 439)
- How to fix a connection failure (p. 439)
- How to respond a cryptographic operation failure (p. 440)
- How to fix invalid kmsuser credentials (p. 441)
- How to delete orphaned key material (p. 442)
- How to recover deleted key material for a CMK (p. 442)
- How to log in as kmsuser (p. 443)

How to fix unavailable CMKs

The key state (p. 279) of customer master keys (CMKs) in a custom key store is typically Enabled. Like all CMKs, the key state changes when you disable the CMKs in a custom key store or schedule them for deletion. However, unlike other CMKs, the CMKs in a custom key store can also have a key state (p. 279) of Unavailable.

A key state of Unavailable indicates that the CMK is in a custom key store that was intentionally disconnected from its AWS CloudHSM cluster (p. 421) and attempts to reconnect it, if any, failed. While a CMK is unavailable, you can view and manage the CMK, but you cannot use it for cryptographic operations (p. 433).

To find the key state of a CMK, on the Customer managed keys page, view the Status field of the CMK. Or, use the DescribeKey operation and view the KeyState element in the response. For details, see Viewing keys (p. 27).

The CMKs in a disconnected custom key store will have a key state of Unavailable or PendingDeletion. CMKs that are scheduled for deletion from a custom key store have a Pending Deletion key state, even when the custom key store is disconnected from its AWS CloudHSM cluster. This allows you to cancel the scheduled key deletion without reconnecting the custom key store.

To fix an unavailable CMK, reconnect the custom key store (p. 421). After the custom key store is reconnected, the key state of the CMKs in the custom key store is automatically restored to its previous state, such as Enabled or Disabled. CMKs that are pending deletion remain in the PendingDeletion state. However, while the problem persists, enabling and disabling an unavailable CMK (p. 58) does not change its key state. The enable or disable action takes effect only when the key becomes available.

For help with failed connections, see How to fix a connection failure (p. 439).
How to fix a failing CMK

Problems with creating and using CMKs in custom key stores can be caused by a problem with your custom key store, its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster, the CMK, or its key material.

When a custom key store is disconnected from its AWS CloudHSM cluster, the key state of CMKs in the custom key store is Unavailable. All requests to create CMKs in a disconnected custom key store return a CustomKeyStoreInvalidStateException exception. All requests to encrypt, decrypt, re-encrypt, or generate data keys return a KMSInvalidStateException exception. To fix the problem, reconnect the custom key store (p. 421).

However, your attempts to use a custom key store CMK for cryptographic operations (p. 433) might fail even when its key state is Enabled and the connection status of the custom key store is Connected. This might be caused by any of the following conditions.

• The key material for the CMK might have been deleted from the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. To investigate, find the key handle (p. 431) of the key material for a CMK and, if necessary, try to recover the key material (p. 442).

• All HSMs were deleted from the AWS CloudHSM cluster that is associated with the custom key store. To use a CMK in a custom key store in a cryptographic operation, its AWS CloudHSM cluster must contain at least one active HSM. To verify the number and state of HSMs in an AWS CloudHSM cluster, use the AWS CloudHSM console or the DescribeClusters operation. To add an HSM to the cluster, use the AWS CloudHSM console or the CreateHsm operation.

• The AWS CloudHSM cluster associated with the custom key store was deleted. To fix the problem, create a cluster from a backup that is related to the original cluster, such as a backup of the original cluster, or a backup that was used to create the original cluster. Then, edit the cluster ID (p. 419) in the custom key store settings. For instructions, see How to recover deleted key material for a CMK (p. 442).

How to fix a connection failure

If you try to connect a custom key store (p. 421) to its AWS CloudHSM cluster, but the operation fails, the connection status of the custom key store changes to FAILED. To find the status of a custom key store, view the Status column of the custom key store in the AWS Management Console or the ConnectionState element the DescribeCustomKeyStores response.

Alternatively, some connection attempts fail quickly due to easily detected cluster configuration errors. In this case, the Status or ConnectionState is still DISCONNECTED. These failures return an error message or exception that explains why the attempt failed. Review the exception description and cluster requirements (p. 414), fix the problem, update the custom key store (p. 419), if necessary, and try to connect again.

When the connection status is FAILED, run the DescribeCustomKeyStores operation and see the ConnectionErrorCode element in the response.

Note

When the connection status of a custom key store is FAILED, you must disconnect the custom key store (p. 421) before attempting to reconnect it. You cannot connect a custom key store with a FAILED connection status.

• CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND indicates that AWS KMS cannot find an AWS CloudHSM cluster with the specified cluster ID. This might occur because the wrong cluster ID was provided to an API operation or the cluster was deleted and not replaced. To fix this error, verify the cluster ID, such as by using the AWS CloudHSM console or the DescribeClusters operation. If the cluster was deleted, create a cluster from a recent backup of the original. Then, disconnect the custom key store (p. 421), edit the custom key store (p. 419) cluster ID setting, and reconnect the custom key store (p. 421) to the cluster.
INSUFFICIENT_CLOUDHSM_HSMS indicates that the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster does not contain any HSMs. To connect, the cluster must have at least one HSM. To find the number of HSMs in the cluster, use the DescribeClusters operation. To resolve this error, add at least one HSM to the cluster. If you add multiple HSMs, it's best to create them in different Availability Zones.

INTERNAL_ERROR indicates that AWS KMS could not complete the request due to an internal error. Retry the request. For ConnectCustomKeyStore requests, disconnect the custom key store before trying to connect again.

INVALID_CREDENTIALS indicates that AWS KMS cannot log into the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster because it doesn’t have the correct kmsuser account password. For help with this error, see How to fix invalid kmsuser credentials (p. 441).

NETWORK_ERRORS usually indicates transient network issues. Disconnect the custom key store (p. 421), wait a few minutes, and try to connect again.

SUBNET_NOT_FOUND indicates that at least one subnet in the AWS CloudHSM cluster configuration was deleted. If AWS KMS cannot find all of the subnets in the cluster configuration, attempts to connect the custom key store to the AWS CloudHSM cluster fail.

To fix this error, create a cluster from a recent backup of the same AWS CloudHSM cluster. (This process creates a new cluster configuration with a VPC and private subnets.) Verify that the new cluster meets the requirements for a custom key store (p. 414), and note the new cluster ID. Then, to associate the new cluster with your custom key store, disconnect the custom key store (p. 421), change the cluster ID (p. 419) of the custom key store to the ID of the new cluster, and try to connect again.

Tip
To avoid resetting the kmsuser password (p. 441), use the most recent backup of the AWS CloudHSM cluster.

USER_LOCKED_OUT indicates that the kmsuser crypto user (CU) account (p. 410) is locked out of the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster due to too many failed password attempts. For help with this error, see How to fix invalid kmsuser credentials (p. 441).

To fix this error, disconnect the custom key store (p. 421) and use the changePswd command in cloudhsm_mgmt_util to change the kmsuser account password. Then, edit the kmsuser password setting (p. 419) for the custom key store, and try to connect again. For help, use the procedure described in the How to fix invalid kmsuser credentials (p. 441) topic.

USER_LOGGED_IN indicates that the kmsuser CU account is logged into the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. This prevents AWS KMS from rotating the kmsuser account password and logging into the cluster. To fix this error, log the kmsuser CU out of the cluster. If you changed the kmsuser password to log into the cluster, you must also and update the key store password value for the custom key store. For help, see How to log out and reconnect (p. 445).

USER_NOT_FOUND indicates that AWS KMS cannot find a kmsuser CU account in the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. To fix this error, create a kmsuser CU account (p. 415) in the cluster, and then update the key store password value (p. 419) for the custom key store. For help, see How to fix invalid kmsuser credentials (p. 441).

How to respond a cryptographic operation failure

A cryptographic operation that uses a CMK in a custom key store might fail with an error such as the following.

KMSInvalidStateException: KMS cannot communicate with your CloudHSM cluster

Although this is an HTTPS 400 error, it might result from transient network issues. To respond, begin by retrying the request. However, if it continues to fail, examine the configuration of your networking
components. This error is most likely caused by the misconfiguration of a networking component, such as a firewall rule or VPC security group rule that is blocking outgoing traffic.

## How to fix invalid kmsuser credentials

When you connect a custom key store (p. 421), AWS KMS logs into the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster as the kmsuser crypto user (p. 410) (CU). It remains logged in until the custom key store is disconnected. The DescribeCustomKeyStores response shows a ConnectionState of FAILED and ConnectionErrorCode value of INVALID_CREDENTIALS, as shown in the following example.

If you disconnect the custom key store and change the kmsuser password, AWS KMS cannot log into the AWS CloudHSM cluster with the credentials of the kmsuser CU account. As a result, all attempts to connect the custom key store fail. The DescribeCustomKeyStores response shows a ConnectionState of FAILED and ConnectionErrorCode value of INVALID_CREDENTIALS, as shown in the following example.

![Example](https://example.com/example.png)

Also, after five failed attempts to log into the cluster with an incorrect password, AWS CloudHSM locks the user account. To log into the cluster, you must change the account password.

If AWS KMS gets a lockout response when it tries to log into the cluster as the kmsuser CU, the request to connect the custom key store fails. The DescribeCustomKeyStores response includes a ConnectionState of FAILED and ConnectionErrorCode value of USER_LOCKED_OUT, as shown in the following example.

![Example](https://example.com/example.png)

To repair any of these conditions, use the following procedure.

1. Disconnect the custom key store (p. 421).
2. Run the DescribeCustomKeyStores operation and view the value of the ConnectionErrorCode element in the response.
   - If the ConnectionErrorCode value is INVALID_CREDENTIALS, determine the current password for the kmsuser account. If necessary, use the changePswd command in cloudhsm_mgmt_util to set the password to a known value.
If the `ConnectionErrorCode` value is `USER_LOCKED_OUT`, you must use the `changePswd` command in `cloudhsm_mgmt_util` to change the `kmsuser` password.

3. **Edit the `kmsuser` password setting** (p. 419) so it matches the current `kmsuser` password in the cluster. This action tells AWS KMS which password to use to log into the cluster. It does not change the `kmsuser` password in the cluster.

4. **Connect the custom key store** (p. 421).

---

### How to delete orphaned key material

After scheduling deletion of a CMK from a custom key store, you might need to manually delete the corresponding key material from the associated cluster.

When you create a CMK in a custom key store, AWS KMS creates the CMK metadata in AWS KMS and generates the key material in the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. When you schedule deletion of a CMK in a custom key store, after the waiting period, AWS KMS deletes the CMK metadata. Then AWS KMS makes a best effort to delete the corresponding key material from the cluster. AWS KMS does not attempt to delete key material from cluster backups.

If AWS KMS cannot delete the key material, such as when the custom key store is disconnected, AWS KMS writes an entry to your AWS CloudTrail logs. The entry includes the CMK ID, the AWS CloudHSM cluster ID, and the key handle of the key material.

To delete the key material from the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster, use a procedure like the following one. This example uses the AWS CLI and AWS CloudHSM command line tools, but you can use the AWS Management Console instead of the CLI.

1. Disconnect the custom key store, if it is not already disconnected, then log into the `key_mgmt_util`, as explained in **How to disconnect and log in** (p. 444).
2. Use the `deleteKey` command in `key_mgmt_util` to delete the key from the HSMs in the cluster.

   For example, this command deletes key `262162` from the HSMs in the cluster. The key handle is listed in the CloudTrail log entry.

   ```
   Command: deleteKey -k 262162
   Cfm3DeleteKey returned: 0x00 : HSM Return: SUCCESS
   Cluster Error Status
   Node id 0 and err state 0x00000000 : HSM Return: SUCCESS
   Node id 1 and err state 0x00000000 : HSM Return: SUCCESS
   Node id 2 and err state 0x00000000 : HSM Return: SUCCESS
   ```

3. Log out of `key_mgmt_util` and reconnect the custom key store as described in **How to log out and reconnect** (p. 445).

---

### How to recover deleted key material for a CMK

If the key material for a customer master key is deleted, the CMK is unusable and all ciphertext that was encrypted under the CMK cannot be decrypted. This can happen if the key material for a CMK in a custom key store is deleted from the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster. However, it might be possible to recover the key material.

When you create a customer master key (CMK) in a custom key store, AWS KMS logs into the associated AWS CloudHSM cluster and creates the key material for the CMK. It also changes the password to a value that only it knows and remains logged in as long as the custom key store is connected. Because only the
key owner, that is, the CU who created a key, can delete the key, it is unlikely that the key will be deleted from the HSMs accidentally.

However, if the key material for a CMK is deleted from the HSMs in a cluster, the CMK key state eventually changes to UNAVAILABLE. If you attempt to use the CMK for a cryptographic operation, the operation fails with a KMSInvalidStateException exception. Most importantly, any data that was encrypted under the CMK cannot be decrypted.

Under certain circumstances, you can recover deleted key material by creating a cluster from a backup that contains the key material. This strategy works only when at least one backup was created while the key existed and before it was deleted.

Use the following process to recover the key material.

1. Find a cluster backup that contains the key material. The backup must also contain all users and keys that you need to support the cluster and its encrypted data.

   Use the DescribeBackups operation to list the backups for a cluster. Then use the backup timestamp to help you select a backup. To limit the output to the cluster that is associated with the custom key store, use the Filters parameter, as shown in the following example.

   ```
   $ aws cloudhsmv2 describe-backups --filters clusterIds=<cluster ID>
   {
     "Backups": [
       {
         "ClusterId": "cluster-1a23b4cddefg",
         "BackupId": "backup-9g87f6edcba",
         "CreateTime": 1536667238.328,
         "BackupState": "READY"
       },
       ...
     ]
   }
   ```

2. Create a cluster from the selected backup. Verify that the backup contains the deleted key and other users and keys that the cluster requires.

3. Disconnect the custom key store (p. 421) so you can edit its properties.

4. Edit the cluster ID (p. 419) of the custom key store. Enter the cluster ID of the cluster that you created from the backup. Because the cluster shares a backup history with the original cluster, the new cluster ID should be valid.

5. Reconnect the custom key store (p. 421).

How to log in as kmsuser

To create and manage the key material in the AWS CloudHSM cluster for your custom key store, AWS KMS uses the kmsuser crypto user (CU) account (p. 410). You create the kmsuser CU account (p. 414) in your cluster and provide its password to AWS KMS when you create your custom key store.

In general, AWS KMS manages the kmsuser account. However, for some tasks, you need to disconnect the custom key store, log into the cluster as the kmsuser CU, and use the cloudhsm_mgmt_util and key_mgmt_util command line tools.

**Note**

While a custom key store is disconnected, all attempts to create customer master keys (CMKs) in the custom key store or to use existing CMKs in cryptographic operations will fail. This action can prevent users from storing and accessing sensitive data.

This topic explains how to disconnect your custom key store and log in (p. 444) as kmsuser, run the AWS CloudHSM command line tool, and log out and reconnect your custom key store (p. 445).
How to disconnect and log in

Use the following procedure each time to need to log into an associated cluster as the kmsuser CU.

1. Disconnect the custom key store, if it is not already disconnected. You can use the AWS Management Console or AWS KMS API.

   While your custom key is connected, AWS KMS is logged in as the kmsuser. This prevents you from logging in as kmsuser or changing the kmsuser password.

   For example, this command uses DisconnectCustomKeyStore to disconnect an example key store. Replace the example custom key store ID with a valid one.

   ```
   $ aws kms disconnect-custom-key-store --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
   ```

2. Start cloudhsm_mgmt_util. Use the procedure described in Prepare to run cloudhsm_mgmt_util section of the AWS CloudHSM User Guide.

3. Log into cloudhsm_mgmt_util on the AWS CloudHSM cluster as a crypto officer (CO).

   For example, this command logs in as a CO named admin. Replace the example CO user name and password with valid values.

   ```
   aws-cloudhsm> loginHSM CO admin <password>
   loginHSM success on server 0(10.0.2.9)
   loginHSM success on server 1(10.0.3.11)
   loginHSM success on server 2(10.0.1.12)
   ```

4. Use the changePswd command to change the password of the kmsuser account to one that you know. (AWS KMS rotates the password when you connect your custom key store.) The password must consist of 7-32 alphanumeric characters. It is case-sensitive and cannot contain any special characters.

   For example, this command changes the kmsuser password to tempPassword.

   ```
   aws-cloudhsm> changePswd CU kmsuser tempPassword
   *************CAUTION*************
   This is a CRITICAL operation, should be done on all nodes in the cluster. Cav server does NOT synchronize these changes with the nodes on which this operation is not executed or failed, please ensure this operation is executed on all nodes in the cluster.
   *************CAUTION*************
   Do you want to continue(y/n)?y
   Changing password for kmsuser(CU) on 3 nodes
   ```

5. Log into key_mgmt_util or cloudhsm_mgmt_util as kmsuser using the password that you set. For detailed instructions, see Getting Started with cloudhsm_mgmt_util and Getting Started with key_mgmt_util. The tool that you use depends on your task.

   For example, this command logs into key_mgmt_util.

   ```
   Command: loginHSM -u CU -s kmsuser -p tempPassword
   Cfm3LoginHSM returned: 0x00 : HSM Return: SUCCESS
   ```
How to log in as kmsuser

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Error Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Node id 0 and err state 0x00000000 : HSM Return: SUCCESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node id 1 and err state 0x00000000 : HSM Return: SUCCESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node id 2 and err state 0x00000000 : HSM Return: SUCCESS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to log out and reconnect

1. Perform the task, then log out of the command line tool. If you do not log out, attempts to reconnect your custom key store will fail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command: logoutHSM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cfm3LogoutHSM returned: 0x00 : HSM Return: SUCCESS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Error Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Node id 0 and err state 0x00000000 : HSM Return: SUCCESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node id 1 and err state 0x00000000 : HSM Return: SUCCESS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Edit the kmsuser password setting (p. 419) for the custom key store.

   This tells AWS KMS the current password for kmsuser in the cluster. If you omit this step, AWS KMS will not be able to log into the cluster as kmsuser, and all attempts to reconnect your custom key store will fail. You can use the AWS Management Console or the KeyStorePassword parameter of the UpdateCustomKeyStore operation.

   For example, this command tells AWS KMS that the current password is tempPassword. Replace the example password with the actual one.

   $ aws kms update-custom-key-store --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0 --key-store-password tempPassword

3. Reconnect the custom key store to AWS KMS. Replace the example custom key store ID with a valid one. During the connection process, AWS KMS changes the kmsuser password to a value that only it knows.

   The ConnectCustomKeyStore operation returns quickly, but the connection process can take an extended period of time. The initial response does not indicate the success of the connection process.

   $ aws kms connect-custom-key-store --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0

4. Use the DescribeCustomKeyStores operation to verify that the custom key store is connected. Replace the example custom key store ID with a valid one.

   In this example, the connection state field shows that the custom key store is now connected.

   $ aws kms describe-custom-key-stores --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
   
   ```
   "CustomKeyStores": [
      "CustomKeyId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0",
      "CustomKeyName": "ExampleKeyStore",
      "CloudHsmClusterId": "cluster-1a23b4cdefg",
      "TrustAnchorCertificate": "<certificate string appears here>",
      "CreationDate": "1.499288695918E9",
      "ConnectionState": "CONNECTED"
   ],
   ```
Connecting to AWS KMS through a VPC endpoint

You can connect directly to AWS KMS through a private endpoint in your VPC instead of connecting over the internet. When you use a VPC endpoint, communication between your VPC and AWS KMS is conducted entirely within the AWS network.

AWS KMS supports Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) interface endpoints that are powered by AWS PrivateLink. Each VPC endpoint is represented by one or more Elastic Network Interfaces (ENIs) with private IP addresses in your VPC subnets.

The VPC interface endpoint connects your VPC directly to AWS KMS without an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. The instances in your VPC do not need public IP addresses to communicate with AWS KMS.

Supported AWS Regions

AWS KMS supports VPC endpoints in all AWS Regions where both Amazon VPC and AWS KMS are available.

Topics

- Considerations for AWS KMS VPC endpoints (p. 446)
- Creating a VPC endpoint for AWS KMS (p. 446)
- Connecting to an AWS KMS VPC endpoint (p. 447)
- Controlling access to a VPC endpoint (p. 447)
- Using a VPC endpoint in a policy statement (p. 450)
- Logging your VPC endpoint (p. 452)

Considerations for AWS KMS VPC endpoints

Before you set up an interface VPC endpoint for AWS KMS, review the Interface endpoint properties and limitations topic in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

AWS KMS supports the following features to support a VPC endpoint.

- You can use your VPC interface endpoint to call all AWS KMS API operations from your VPC.
- AWS KMS does not support creating a VPC interface endpoint to an AWS KMS FIPS endpoint.
- You can use AWS CloudTrail logs to audit your use of AWS KMS customer master key (CMKs) through the VPC endpoint. For details, see Logging your VPC endpoint (p. 452).

Creating a VPC endpoint for AWS KMS

You can create a VPC endpoint for AWS KMS by using the Amazon VPC console or the Amazon VPC API. For more information, see Creating an interface endpoint in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

To create a VPC endpoint for AWS KMS, use the following service name:
Connecting to a VPC endpoint

For example, in the US West (Oregon) Region (us-west-2), the service name would be:

com.amazonaws.us-west-2.kms

To make it easier to use the VPC endpoint, you can enable a private DNS hostname for your VPC endpoint. If you select the Enable Private DNS Name option, the standard AWS KMS DNS hostname (https://kms.<region>.amazonaws.com) resolves to your VPC endpoint.

This option makes it easier to use the VPC endpoint. The AWS SDKs and AWS CLI use the standard AWS KMS DNS hostname by default, so you do not need to specify the VPC endpoint URL in applications and commands.

For more information, see Accessing a service through an interface endpoint in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

Connecting to an AWS KMS VPC endpoint

You can connect to AWS KMS through the VPC endpoint by using an AWS SDK, the AWS CLI or AWS Tools for PowerShell. To specify the VPC endpoint, use its DNS name.

For example, this list-keys command uses the endpoint-url parameter to specify the VPC endpoint. To use a command like this, replace the example VPC endpoint ID with one in your account.

```
$ aws kms list-keys --endpoint-url https://vpce-1234abcdf5678c90a-09p7654s-us-east-1a.ec2.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com
```

If you enabled private hostnames when you created your VPC endpoint, you do not need to specify the VPC endpoint URL in your CLI commands or application configuration. The standard AWS KMS DNS hostname (https://kms.<region>.amazonaws.com) resolves to your VPC endpoint. The AWS CLI and SDKs use this hostname by default, so you can begin using the VPC endpoint without changing anything in your scripts and application.

To use private hostnames, the enableDnsHostnames and enableDnsSupport attributes of your VPC must be set to true. To set these attributes, use the ModifyVpcAttribute operation.

Controlling access to a VPC endpoint

To control access to your VPC endpoint for AWS KMS, attach a VPC endpoint policy to your VPC endpoint. The endpoint policy determines whether principals can use the VPC endpoint to call AWS KMS operations on AWS KMS resources.

You can create a VPC endpoint policy when you create your endpoint, and you can change the VPC endpoint policy at any time. Use the VPC management console, or the CreateVpcEndpoint or ModifyVpcEndpoint operations. You can also create and change a VPC endpoint policy by using an AWS CloudFormation template. For help using the VPC management console, see Creating an interface endpoint and Modifying an interface endpoint in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

Note
AWS KMS supports VPC endpoint policies beginning in July 2020. VPC endpoints for AWS KMS that were created before that date have the default VPC endpoint policy (p. 448), but you can change it at any time.
For help writing and formatting a JSON policy document, see the IAM JSON Policy Reference in the IAM User Guide.

Topics
- About VPC endpoint policies (p. 448)
- Default VPC endpoint policy (p. 448)
- Creating a VPC endpoint policy (p. 448)
- Viewing a VPC endpoint policy (p. 450)

About VPC endpoint policies

For an AWS KMS request that uses a VPC endpoint to be successful, the principal requires permissions from two sources:

- A key policy (p. 84), IAM policy (p. 102), or grant (p. 191) must give principal permission to call the operation on the resource (CMK or alias).
- A VPC endpoint policy must give the principal permission to use the endpoint to make the request.

For example, a key policy might give a principal permission to call `Decrypt` on a particular CMK. However, the VPC endpoint policy might not allow that principal to call `Decrypt` on that CMK by using the endpoint.

Or a VPC endpoint policy might allow a principal to use the endpoint to call `DisableKey` on certain CMKs. But if the principal doesn't have those permissions from a key policy, IAM policy, or grant, the request fails.

Default VPC endpoint policy

Every VPC endpoint has a VPC endpoint policy, but you are not required to specify the policy. If you don't specify a policy, the default endpoint policy allows all operations by all principals on all resources over the endpoint.

However, for AWS KMS resources, the principal must also have permission to perform the operation from a key policy (p. 84), IAM policy (p. 102), or grant (p. 191). Therefore, in practice, the default policy says that if a principal has permission to call an operation on a resource, they can also call it by using the endpoint.

```json
{
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Action": "*",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": "*",
            "Resource": "*
        }
    ]
}
```

To allow principals to use the VPC endpoint for only a subset of their permitted operations, create or modify the VPC endpoint policy (p. 448).

Creating a VPC endpoint policy

A VPC endpoint policy determines whether a principal has permission to use the VPC endpoint to perform operations on a resource. For AWS KMS resources, the principal must also have permission to perform the operations from a key policy (p. 84), IAM policy (p. 102), or grant (p. 191).
Each VPC endpoint policy statement requires the following elements:

- The principal that can perform actions
- The actions that can be performed
- The resources on which actions can be performed

The policy statement doesn't specify the VPC endpoint. Instead, it applies to any VPC endpoint to which the policy is attached. For more information, see Controlling access to services with VPC endpoints in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

The following is an example of a VPC endpoint policy for AWS KMS. When attached to a VPC endpoint, this policy allows ExampleUser to use the VPC endpoint to call the specified operations on the specified CMK. Before using a policy like this one, replace the example principal and key ARN (p. 13) with valid values from your account.

```
{
    "Statement": [
    {
        "Sid": "AllowDecryptAndView",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ExampleUser"},
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
            "kms:Decrypt",
            "kms:DescribeKey",
            "kms:ListAliases",
            "kms:ListKeys"
        ],
        "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    }
    ]
}
```

AWS CloudTrail logs all operations that use the VPC endpoint. However, your CloudTrail logs don't include operations requested by principals in other accounts or operations for CMKs in other accounts. As such, you might want to create a VPC endpoint policy that prevents principals in external accounts from using the VPC endpoint to call any AWS KMS operations on any keys in the local account.

The following example uses the aws:PrincipalAccount global condition key to deny access to all principals for all operations on all CMKs unless the principal is in the local account. Before using a policy like this one, replace the example account ID with a valid one.

```
{
    "Statement": [
    {
        "Sid": "AccessForASpecificAccount",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
        "Action": "kms:*",
        "Effect": "Deny",
        "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*",
        "Condition": {
            "StringNotEquals": {
                "aws:PrincipalAccount": "111122223333"}
        }
    }
    ]
}
```
**Viewing a VPC endpoint policy**

To view the VPC endpoint policy for an endpoint, use the VPC management console or the DescribeVpcEndpoints operation.

The following AWS CLI command gets the policy for the endpoint with the specified VPC endpoint ID. Before using this command, replace the example endpoint ID with a valid one from your account.

```
$ aws ec2 describe-vpc-endpoints \
  --query 'VpcEndpoints[?VpcEndpointId==`vpce-1234abcdf5678c90a`].[PolicyDocument]' \
  --output text
```

**Using a VPC endpoint in a policy statement**

You can control access to AWS KMS resources and operations when the request comes from VPC or uses a VPC endpoint. To do so, use one of the following global condition keys in a key policy (p. 84) or IAM policy (p. 102).

- Use the `aws:sourceVpce` condition key to grant or restrict access based on the VPC endpoint.
- Use the `aws:sourceVpc` condition key to grant or restrict access based on the VPC that hosts the private endpoint.

**Note**

Use caution when creating key policies and IAM policies based on your VPC endpoint. If a policy statement requires that requests come from a particular VPC or VPC endpoint, requests from integrated AWS services that use an AWS KMS resource on your behalf might fail. For help, see Using VPC endpoint conditions in policies with AWS KMS permissions (p. 152).

Also, the `aws:sourceIP` condition key is not effective when the request comes from an Amazon VPC endpoint. To restrict requests to a VPC endpoint, use the `aws:sourceVpce` or `aws:sourceVpc` condition keys. For more information, see VPC Endpoints - Controlling the Use of Endpoints in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

You can use these global condition keys to control access to customer master keys (CMKs), aliases, and to operations like CreateKey that don't depend on any particular resource.

For example, the following sample key policy allows a user to perform some cryptographic operations with a CMK only when the request uses the specified VPC endpoint. When a user makes a request to AWS KMS, the VPC endpoint ID in the request is compared to the `aws:sourceVpce` condition key value in the policy. If they do not match, the request is denied.

To use a policy like this one, replace the placeholder AWS account ID and VPC endpoint IDs with valid values for your account.

```json
{
  "Id": "example-key-1",
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Enable IAM policies",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": ["111122223333"]
      },
      "Action": ["kms:*"],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```
You can also use the `aws:sourceVpc` condition key to restrict access to your CMKs based on the VPC in which VPC endpoint resides.

The following sample key policy allows commands that manage the CMK only when they come from `vpc-12345678`. In addition, it allows commands that use the CMK for cryptographic operations only when they come from `vpc-2b2b2b2b`. You might use a policy like this one if an application is running in one VPC, but you use a second, isolated VPC for management functions.

To use a policy like this one, replace the placeholder AWS account ID and VPC endpoint IDs with valid values for your account.
Logging your VPC endpoint

AWS CloudTrail logs all operations that use the VPC endpoint. When a request to AWS KMS uses a VPC endpoint, the VPC endpoint ID appears in the AWS CloudTrail log (p. 287) entry that records the request. You can use the endpoint ID to audit the use of your AWS KMS VPC endpoint.

However, your CloudTrail logs don't include operations requested by principals in other accounts or requests for AWS KMS operations on CMKs and aliases in other accounts. Also, to protect your VPC, requests that are denied by a VPC endpoint policy (p. 447), but otherwise would have been allowed, are not recorded in AWS CloudTrail (p. 287).

For example, this sample log entry records a GenerateDataKey request that used the VPC endpoint. The vpcEndpointId field appears at the end of the log entry.

```json
{
  "eventVersion":"1.05",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "EX_PRINCIPAL_ID",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/Alice",
    "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE_KEY_ID",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "userName": "Alice"
  },
  "eventTime": "2018-01-16T05:46:57Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "GenerateDataKey",
  "awsRegion": "eu-west-1",
  "sourceIPAddress": "172.01.01.001",
  "userAgent": "aws-cli/1.14.23 Python/2.7.12 Linux/4.9.75-25.55.amzn1.x86_64 botocore/1.8.27",
  "requestParameters": {
    "keyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "numberOfBytes": 128
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "a9ff0bf-ff80-11e7-a13c-afcbbff2f04c",
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
  "vpcEndpointId": "vpce-1234abcd567890a"
}
```
Using hybrid post-quantum TLS with AWS KMS

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) supports a hybrid post-quantum key exchange option for the Transport Layer Security (TLS) network encryption protocol. You can use this TLS option when you connect to AWS KMS API endpoints. We’re offering this feature before post-quantum algorithms are standardized so you can begin testing the effect of these key exchange protocols on AWS KMS calls. These optional hybrid post-quantum key exchange features are at least as secure as the TLS encryption we use today and are likely to provide additional security benefits. However, they affect latency and throughput compared to the classic key exchange protocols in use today.

The data that you send to AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is protected in transit by the encryption provided by a Transport Layer Security (TLS) connection. The classic cipher suites that AWS KMS supports for TLS sessions make brute force attacks on the key exchange mechanisms infeasible with current technology. However, if large-scale quantum computing becomes practical in the future, the classic cipher suites used in TLS key exchange mechanisms will be susceptible to these attacks. If you’re developing applications that rely on the long-term confidentiality of data passed over a TLS connection, you should consider a plan to migrate to post-quantum cryptography before large-scale quantum computers become available for use. AWS is working to prepare for this future, and we want you to be well-prepared, too.

To protect data encrypted today against potential future attacks, AWS is participating with the cryptographic community in the development of quantum-resistant or post-quantum algorithms. We've implemented hybrid post-quantum key exchange cipher suites in AWS KMS endpoints. These hybrid cipher suites, which combine classic and post-quantum elements, ensure that your TLS connection is at least as strong as it would be with classic cipher suites.

These hybrid cipher suites are available for use on your production workloads in most AWS Regions (p. 454). However, because the performance characteristics and bandwidth requirements of hybrid cipher suites are different from those of classic key exchange mechanisms, we recommend that you test them on your AWS KMS API calls (p. 457) under different conditions.

Feedback

As always, we welcome your feedback and participation in our open-source repositories. We’d especially like to hear how your infrastructure interacts with this new variant of TLS traffic.

- To provide feedback on this topic, use the Feedback link in the lower right corner of this page. You can also create an issue or a pull request in the aws-kms-developer-docs repository in GitHub.
- We're developing these hybrid cipher suites in open source in the s2n repository on GitHub. To provide feedback on the usability of the cipher suites, or share novel test conditions or results, create an issue in the s2n repository.
- We're writing code samples for using hybrid post-quantum TLS with AWS KMS in the aws-kms-pq-tls-example GitHub repository. To ask questions or share ideas about configuring your HTTP client or AWS KMS client to use the hybrid cipher suites, create an issue in the aws-kms-pq-tls-example repository.

Supported AWS Regions

Post-quantum TLS for AWS KMS is available in all AWS Regions except for AWS GovCloud (US-East), AWS GovCloud (US-West), China (Beijing), and China (Ningxia).
About hybrid post-quantum key exchange in TLS

AWS KMS supports hybrid post-quantum key exchange cipher suites. You can use the AWS SDK for Java 2.x and AWS Common Runtime (CRT) to configure an HTTP client to use these cipher suites on Linux systems. Then, whenever you connect to a AWS KMS endpoint with your HTTP client, the hybrid cipher suites are used.

This HTTP client uses s2n, which is an open source implementation of the TLS protocol. s2n includes the pq-crypto module, which includes implementations of hybrid post-quantum algorithms for encryption in transit.

The hybrid cipher suites in s2n are implemented only for key exchange, not for direct data encryption. During key exchange, the client and server calculate the key they will use to encrypt and decrypt the data on the wire.

The algorithms that s2n uses are a hybrid that combines Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH), a classic key exchange algorithm used today in TLS, with Kyber, a proposed post-quantum algorithm. This mechanism uses each of the algorithms independently to generate a key. Then it combines the two keys cryptographically. With s2n, you can configure an HTTP client with a cipher preference that places ECDH with Kyber first in the preference list. Classic key exchange algorithms are included in the preference list to ensure compatibility, but they are lower in the preference order.

If ongoing research reveals that the Kyber algorithm lacks the anticipated post-quantum strength, the hybrid key is still at least as strong as the single ECDH key currently in use. The National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) has not yet standardized post-quantum algorithms. They are still in the process of evaluating candidate approaches. Until that process is complete, we recommend using hybrid algorithms, rather than using post-quantum algorithms alone.

Using hybrid post-quantum TLS with AWS KMS

You can use hybrid post-quantum TLS for your calls to AWS KMS. When setting up your HTTP client test environment, be aware of the following information:

Encryption in Transit

The hybrid cipher suites in s2n are used only for encryption in transit. They protect your data while it is traveling from your client to the AWS KMS endpoint. AWS KMS does not use these cipher suites to encrypt data under customer master keys (CMKs).

Instead, when AWS KMS encrypts your data under CMKs, it uses symmetric cryptography with 256-bit keys and the Advanced Encryption Standard in Galois Counter Mode (AES-GCM) algorithm, which is already quantum resistant. Theoretical future, large-scale quantum computing attacks on ciphertexts created under 256-bit AES-GCM keys reduce the effective security of the key to 128 bits. This security level is sufficient to make brute force attacks on AWS KMS ciphertexts infeasible.

Supported Systems

Use of the hybrid cipher suites in s2n is currently supported only on Linux systems. In addition, these cipher suites are supported only in SDKs that support the AWS Common Runtime, such as the AWS SDK for Java 2.x. For an example, see How to configure hybrid post-quantum TLS (p. 456).

AWS KMS Endpoints
When using the hybrid cipher suites, use the standard AWS KMS endpoint. The hybrid cipher suites in s2n are not compatible with the FIPS 140-2 validated endpoints for AWS KMS. Post-quantum algorithms are not allowed in a validated cryptographic module.

When you configure a HTTP client with the hybrid post-quantum cipher preference in s2n, the post-quantum ciphers are first in the cipher preference list. However, the preference list includes the classic, non-hybrid ciphers lower in the preference order for compatibility. If you were to use this cipher preference with an AWS KMS FIPS 140-2 validated endpoint, s2n negotiates a classic, non-hybrid key exchange cipher.

For a list of AWS KMS endpoints for each AWS Region, see AWS Key Management Service Endpoints and Quotas in the Amazon Web Services General Reference. For information about FIPS endpoints, see AWS Service Endpoints in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

**Expected Performance**

Our early benchmark testing shows that the hybrid cipher suites in s2n are slower than classic TLS cipher suites. The effect varies based on the network profile, CPU speed, the number of cores, and your call rate. For performance test results, see Round 2 post-quantum TLS is now supported in AWS KMS.

---

**How to configure hybrid post-quantum TLS**

In this procedure, add a Maven dependency for the preview release of the AWS Common Runtime HTTP Client. Next, configure an HTTP client that uses the hybrid post-quantum cipher preference. Then, create an AWS KMS client that uses the HTTP client.

To see a complete working examples of configuring and using hybrid post-quantum TLS with AWS KMS, see the aws-kms-pq-tls-example repository.

1. Add the AWS Common Runtime client to your Maven dependencies. We recommend using the latest available version.

   For example, this statement adds version `2.14.13-PREVIEW` of the AWS common runtime client to your Maven dependencies.

   ```xml
   <dependency>
   <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
   <artifactId>aws-crt-client</artifactId>
   <version>2.14.13-PREVIEW</version>
   </dependency>
   ```

2. To enable the hybrid post-quantum cipher suites, add the AWS SDK for Java 2.x to your project and initialize it. Then enable the hybrid cipher suites as shown in the following example.

   This code ensures that you are working on a system that supports the hybrid cipher suite. The code then creates an HTTP client with the `TLS_CIPHER_PREF_KMS_PQ_TLSv1_0_2020_07` cipher preference that prioritizes the ECDH with Kyber hybrid cipher suite. Finally, it creates an AWS KMS client that uses the HTTP client for data transmission.

   This code uses the AWS KMS asynchronous client, `KmsAsyncClient`, which calls AWS KMS asynchronously. For information about this client, see the `KmsAsyncClient Javadoc`.

   After this code completes, your AWS KMS API requests on the AWS KMS asynchronous client use the hybrid cipher suite for TLS.

   ```java
   // Check platform support
   if(!TLS_CIPHER_PREF_KMS_PQ_TLSv1_0_2020_07.isSupported()){
   ```
Testing hybrid post-quantum TLS with AWS KMS

Consider running the following tests with hybrid cipher suites on your applications that call AWS KMS.

- Run load tests and benchmarks. The hybrid cipher suites perform differently than traditional key exchange algorithms. You might need to adjust your connection timeouts to allow for the longer handshake times. If you’re running inside an AWS Lambda function, extend the execution timeout setting.
- Try connecting from different locations. Depending on the network path your request takes, you might discover that intermediate hosts, proxies, or firewalls with deep packet inspection (DPI) block the request. This might result from using the new cipher suites in the ClientHello part of the TLS handshake, or from the larger key exchange messages. If you have trouble resolving these issues, work with your security team or IT administrators to update the relevant configuration and unblock the new TLS cipher suites.

Learn more about post-quantum TLS in AWS KMS

For more information about using hybrid post-quantum TLS in AWS KMS, see the following resources.

- For updated information about hybrid post-quantum TLS cipher suites with AWS KMS, including performance data, see Round 2 post-quantum TLS is now supported in AWS KMS.
- For information about the AWS Common Runtime HTTP Client, see Introducing AWS Common Runtime HTTP Client in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x
- For information about the AWS SDK for Java 2.x, see the AWS SDK for Java 2.x Developer Guide and the AWS SDK for Java 2.x released blog post.
- For information about s2n, see Introducing s2n, a New Open Source TLS Implementation and Using s2n.
- For information about the post-quantum cryptography project at the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST), see Post-Quantum Cryptography.
- For technical information about using hybrid post-quantum key exchange in TLS, see Hybrid Post-Quantum Key Encapsulation Methods (PQ KEM) for Transport Layer Security 1.2 (TLS).
How AWS services use AWS KMS

Many AWS services use AWS KMS to support encryption of your data. When an AWS service is integrated with AWS KMS, you can use the customer master keys (CMKs) in your account to protect the data that the service receives, stores, or manages for you. For the complete list of AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS, see AWS Service Integration.

The following topics discuss in detail how particular services use AWS KMS, including the CMKs they support, how they manage data keys, the permissions they require, and how to track each service's use of the CMKs in your account.

**Important**

AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS use symmetric CMKs to encrypt your data. These services do not support encryption with asymmetric CMKs. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

Topics
- How AWS CloudTrail uses AWS KMS (p. 458)
- How Amazon DynamoDB uses AWS KMS (p. 463)
- How Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) uses AWS KMS (p. 473)
- How Amazon Elastic Transcoder uses AWS KMS (p. 475)
- How Amazon EMR uses AWS KMS (p. 479)
- How AWS Nitro Enclaves uses AWS KMS (p. 482)
- How Amazon Redshift uses AWS KMS (p. 485)
- How Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) uses AWS KMS (p. 486)
- How AWS Secrets Manager uses AWS KMS (p. 487)
- How Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) uses AWS KMS (p. 487)
- How Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) uses AWS KMS (p. 490)
- How AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store uses AWS KMS (p. 492)
- How Amazon WorkMail uses AWS KMS (p. 501)
- How WorkSpaces uses AWS KMS (p. 507)

How AWS CloudTrail uses AWS KMS

You can use AWS CloudTrail to record AWS API calls and other activity for your AWS account and to save the recorded information to log files in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket that you choose. By default, the log files delivered by CloudTrail to your S3 bucket are encrypted using server-side encryption with Amazon S3–managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). But you can choose instead to use server-side encryption with AWS KMS–managed keys (SSE-KMS). To learn how to encrypt your CloudTrail log files with AWS KMS, see Encrypting CloudTrail Log Files with AWS KMS–Managed Keys (SSE-KMS) in the AWS CloudTrail User Guide.

**Important**

AWS CloudTrail and Amazon S3 support only symmetric customer master keys (CMKs). You cannot use an asymmetric CMK (p. 224) to encrypt your CloudTrail Logs. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

Topics
- Understanding when your CMK is used (p. 459)
- Understanding how often your CMK is used (p. 462)
Understanding when your CMK is used

Encrypting CloudTrail log files with AWS KMS builds on the Amazon S3 feature called server-side encryption with AWS KMS–managed keys (SSE-KMS). To learn more about SSE-KMS, see How Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) uses AWS KMS (p. 490) in this guide or Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with AWS KMS–Managed Keys (SSE-KMS) in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide.

When you configure AWS CloudTrail to use SSE-KMS to encrypt your log files, CloudTrail and Amazon S3 use your customer master key (CMK) when you perform certain actions with those services. The following sections explain when and how those services can use your CMK, and provide additional information that you can use to validate this explanation.

Actions that cause CloudTrail and Amazon S3 to use your CMK

- You configure CloudTrail to encrypt log files with your customer master key (CMK) (p. 459)
- CloudTrail puts a log file into your S3 bucket (p. 460)
- You get an encrypted log file from your S3 bucket (p. 461)

You configure CloudTrail to encrypt log files with your customer master key (CMK)

When you update your CloudTrail configuration to use your CMK, CloudTrail sends a GenerateDataKey request to AWS KMS to verify that the CMK exists and that CloudTrail has permission to use it for encryption. CloudTrail does not use the resulting data key.

The GenerateDataKey request includes the following information for the encryption context (p. 17):

- The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CloudTrail trail
- The ARN of the S3 bucket and path where the CloudTrail log files are delivered

The GenerateDataKey request results in an entry in your CloudTrail logs similar to the following example. When you see a log entry like this one, you can determine that CloudTrail (1) called the AWS KMS (2) GenerateDataKey operation (3) for a specific trail (4). AWS KMS created the data key under a specific CMK (5).

Note
You might need to scroll to the right to see some of the callouts in the following example log entry.

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.02",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::086441151436:user/AWSCloudTrail",
    "accountId": "086441151436",
    "accessKeyId": "AKIAI44QH8HDBEXAMPLE",
    "userName": "AWSCloudTrail",
    "sessionContext": {
      "attributes": {
        "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
        "creationDate": "2015-11-11T21:15:33Z"
      }
    },
    "invokedBy": "internal.amazonaws.com"
  }
}
CloudTrail puts a log file into your S3 bucket

Each time CloudTrail puts a log file into your S3 bucket, Amazon S3 sends a `GenerateDataKey` request to AWS KMS on behalf of CloudTrail. In response to this request, AWS KMS generates a unique data key and then sends Amazon S3 two copies of the data key, one in plaintext and one that is encrypted with the specified CMK. Amazon S3 uses the plaintext data key to encrypt the CloudTrail log file and then removes the plaintext data key from memory as soon as possible after use. Amazon S3 stores the encrypted data key as metadata with the encrypted CloudTrail log file.

The `GenerateDataKey` request includes the following information for the encryption context (p. 17):

- The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CloudTrail trail
- The ARN of the S3 object (the CloudTrail log file)

Each `GenerateDataKey` request results in an entry in your CloudTrail logs similar to the following example. When you see a log entry like this one, you can determine that CloudTrail (1) called the AWS KMS (2) `GenerateDataKey` operation (3) for a specific trail (4) to protect a specific log file (5). AWS KMS created the data key under the specified CMK (6), shown twice in the same log entry.

Note
You might need to scroll to the right to see some of the callouts in the following example log entry.

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.02",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "AssumedRole",
    "principalId": "AROACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:i-34755b85",
    "arn": "arn:aws:sts::086441151436:assumed-role/AWSCloudTrail/i-34755b85",
    "requestParameters": {
      "encryptionContext": {
        "aws:s3:arn": "arn:aws:s3:::example-bucket-for-CT-logs/awsLogs/111122223333/"
      },
      "keySpec": "AES_256"
    },
    "responseElements": null,
    "requestId": "581f1f11-88b9-11e5-9c9c-595a1fb59ac0",
    "eventID": "3cdb2457-c035-4890-93b6-181832b7e766",
    "readOnly": true,
    "resources": [{
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "accountId": "111122223333"
    }],
    "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```
You get an encrypted log file from your S3 bucket

Each time you get an encrypted CloudTrail log file from your S3 bucket, Amazon S3 sends a Decrypt request to AWS KMS on your behalf to decrypt the log file's encrypted data key. In response to this request, AWS KMS uses your CMK to decrypt the data key and then sends the plaintext data key to Amazon S3. Amazon S3 uses the plaintext data key to decrypt the CloudTrail log file and then removes the plaintext data key from memory as soon as possible after use.

The Decrypt request includes the following information for the encryption context (p. 17):

- The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CloudTrail trail
- The ARN of the S3 object (the CloudTrail log file)
Each Decrypt request results in an entry in your CloudTrail logs similar to the following example. When you see a log entry like this one, you can determine that an IAM user in your AWS account (1) called the AWS KMS (2) Decrypt operation (3) for a specific trail (4) and a specific log file (5). AWS KMS decrypted the data key under a specific CMK (6).

Note
You might need to scroll to the right to see some of the callouts in the following example log entry.

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.02",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/cloudtrail-admin",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
    "userName": "cloudtrail-admin",
    "sessionContext": {
      "attributes": {
        "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
        "creationDate": "2015-11-11T20:48:04Z"
      }
    },
    "invokedBy": "signin.amazonaws.com",
  },
  "eventTime": "2015-11-11T21:20:52Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "Decrypt",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "internal.amazonaws.com",
  "userAgent": "internal.amazonaws.com",
  "requestParameters": {
    "encryptionContext": {
    }
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestId": "16a0590a-88ba-11e5-b406-436f15c3ac01",
  "eventId": "9525bee7-5145-42b0-bed5-7196a16daa",
  "readOnly": true,
  "resources": [{
    "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "accountId": "111122223333"
  }]
}
```

Understanding how often your CMK is used

To predict costs and better understand your AWS bill, you might want to know how often CloudTrail uses your CMK. AWS KMS charges for all API requests to the service that exceed the free tier. For the exact charges, see AWS Key Management Service Pricing.
When you encrypt CloudTrail log files with AWS KMS–Managed Keys (SSE-KMS), each time CloudTrail puts a log file into your S3 bucket (p. 460) it results in an AWS KMS API request. Typically, CloudTrail puts a log file into your S3 bucket once every five minutes, which results in approximately 288 AWS KMS API requests per day, per region, and per AWS account. For example:

- If you enable this feature in two regions in a single AWS account, you can expect approximately 576 AWS KMS API requests per day (2 x 288).
- If you enable this feature in two regions in each of three AWS accounts, you can expect approximately 1,728 AWS KMS API requests per day (6 x 288).

These numbers represent only the AWS KMS calls that result from PUT requests. They do not count the decrypt calls to AWS KMS that result from GET requests when you get an encrypted log file from your S3 bucket.

How Amazon DynamoDB uses AWS KMS

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed, scalable NoSQL database service. DynamoDB integrates with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to support the encryption at rest server-side encryption feature.

With encryption at rest, DynamoDB transparently encrypts all customer data in a DynamoDB table, including its primary key and local and global secondary indexes, whenever the table is persisted to disk. (If your table has a sort key, some of the sort keys that mark range boundaries are stored in plaintext in the table metadata.) When you access your table, DynamoDB decrypts the table data transparently. You do not need to change your applications to use or manage encrypted tables.

Encryption at rest also protects DynamoDB streams, global tables, and backups whenever these objects are saved to durable media. Statements about tables in this topic apply to these objects, too.

All DynamoDB tables are encrypted. There is no option to enable or disable encryption for new or existing tables. By default, all tables are encrypted under an AWS owned customer master key (p. 5) (CMK) in the DynamoDB service account. However, you can select an option to encrypt some or all of your tables under a customer managed CMK (p. 4) or the AWS managed CMK (p. 4) for DynamoDB in your account.

Note

Before November 2018, encryption at rest was an optional feature that supported only the AWS managed CMK for DynamoDB. If you enabled encryption at rest on any of your DynamoDB tables, they will continue to be encrypted under the AWS managed CMK unless you use the AWS Management Console or UpdateTable operation to switch to a customer managed CMK or an AWS owned CMK.

Client-side encryption for DynamoDB

In addition to encryption at rest, which is a server-side encryption feature, AWS provides the Amazon DynamoDB Encryption Client. This client-side encryption library enables you to protect your table data before submitting it to DynamoDB. With server-side encryption, your data is encrypted in transit over an HTTPS connection, decrypted at the DynamoDB endpoint, and then re-encrypted before being stored in DynamoDB. Client-side encryption provides end-to-end protection for your data from its source to storage in DynamoDB.

You can use the DynamoDB Encryption Client along with encryption at rest. To help you decide if this strategy is right for your DynamoDB data, see Client-Side or Server-Side Encryption? in the Amazon DynamoDB Encryption Client Developer Guide.
Using CMKs and data keys

The DynamoDB encryption at rest feature uses an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) and a hierarchy of data keys to protect your table data. DynamoDB uses the same key hierarchy to protect DynamoDB streams, global tables, and backups when they are written to durable media.

**Customer master key (CMK)**

Encryption at rest protects your DynamoDB tables under an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK). By default, DynamoDB uses an AWS owned CMK (p. 5), a multi-tenant encryption key that is created and managed in a DynamoDB service account. But you can encrypt your DynamoDB tables under a customer managed CMK (p. 4) or the AWS managed CMK (p. 4) for DynamoDB (aws/dynamodb) in your AWS account. You can select a different CMK for each table. The CMK you select for a table is also used to encrypt its local and global secondary indexes, streams, and backups.

You select the CMK for a table when you create or update the table. You can change the CMK for a table at any time, either in the DynamoDB console or by using the `UpdateTable` operation. The process of switching keys is seamless and does not require downtime or degrade service.

**Important**

DynamoDB supports only symmetric CMKs (p. 224). You cannot use an asymmetric CMK (p. 224) to encrypt your DynamoDB tables. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

Use a customer managed CMK to get the following features:

- You create and manage the CMK, including setting the key policies (p. 84), IAM policies (p. 102) and grants (p. 191) to control access to the CMK. You can enable and disable (p. 58) the CMK, enable and disable automatic key rotation (p. 274), and delete the CMK (p. 380) when it is no longer in use.
- You can use a customer managed CMK with imported key material (p. 392) or a customer managed CMK in a custom key store (p. 407) that you own and manage.
- You can audit the encryption and decryption of your DynamoDB table by examining the DynamoDB API calls to AWS KMS in AWS CloudTrail logs (p. 469).

Use the AWS managed CMK if you need any of the following features:

- You can view the CMK (p. 27) and view its key policy (p. 96). (You cannot change the key policy.)
- You can audit the encryption and decryption of your DynamoDB table by examining the DynamoDB API calls to AWS KMS in AWS CloudTrail logs (p. 469).

However, the AWS owned CMK is free of charge and its use does not count against AWS KMS resource or request quotas (p. 511). Customer managed CMKs and AWS managed CMKs incur a charge for each API call and AWS KMS quotas apply to these CMKs.

**Table keys**

DynamoDB uses the CMK for the table to generate and encrypt a unique data key (p. 5) for the table, known as the `table key`. The table key persists for the lifetime of the encrypted table.

The table key is used as a key encryption key. DynamoDB uses this table key to protect data encryption keys that are used to encrypt the table data. DynamoDB generates a unique data encryption key for each underlying structure in a table, but multiple table items might be protected by the same data encryption key.
When you first access an encrypted table, DynamoDB sends a request to AWS KMS to use the CMK to decrypt the table key. Then, it uses the plaintext table key to decrypt the data encryption keys, and uses the plaintext data encryption keys to decrypt table data.

DynamoDB generates, uses, and stores the table key and data encryption keys outside of AWS KMS. It protects all keys with Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption and 256-bit encryption keys. Then, it stores the encrypted keys with the encrypted data so they are available to decrypt the table data on demand.

If you change the CMK for your table, DynamoDB generates a new table key. Then, it uses the new table key to re-encrypt the data encryption keys.

**Table key caching**

To avoid calling AWS KMS for every DynamoDB operation, DynamoDB caches the plaintext table keys for each connection in memory. If DynamoDB gets a request for the cached table key after five minutes of inactivity, it sends a new request to AWS KMS to decrypt the table key. This call will capture any changes made to the access policies of the CMK in AWS KMS or AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) since the last request to decrypt the table key.

**Authorizing use of your CMK**

If you use a customer managed CMK (p. 4) or the AWS managed CMK (p. 4) in your account to protect your DynamoDB table, the policies on that CMK must give DynamoDB permission to use it on your behalf. The authorization context on the AWS managed CMK for DynamoDB includes its key policy and grants that delegate the permissions to use it.

You have full control over the policies and grants on a customer managed CMK. Because the AWS managed CMK is in your account, you can view its policies and grants. But, because it is managed by AWS, you cannot change the policies.

DynamoDB does not need additional authorization to use the default AWS owned CMK (p. 3) to protect the DynamoDB tables in your AWS account.

**Topics**

- AWS managed CMK key policy (p. 466)
- Customer managed CMK key policy (p. 467)
• Using grants to authorize DynamoDB (p. 468)

**AWS managed CMK key policy**

When DynamoDB uses the [AWS managed CMK](aws/dynamodb) (p. 4) for DynamoDB in cryptographic operations, it does so on behalf of the user who is accessing the DynamoDB resource. The key policy on the AWS managed CMK gives all users in the account permission to use the AWS managed CMK for specified operations. But permission is granted only when DynamoDB makes the request on the user's behalf. The *ViaService* condition (p. 184) in the key policy does not allow any user to use the AWS managed CMK unless the request originates with the DynamoDB service.

This key policy, like the policies of all AWS managed keys, is established by AWS. You cannot change it, but you can view it at any time. For details, see Viewing a key policy (p. 96).

The policy statements in the key policy have the following effect:

- Allow users in the account to use the AWS managed CMK for DynamoDB in cryptographic operations when the request comes from DynamoDB on their behalf. The policy also allows users to create grants (p. 468) for the CMK.
- Allows the AWS account root user to view the properties of the AWS managed CMK for DynamoDB and to revoke the grant that allows DynamoDB to use the CMK. DynamoDB uses grants (p. 468) for ongoing maintenance operations.
- Allows DynamoDB to perform read-only operations to find the AWS managed CMK for DynamoDB in your account.

```
{
    "Version" : "2012-10-17",
    "Id" : "auto-dynamodb-1",
    "Statement" : [ {
        "Sid" : "Allow access through Amazon DynamoDB for all principals in the account that are authorized to use Amazon DynamoDB",
        "Effect" : "Allow",
        "Principal" : { 
            "AWS" : "*"
        },
        "Action" : [ "kms:Encrypt", "kms:Decrypt", "kms:ReEncrypt*", "kms:GenerateDataKey*", "kms:CreateGrant", "kms:DescribeKey" ],
        "Resource" : "*",
        "Condition" : { 
            "StringEquals" : { 
                "kms:CallerAccount" : "111122223333",
                "kms:ViaService" : "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
            }
        }
    }, {
        "Sid" : "Allow direct access to key metadata to the account",
        "Effect" : "Allow",
        "Principal" : { 
            "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
        },
        "Action" : [ "kms:Describe*", "kms:Get*", "kms:List*", "kms:RevokeGrant" ],
        "Resource" : "*"
    }, {
        "Sid" : "Allow DynamoDB Service with service principal name dynamodb.amazonaws.com to describe the key directly",
        "Effect" : "Allow",
        "Principal" : { 
            "Service" : "dynamodb.amazonaws.com"
        } 
    } ],
}
```
Customer managed CMK key policy

When you select a customer managed CMK (p. 4) to protect a DynamoDB table, DynamoDB gets permission to use the CMK on behalf of the principal who makes the selection. That principal, a user or role, must have the permissions on the CMK that DynamoDB requires. You can provide these permissions in a key policy (p. 84), an IAM policy (p. 102), or a grant (p. 191).

At a minimum, DynamoDB requires the following permissions on a customer managed CMK:

- `kms:Encrypt`
- `kms:Decrypt`
- `kms:ReEncrypt*` (for `kms:ReEncryptFrom` and `kms:ReEncryptTo`)
- `kms:GenerateDataKey*` (for `kms:GenerateDataKey` and `kms:GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`)
- `kms:DescribeKey`
- `kms:CreateGrant`

For example, the following example key policy provides only the required permissions. The policy has the following effects:

- Allows DynamoDB to use the CMK in cryptographic operations and create grants, but only when it is acting on behalf of principals in the account who have permission to use DynamoDB. If the principals specified in the policy statement don't have permission to use DynamoDB, the call fails, even when it comes from the DynamoDB service.
- The `kms:ViaService` (p. 184) condition key allows the permissions only when the request comes from DynamoDB on behalf of the principals listed in the policy statement. These principals can't call these operations directly. Note that the `kms:ViaService value, dynamodb.*.amazonaws.com`, has an asterisk (*) in the Region position. DynamoDB requires the permission to be independent of any particular AWS Region so it can make cross-Region calls to support DynamoDB global tables.
- Gives the CMK administrators (users who can assume the `db-team` role) read-only access to the CMK and permission to revoke grants, including the grants that DynamoDB requires (p. 468) to protect the table.
- Gives DynamoDB read-only access to the CMK. In this case, DynamoDB can call these operations directly. It does not have to act on behalf of an account principal.

Before using an example key policy, replace the example principals with actual principals from your AWS account.

```json
{
    "Id": "key-policy-dynamodb",
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "Allow access through Amazon DynamoDB for all principals in the account that are authorized to use Amazon DynamoDB",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/db-lead"},
            "Action": [
                "kms:Encrypt",
                "kms:Decrypt",
                "kms:ReEncrypt*",
                "kms:GenerateDataKey*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```
Using grants to authorize DynamoDB

In addition to key policies, DynamoDB uses grants to set permissions on a customer managed CMK or the AWS managed CMK for DynamoDB (aws/dynamodb). To view the grants on a CMK in your account, use the ListGrants operation. DynamoDB does not need grants, or any additional permissions, to use the AWS owned CMK (p. 5) to protect your table.

DynamoDB uses the grant permissions when it performs background system maintenance and continuous data protection tasks. It also uses grants to generate table keys (p. 464).

Each grant is specific to a table. If the account includes multiple tables encrypted under the same CMK, there is a grant of each type for each table. The grant is constrained by the DynamoDB encryption context (p. 469), which includes the table name and the AWS account ID, and it includes permission to the retire the grant if it is no longer needed.

To create the grants, DynamoDB must have permission to call CreateGrant on behalf of the user who created the encrypted table. For AWS managed CMKs, DynamoDB gets kms:CreateGrant permission from the key policy (p. 466), which allows account users to call CreateGrant on the CMK only when DynamoDB makes the request on an authorized user's behalf.

The key policy can also allow the account to revoke the grant on the CMK. However, if you revoke the grant on an active encrypted table, DynamoDB will not be able to protect and maintain the table.
DynamoDB encryption context

An encryption context (p. 17) is a set of key–value pairs that contain arbitrary nonsecret data. When you include an encryption context in a request to encrypt data, AWS KMS cryptographically binds the encryption context to the encrypted data. To decrypt the data, you must pass in the same encryption context.

DynamoDB uses the same encryption context in all AWS KMS cryptographic operations. If you use a customer managed CMK (p. 4) or an AWS managed CMK (p. 4) to protect your DynamoDB table, you can use the encryption context to identify use of the CMK in audit records and logs. It also appears in plaintext in logs, such as AWS CloudTrail and Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

The encryption context can also be used as a condition for authorization in policies and grants. DynamoDB uses the encryption context to constrain the grants (p. 468) that allow access to the customer managed CMK or AWS managed CMK in your account and region.

In its requests to AWS KMS, DynamoDB uses an encryption context with two key–value pairs.

```
"encryptionContextSubset": {
  "aws:dynamodb:tableName": "Books"
  "aws:dynamodb:subscriberId": "111122223333"
}
```

• **Table** – The first key–value pair identifies the table that DynamoDB is encrypting. The key is `aws:dynamodb:tableName`. The value is the name of the table.

  ```json
  "aws:dynamodb:tableName": "<table-name>"
  ```

  For example:

  ```json
  "aws:dynamodb:tableName": "Books"
  ```

• **Account** – The second key–value pair identifies the AWS account. The key is `aws:dynamodb:subscriberId`. The value is the account ID.

  ```json
  "aws:dynamodb:subscriberId": "<account-id>"
  ```

  For example:

  ```json
  "aws:dynamodb:subscriberId": "111122223333"
  ```

Monitoring DynamoDB interaction with AWS KMS

If you use a customer managed CMK (p. 4) or an AWS managed CMK (p. 4) to protect your DynamoDB tables, you can use AWS CloudTrail logs to track the requests that DynamoDB sends to AWS KMS on your behalf.

The `GenerateDataKey`, `Decrypt`, and `CreateGrant` requests are discussed in this section. In addition, DynamoDB uses a `DescribeKey` operation to determine whether the CMK you selected exists in the account and region. It also uses a `RetireGrant` operation to remove a grant when you delete a table.

**GenerateDataKey**

When you enable encryption at rest on a table, DynamoDB creates a unique table key. It sends a `GenerateDataKey` request to AWS KMS that specifies the CMK for the table.
The event that records the `GenerateDataKey` operation is similar to the following example event. The user is the DynamoDB service account. The parameters include the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK, a key specifier that requires a 256-bit key, and the encryption context (p. 469) that identifies the table and the AWS account.

```
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "AWSService",
        "invokedBy": "dynamodb.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "eventTime": "2018-02-14T00:15:17Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "GenerateDataKey",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "sourceIPAddress": "dynamodb.amazonaws.com",
    "userAgent": "dynamodb.amazonaws.com",
    "requestParameters": {
        "encryptionContext": {
            "aws:dynamodb:tableName": "Services",
            "aws:dynamodb:subscriberId": "111122223333"
        },
        "keySpec": "AES_256",
        "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    },
    "responseElements": null,
    "requestId": "229386c1-111c-11e8-9e21-c11ed5a52190",
    "eventID": "e3c436e9-ebca-494e-9457-8123a1f5e979",
    "readOnly": true,
    "resources": [
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "accountId": "111122223333",
            "type": "AWS::KMS::Key"
        }
    ],
    "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
    "sharedEventID": "bf915fa6-6ceb-4659-8912-e36b69846aad"
}
```

**Decrypt**

When you access an encrypted DynamoDB table, DynamoDB needs to decrypt the table key so that it can decrypt the keys below it in the hierarchy. It then decrypts the data in the table. To decrypt the table key, DynamoDB sends a Decrypt request to AWS KMS that specifies the CMK for the table. The event that records the `Decrypt` operation is similar to the following example event. The user is the principal in your AWS account who is accessing the table. The parameters include the encrypted table key (as a ciphertext blob) and the encryption context (p. 469) that identifies the table and the AWS account. AWS KMS derives the ID of the CMK from the ciphertext.

```
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "AssumedRole",
        "principalId": "AROAIGDTESTANDEXAMPLE:user01",
        "arn": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/Admin/user01",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "sessionContext": {
```
CreateGrant

When you use a customer managed CMK (p. 4) or an AWS managed CMK (p. 4) to protect your DynamoDB table, DynamoDB uses grants (p. 468) to allow the service to perform continuous data protection and maintenance and durability tasks. These grants are not required on AWS owned CMKs (p. 5).

The grants that DynamoDB creates are specific to a table. The principal in the CreateGrant request is the user who created the table.

The event that records the CreateGrant operation is similar to the following example event. The parameters include the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK for the table, the grantee principal and retiring principal (the DynamoDB service), and the operations that the grant covers. It also includes a constraint that requires all encryption operation use the specified encryption context (p. 469).

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.05",
  "userIdentity": {
      "sessionIssuer": {
        "type": "Role",
        "principalId": "AROAIGDT3HGFQZX4RY6RU",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/Admin",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "userName": "Admin"
      },
      "invokedBy": "dynamodb.amazonaws.com"
  },
  "eventTime": "2018-02-14T16:42:39Z",
  "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "Encrypt",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "dynamodb.amazonaws.com",
  "userAgent": "dynamodb.amazonaws.com",
  "requestParameters": {
    "encryptionContext": {
      "aws:dynamodb:tableName": "Books",
      "aws:dynamodb:subscriberId": "111122223333"
    }
  },
  "responseElements": null,
  "requestID": "11cab293-11a6-11e8-8386-13160d3e5db5",
  "eventID": "b7d16574-e887-4b5b-a064-bf92f8ec9ad3",
  "readOnly": true,
  "resources": [
    {
      "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
      "accountId": "111122223333",
      "type": "AWS::KMS::Key"
    }
  ],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
}
```
"type": "AssumedRole",
"principalId": "AROAIGDTESTANDEXAMPLE:user01",
"arn": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/Admin/user01",
"accountId": "111122223333",
"accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
"sessionContext": {
  "attributes": {
    "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
    "creationDate": "2018-02-14T00:12:02Z"
  },
  "sessionIssuer": {
    "type": "Role",
    "principalId": "AROAIGDTESTANDEXAMPLE",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/Admin",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "userName": "Admin"
  }
},
"invokedBy": "dynamodb.amazonaws.com"
},
"eventTime": "2018-02-14T00:15:15Z",
"eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
"eventName": "CreateGrant",
"awsRegion": "us-west-2",
"sourceIPAddress": "dynamodb.amazonaws.com",
"userAgent": "dynamodb.amazonaws.com",
"requestParameters": {
  "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
  "retiringPrincipal": "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
  "constraints": {
    "encryptionContextSubset": {
      "aws:dynamodb:tableName": "Books",
      "aws:dynamodb:subscriberId": "111122223333"
    }
  }
},
"granteePrincipal": "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
"operations": [
  "DescribeKey",
  "GenerateDataKey",
  "Decrypt",
  "Encrypt",
  "ReEncryptFrom",
  "ReEncryptTo",
  "RetireGrant"
],
"responseElements": {
  "grantId": "5c5cd4a3d68e65e77795f5ccc2516dff057308172b0cd107c85b5215c6e48bde"
},
"requestID": "2192b82a-111c-11e8-a528-f398979205d8",
"eventID": "a03d65c3-9fee-4111-9816-8bf96b73df01",
"readOnly": false,
"resources": [
  {
    "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "type": "AWS::KMS::Key"
  }
],
"eventType": "AwsApiCall",
"recipientAccountId": "111122223333"}
How Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) uses AWS KMS

This topic discusses in detail how Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) uses AWS KMS to encrypt volumes and snapshots. For basic instructions about encrypting Amazon EBS volumes, see Amazon EBS Encryption.

Topics
- Amazon EBS encryption (p. 473)
- Using CMKs and data keys (p. 473)
- Amazon EBS encryption context (p. 474)
- Detecting Amazon EBS failures (p. 474)
- Using AWS CloudFormation to create encrypted Amazon EBS volumes (p. 475)

Amazon EBS encryption

When you attach an encrypted Amazon EBS volume to a supported Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance type, data stored at rest on the volume, disk I/O, and snapshots created from the volume are all encrypted. The encryption occurs on the servers that host Amazon EC2 instances.

This feature is supported on all Amazon EBS volume types. You access encrypted volumes the same way you access other volumes; encryption and decryption are handled transparently and they require no additional action from you, your EC2 instance, or your application. Snapshots of encrypted volumes are automatically encrypted, and volumes that are created from encrypted snapshots are also automatically encrypted.

The encryption status of an EBS volume is determined when you create the volume. You cannot change the encryption status of an existing volume. However, you can migrate data between encrypted and unencrypted volumes and apply a new encryption status while copying a snapshot.

Amazon EBS supports optional encryption by default. You can enable encryption automatically on all new EBS volumes and snapshot copies in your AWS account and Region. This configuration setting doesn’t affect existing volumes or snapshots. For details, see Encryption by default in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances or Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

Using CMKs and data keys

When you create an encrypted Amazon EBS volume, you specify an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK). By default, Amazon EBS uses the AWS managed CMK (p. 4) for Amazon EBS in your account (aws/ebs). However, you can specify a customer managed CMK (p. 4) that you create and manage.

To use a customer managed CMK, you must give Amazon EBS permission to use the CMK on your behalf. For a list of required permissions, see Permissions for IAM users in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances or Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

Important
Amazon EBS supports only symmetric CMKs (p. 224). You cannot use an asymmetric CMK (p. 224) to encrypt an Amazon EBS volume. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

For each volume, Amazon EBS asks AWS KMS to generate a unique data key encrypted under the CMK that you specify. Amazon EBS stores the encrypted data key with the volume. Then, when you attach
the volume to an Amazon EC2 instance, Amazon EBS calls AWS KMS to decrypt the data key. Amazon EBS uses the plaintext data key in hypervisor memory to encrypt all disk I/O to the volume. For details, see How EBS encryption works in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances or Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

Amazon EBS encryption context

In its GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext and Decrypt requests to AWS KMS, Amazon EBS uses an encryption context with a name-value pair that identifies the volume or snapshot in the request. The name in the encryption context does not vary.

An encryption context (p. 17) is a set of key–value pairs that contain arbitrary nonsecret data. When you include an encryption context in a request to encrypt data, AWS KMS cryptographically binds the encryption context to the encrypted data. To decrypt the data, you must pass in the same encryption context.

For all volumes and for encrypted snapshots created with the Amazon EBS CreateSnapshot operation, Amazon EBS uses the volume ID as encryption context value. In the requestParameters field of a CloudTrail log entry, the encryption context looks similar to the following:

```
"encryptionContext": { 
  "aws:ebs:id": "vol-0cfb133e847d28be9"
}
```

For encrypted snapshots created with the Amazon EC2 CopySnapshot operation, Amazon EBS uses the snapshot ID as encryption context value. In the requestParameters field of a CloudTrail log entry, the encryption context looks similar to the following:

```
"encryptionContext": { 
  "aws:ebs:id": "snap-069a655b568de654f"
}
```

Detecting Amazon EBS failures

To create an encrypted EBS volume or attach the volume to an EC2 instance, Amazon EBS and the Amazon EC2 infrastructure must be able to use the CMK that you specified for EBS volume encryption. When the CMK is not usable—for example, when its key state (p. 279) is not Enabled—the volume creation or volume attachment fails.

In this case, Amazon EBS sends an event to Amazon CloudWatch Events to notify you about the failure. With CloudWatch Events, you can establish rules that trigger automatic actions in response to these events. For more information, see Amazon CloudWatch Events for Amazon EBS in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances, especially the following sections:

- Invalid Encryption Key on Volume Attach or Reattach
- Invalid Encryption Key on Create Volume

To fix these failures, ensure that the CMK that you specified for EBS volume encryption is enabled. To do this, first view the CMK (p. 27) to determine its current key state (the Status column in the AWS Management Console). Then, see the information at one of the following links:

- If the CMK's key state is disabled, enable it (p. 58).
- If the CMK's key state is pending import, import key material (p. 394).
- If the CMK's key state is pending deletion, cancel key deletion (p. 382).
Using AWS CloudFormation to create encrypted Amazon EBS volumes

You can use AWS CloudFormation to create encrypted Amazon EBS volumes. For more information, see AWS::EC2::Volume in the AWS CloudFormation User Guide.

How Amazon Elastic Transcoder uses AWS KMS

You can use Amazon Elastic Transcoder to convert media files stored in an Amazon S3 bucket into formats required by consumer playback devices. Both input and output files can be encrypted and decrypted. The following sections discuss how AWS KMS is used for both processes.

Topics
- Encrypting the input file (p. 475)
- Decrypting the input file (p. 476)
- Encrypting the output file (p. 476)
- HLS content protection (p. 478)
- Elastic Transcoder encryption context (p. 478)

Encrypting the input file

Before you can use Elastic Transcoder, you must create an Amazon S3 bucket and upload your media file into it. You can encrypt the file before uploading by using AES client-side encryption or after uploading by using Amazon S3 server-side encryption.

If you choose client-side encryption using AES, you are responsible for encrypting the file before uploading it to Amazon S3, and you must provide Elastic Transcoder access to the encryption key. You do this by using a symmetric (p. 224) AWS KMS customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) to protect the AES encryption key you used to encrypt the media file.

If you choose server-side encryption, you allow Amazon S3 to encrypt and decrypt all files on your behalf. You can configure Amazon S3 to use one of three different master keys to protect the unique data key used to encrypt your file:
- An Amazon S3 key, an encryption key that Amazon S3 owns and manages. It is not part of your AWS account.
- The AWS managed CMK (p. 4) for Amazon S3, a CMK that is part of your account, but is created and managed by AWS
- Any symmetric (p. 224) customer managed CMK (p. 4) that you create by using AWS KMS

Important
For both client-side and server-side encryption, Elastic Transcoder supports only symmetric CMKs (p. 224). You cannot use an asymmetric CMK (p. 224) to encrypt your Elastic Transcoder files. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

You can enable encryption and specify a key by using the Amazon S3 console or the appropriate Amazon S3 APIs. For more information about how Amazon S3 performs encryption, see Protecting data using server-side encryption in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide.

When you protect your input file by using the AWS managed CMK for Amazon S3 in your account or a customer managed CMK, Amazon S3 and AWS KMS interact in the following manner:
1. Amazon S3 requests a plaintext data key and a copy of the data key encrypted under the specified CMK.
2. AWS KMS creates a data key, encrypts it with the specified CMK, and then sends both the plaintext data key and the encrypted data key to Amazon S3.
3. Amazon S3 uses the plaintext data key to encrypt the media file and then stores the file in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
4. Amazon S3 stores the encrypted data key alongside of the encrypted media file.

Decrypting the input file

If you choose Amazon S3 server-side encryption to encrypt the input file, Elastic Transcoder does not decrypt the file. Instead, Elastic Transcoder relies on Amazon S3 to perform decryption depending on the settings you specify when you create a job and a pipeline.

The following combination of settings are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encryption mode</th>
<th>AWS KMS key</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Amazon S3 creates and manages the keys used to encrypt and decrypt the media file. The process is opaque to the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3–AWS–KMS</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Amazon S3 uses a data key encrypted by the default AWS managed CMK for Amazon S3 in your account to encrypt the media file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3–AWS–KMS</td>
<td>Custom (with ARN)</td>
<td>Amazon S3 uses a data key encrypted by the specified customer managed CMK to encrypt the media file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When S3–AWS–KMS is specified, Amazon S3 and AWS KMS work together in the following manner to perform the decryption.
1. Amazon S3 sends the encrypted data key to AWS KMS.
2. AWS KMS decrypts the data key by using the appropriate CMK, and then sends the plaintext data key back to Amazon S3.
3. Amazon S3 uses the plaintext data key to decrypt the ciphertext.

If you choose client-side encryption using an AES key, Elastic Transcoder retrieves the encrypted file from the Amazon S3 bucket and decrypts it. Elastic Transcoder uses the CMK you specified when you created the pipeline to decrypt the AES key and then uses the AES key to decrypt the media file.

Encrypting the output file

Elastic Transcoder encrypts the output file depending on how you specify the encryption settings when you create a job and a pipeline. The following options are available.
Encrypting the output file

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encryption mode</th>
<th>AWS KMS key</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Amazon S3 creates and manages the keys used to encrypt the output file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3–AWS–KMS</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Amazon S3 uses a data key created by AWS KMS and encrypted by the AWS managed CMK for Amazon S3 in your account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3–AWS–KMS</td>
<td>Custom (with ARN)</td>
<td>Amazon S3 uses a data key encrypted by using the customer managed CMK specified by the ARN to encrypt the media file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES–</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Elastic Transcoder uses the AWS managed CMK for Amazon S3 in your account to decrypt the specified AES key you provide and uses that key to encrypt the output file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES–</td>
<td>Custom (with ARN)</td>
<td>Elastic Transcoder uses the customer managed CMK specified by the ARN to decrypt the specified AES key you provide and uses that key to encrypt the output file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you specify that the AWS managed CMK for Amazon S3 in your account or a customer managed CMK is used to encrypt the output file, Amazon S3 and AWS KMS interact in the following manner:

1. Amazon S3 requests a plaintext data key and a copy of the data key encrypted under the specified CMK.
2. AWS KMS creates a data key, encrypts it under the CMK, and sends both the plaintext data key and the encrypted data key to Amazon S3.
3. Amazon S3 encrypts the media using the data key and stores it in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
4. Amazon S3 stores the encrypted data key alongside the encrypted media file.

When you specify that your provided AES key be used to encrypt the output file, the AES key must be encrypted using a CMK in AWS KMS. Elastic Transcoder, AWS KMS, and you interact in the following manner:

1. You encrypt your AES key by calling the Encrypt operation in the AWS KMS API. AWS KMS encrypts the key by using the specified CMK. You specify which CMK to use when you are creating the pipeline.
2. You specify the file containing the encrypted AES key when you create the Elastic Transcoder job.
3. Elastic Transcoder decrypts the key by calling the Decrypt operation in the AWS KMS API, passing the encrypted key as ciphertext.
4. Elastic Transcoder uses the decrypted AES key to encrypt the output media file and then deletes the decrypted AES key from memory. Only the encrypted copy you originally defined in the job is saved to disk.
5. You can download the encrypted output file and decrypt it locally by using the original AES key that you defined.

**Important**

AWS never stores your private encryption keys. Therefore, it is important that you manage your keys safely and securely. If you lose them, you won’t be able to decrypt your data.

## HLS content protection

HTTP Live Streaming (HLS) is an adaptive streaming protocol. Elastic Transcoder supports HLS by breaking your input file into smaller individual files called media segments. A set of corresponding individual media segments contain the same material encoded at different bit rates, thereby enabling the player to select the stream that best fits the available bandwidth. Elastic Transcoder also creates playlists that contain metadata for the various segments that are available to be streamed.

When you enable **HLS content protection**, each media segment is encrypted using a 128-bit AES encryption key. When the content is viewed, during the playback process, the player downloads the key and decrypts the media segments.

Two types of keys are used: an AWS KMS CMK and a data key. You must create a CMK to use to encrypt and decrypt the data key. Elastic Transcoder uses the data key to encrypt and decrypt media segments. The data key must be AES-128. All variations and segments of the same content are encrypted using the same data key. You can provide a data key or have Elastic Transcoder create it for you.

The CMK can be used to encrypt the data key at the following points:

- If you provide your own data key, you must encrypt it before passing it to Elastic Transcoder.
- If you request that Elastic Transcoder generate the data key, then Elastic Transcoder encrypts the data key for you.

The CMK can be used to decrypt the data key at the following points:

- Elastic Transcoder decrypts your provided data key when it needs to use the data key to encrypt the output file or decrypt the input file.
- You decrypt a data key generated by Elastic Transcoder and use it to decrypt output files.

For more information, see [HLS Content Protection](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elastictranscoder/latest/developerguide/hls-content-protection.html) in the *Amazon Elastic Transcoder Developer Guide*.

### Elastic Transcoder encryption context

An **encryption context** is a set of key-value pairs that contain arbitrary nonsecret data. When you include an encryption context in a request to encrypt data, AWS KMS cryptographically binds the encryption context to the encrypted data. To decrypt the data, you must pass in the same encryption context.

Elastic Transcoder uses the same encryption context in all AWS KMS API requests to generate data keys, encrypt, and decrypt.

```
"service" : "elastictranscoder.amazonaws.com"
```

The encryption context is written to CloudTrail logs to help you understand how a given AWS KMS CMK was used. In the `requestParameters` field of a CloudTrail log file, the encryption context looks similar to the following:
"encryptionContext": {
  "service" : "elastictranscoder.amazonaws.com"
}

For more information about how to configure Elastic Transcoder jobs to use one of the supported encryption options, see Data Encryption Options in the Amazon Elastic Transcoder Developer Guide.

**How Amazon EMR uses AWS KMS**

When you use an Amazon EMR cluster, you can configure the cluster to encrypt data *at rest* before saving it to a persistent storage location. You can encrypt data at rest on the EMR File System (EMRFS), on the storage volumes of cluster nodes, or both. To encrypt data at rest, you can use a customer master key (CMK) in AWS KMS. The following topics explain how an Amazon EMR cluster uses a CMK to encrypt data at rest.

Important

Amazon EMR supports only symmetric CMKs (p. 224). You cannot use an asymmetric CMK (p. 224) to encrypt data at rest in an Amazon EMR cluster. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

Amazon EMR clusters also encrypt data *in transit*, which means the cluster encrypts data before sending it through the network. You cannot use a CMK to encrypt data in transit. For more information, see In-Transit Data Encryption in the Amazon EMR Management Guide.

For more information about all the encryption options available in Amazon EMR, see Encryption Options in the Amazon EMR Management Guide.

**Topics**

- Encrypting data on the EMR file system (EMRFS) (p. 479)
- Encrypting data on the storage volumes of cluster nodes (p. 481)
- Encryption context (p. 482)

**Encrypting data on the EMR file system (EMRFS)**

Amazon EMR clusters use two distributed file systems:

- The Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS). HDFS encryption does not use a CMK in AWS KMS.
- The EMR File System (EMRFS). EMRFS is an implementation of HDFS that allows Amazon EMR clusters to store data in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). EMRFS supports four encryption options, two of which use a CMK in AWS KMS. For more information about all four of the EMRFS encryption options, see Encryption Options in the Amazon EMR Management Guide.

The two EMRFS encryption options that use a CMK use the following encryption features offered by Amazon S3:

- **Server-Side Encryption with AWS KMS-Managed Keys (SSE-KMS).** With SSE-KMS, the Amazon EMR cluster sends data to Amazon S3, and then Amazon S3 uses a CMK to encrypt the data before saving it to an S3 bucket. For more information about how this works, see Process for encrypting data on EMRFS with SSE-KMS (p. 480).
- **Client-Side Encryption with AWS KMS-Managed Keys (CSE-KMS).** With CSE-KMS, the Amazon EMR cluster uses a CMK to encrypt data before sending it to Amazon S3 for storage. For more information about how this works, see Process for encrypting data on EMRFS with CSE-KMS (p. 480).
When you configure an Amazon EMR cluster to encrypt data on EMRFS with SSE-KMS or CSE-KMS, you choose the CMK in AWS KMS that you want Amazon S3 or the Amazon EMR cluster to use. With SSE-KMS, you can choose the AWS managed CMK for Amazon S3 with the alias `aws/s3`, or a symmetric customer managed CMK that you create. With CSE-KMS, you must choose a symmetric customer managed CMK that you create. When you choose a customer managed CMK, you must ensure that your Amazon EMR cluster has permission to use the CMK. For more information, see Using AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) for encryption in the Amazon EMR Management Guide.

For both SSE-KMS and CSE-KMS, the CMK you choose is the master key in an envelope encryption (p. 16) workflow. The data is encrypted with a unique data encryption key (or data key), and this data key is encrypted under the CMK in AWS KMS. The encrypted data and an encrypted copy of its data key are stored together as a single encrypted object in an S3 bucket. For more information about how this works, see the following topics.

**Topics**
- Process for encrypting data on EMRFS with SSE-KMS (p. 480)
- Process for encrypting data on EMRFS with CSE-KMS (p. 480)

**Process for encrypting data on EMRFS with SSE-KMS**

When you configure an Amazon EMR cluster to use SSE-KMS, the encryption process works like this:

1. The cluster sends data to Amazon S3 for storage in an S3 bucket.
2. Amazon S3 sends a `GenerateDataKey` request to AWS KMS, specifying the key ID of the CMK that you chose when you configured the cluster to use SSE-KMS. The request includes encryption context; for more information, see Encryption context (p. 482).
3. AWS KMS generates a unique data encryption key (data key) and then sends two copies of this data key to Amazon S3. One copy is unencrypted (plaintext), and the other copy is encrypted under the CMK.
4. Amazon S3 uses the plaintext data key to encrypt the data that it received in step 1, and then removes the plaintext data key from memory as soon as possible after use.
5. Amazon S3 stores the encrypted data and the encrypted copy of the data key together as a single encrypted object in an S3 bucket.

The decryption process works like this:

1. The cluster requests an encrypted data object from an S3 bucket.
2. Amazon S3 extracts the encrypted data key from the S3 object, and then sends the encrypted data key to AWS KMS with a `Decrypt` request. The request includes an encryption context (p. 17).
3. AWS KMS decrypts the encrypted data key using the same CMK that was used to encrypt it, and then sends the decrypted (plaintext) data key to Amazon S3.
4. Amazon S3 uses the plaintext data key to decrypt the encrypted data, and then removes the plaintext data key from memory as soon as possible after use.
5. Amazon S3 sends the decrypted data to the cluster.

**Process for encrypting data on EMRFS with CSE-KMS**

When you configure an Amazon EMR cluster to use CSE-KMS, the encryption process works like this:

1. When it’s ready to store data in Amazon S3, the cluster sends a `GenerateDataKey` request to AWS KMS, specifying the key ID of the CMK that you chose when you configured the cluster to use CSE-KMS. The request includes encryption context; for more information, see Encryption context (p. 482).
2. AWS KMS generates a unique data encryption key (data key) and then sends two copies of this data key to the cluster. One copy is unencrypted (plaintext), and the other copy is encrypted under the CMK.

3. The cluster uses the plaintext data key to encrypt the data, and then removes the plaintext data key from memory as soon as possible after use.

4. The cluster combines the encrypted data and the encrypted copy of the data key together into a single encrypted object.

5. The cluster sends the encrypted object to Amazon S3 for storage.

The decryption process works like this:

1. The cluster requests the encrypted data object from an S3 bucket.
2. Amazon S3 sends the encrypted object to the cluster.
3. The cluster extracts the encrypted data key from the encrypted object, and then sends the encrypted data key to AWS KMS with a Decrypt request. The request includes encryption context (p. 17).
4. AWS KMS decrypts the encrypted data key using the same CMK that was used to encrypt it, and then sends the decrypted (plaintext) data key to the cluster.
5. The cluster uses the plaintext data key to decrypt the encrypted data, and then removes the plaintext data key from memory as soon as possible after use.

Encrypting data on the storage volumes of cluster nodes

An Amazon EMR cluster is a collection of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances. Each instance in the cluster is called a cluster node or node. Each node can have two types of storage volumes: instance store volumes, and Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes. You can configure the cluster to use Linux Unified Key Setup (LUKS) to encrypt both types of storage volumes on the nodes (but not the boot volume of each node). This is called local disk encryption.

When you enable local disk encryption for a cluster, you can choose to encrypt the LUKS master key with a CMK in AWS KMS. You must choose a customer managed CMK (p. 4) that you create; you cannot use an AWS managed CMK (p. 4). If you choose a customer managed CMK, you must ensure that your Amazon EMR cluster has permission to use the CMK. For more information, see Using AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) for encryption in the Amazon EMR Management Guide.

When you enable local disk encryption using a CMK, the encryption process works like this:

1. When each cluster node launches, it sends a GenerateDataKey request to AWS KMS, specifying the key ID of the CMK that you chose when you enabled local disk encryption for the cluster.
2. AWS KMS generates a unique data encryption key (data key) and then sends two copies of this data key to the node. One copy is unencrypted (plaintext), and the other copy is encrypted under the CMK.
3. The node uses a base64-encoded version of the plaintext data key as the password that protects the LUKS master key. The node saves the encrypted copy of the data key on its boot volume.
4. If the node reboots, the rebooted node sends the encrypted data key to AWS KMS with a Decrypt request.
5. AWS KMS decrypts the encrypted data key using the same CMK that was used to encrypt it, and then sends the decrypted (plaintext) data key to the node.
6. The node uses the base64-encoded version of the plaintext data key as the password to unlock the LUKS master key.
Encryption context

Each AWS service that is integrated with AWS KMS can specify an encryption context (p. 17) when it uses AWS KMS to generate data keys or to encrypt or decrypt data. Encryption context is additional authenticated information that AWS KMS uses to check for data integrity. When a service specifies encryption context for an encryption operation, it must specify the same encryption context for the corresponding decryption operation or decryption will fail. Encryption context is also written to AWS CloudTrail log files, which can help you understand why a given CMK was used.

The following section explain the encryption context that is used in each Amazon EMR encryption scenario that uses a CMK.

Encryption context for EMRFS encryption with SSE-KMS

With SSE-KMS, the Amazon EMR cluster sends data to Amazon S3, and then Amazon S3 uses a CMK to encrypt the data before saving it to an S3 bucket. In this case, Amazon S3 uses the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the S3 object as encryption context with each GenerateDataKey and Decrypt request that it sends to AWS KMS. The following example shows a JSON representation of the encryption context that Amazon S3 uses.

```
{ "aws:s3:arn" : "arn:aws:s3:::S3_bucket_name/S3_object_key" }
```

Encryption context for EMRFS encryption with CSE-KMS

With CSE-KMS, the Amazon EMR cluster uses a CMK to encrypt data before sending it to Amazon S3 for storage. In this case, the cluster uses the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK as encryption context with each GenerateDataKey and Decrypt request that it sends to AWS KMS. The following example shows a JSON representation of the encryption context that the cluster uses.

```
{ "kms_cmk_id" : "arn:aws:kms:us-east-2:111122223333:key/0987ab65-43cd-21ef-09ab-87654321cdef" }
```

Encryption context for local disk encryption with LUKS

When an Amazon EMR cluster uses local disk encryption with LUKS, the cluster nodes do not specify encryption context with the GenerateDataKey and Decrypt requests that they send to AWS KMS.

How AWS Nitro Enclaves uses AWS KMS

AWS Nitro Enclaves is an Amazon EC2 capability that allows you to create isolated compute environments from Amazon EC2 instances.

Applications running in AWS Nitro Enclaves can use the AWS Nitro Enclaves Development Kit to call the AWS KMS Decrypt, GenerateDataKey, and GenerateRandom operations. The Nitro Enclaves SDK adds the attestation document from the enclave to each AWS KMS API request. Instead of returning plaintext data, the AWS KMS operations encrypt the plaintext with the public key from the attestation document. This design allows for the ciphertext to be decrypted only by the corresponding private key within the enclave.

To support AWS Nitro Enclaves, AWS KMS adds a Recipient request parameter with the RecipientInfo object type and a CiphertextForRecipient response field to the standard request and response fields for these operations. These enclave-specific elements are valid only in the supported API operations and only when the request is signed using the AWS Nitro Enclaves Development Kit. AWS KMS relies on the digital signature for the enclave’s attestation document to prove that the public key
in the request came from a valid enclave. You cannot supply your own certificate to digitally sign the attestation document.

AWS KMS also supports policy condition keys that you can use to allow enclave operations on an AWS KMS key only when the attestation document has the specified content. For details, see AWS KMS condition keys for AWS Nitro Enclaves (p. 189).

For information about AWS Nitro Enclaves, see What is AWS Nitro Enclaves in the AWS Nitro Enclaves Developer Guide. For information about setting up your data and data keys for encryption, see Using cryptographic attestation with AWS KMS.

**Recipient**

```
"Recipient": {
  "AttestationDocument": blob,
  "KeyEncryptionAlgorithm": "string"
}
```

A request parameter that contains the signed attestation document from an enclave and an encryption algorithm. The only valid encryption algorithm is RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256.

This parameter is valid only when the request comes from the AWS Nitro Enclaves Development Kit.

**Type:** RecipientInfo object

**RecipientInfo**

This type contains information about the enclave that receives the response from the API operation.

**AttestationDocument**

A document with measurements that describe the state of the Nitro enclave. This document also includes the enclave's public key. AWS KMS will encrypt any plaintext in the response under this public key so that it can be decrypted later only by the corresponding private key in the enclave.

**Type:** Base64-encoded binary data object

**Length Constraints:** Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 262144.

**Required:** No

**KeyEncryptionAlgorithm**

The encryption algorithm that AWS KMS should use with the public key. The only valid value is RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256.

**Type:** String

**Valid Values:** RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256

**Required:** No

**CiphertextForRecipient**

```
{
  "CiphertextForRecipient": blob
}
```


This response field contains a ciphertext encrypted with the public key from the attestation document in the request. This field is populated only when the request includes a Recipient parameter with a valid attestation document and encryption algorithm. When this field is populated, the Plaintext field in the response is null.

**Type:** Base64-encoded binary data object  
**Length Constraints:** Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 6144.

### AWS KMS operations for AWS Nitro Enclaves

The following AWS KMS operations support Nitro Enclaves. This topic explains how these API operations behave when a request comes from the AWS Nitro Enclaves Development Kit and the Recipient parameter includes a valid attestation document. These operations support the Recipient parameter and the CiphertextForRecipient response field.

#### Decrypt

To call the Decrypt operation from an enclave, use the kms-decrypt operation in the AWS Nitro Enclaves Development Kit.

After using the specified AWS KMS key to decrypt the ciphertext blob in the request, the Decrypt operation re-encrypts the resulting plaintext using the public key from the attestation document and the specified encryption algorithm. It returns the resulting ciphertext in the CiphertextForRecipient field in the response. The Plaintext field in the response is null.

#### GenerateDataKey

To call the GenerateDataKey operation from an enclave, use the kms-generate-data-key operation in the AWS Nitro Enclaves Development Kit.

After generating the data key, the GenerateDataKey operation encrypts one copy of the data key under the specified AWS KMS key and returns it in the CiphertextBlob field. It encrypts the other copy of the data key under the public key from the attestation document and returns it in the CiphertextForRecipient field. The Plaintext field in the response is null.

Your use of the two encrypted data keys in the GenerateDataKey response depends on your use of the enclave.

- If you want to use the data key to encrypt data within the enclave, decrypt the value in the CiphertextForRecipient field using the private key within your enclave. If you want to persist this newly encrypted data outside of the enclave, you can store it with either of the two encrypted data key copies in the GenerateDataKey (kms-generate-data-key) response.
- If you intend to keep the enclave running and can rely on the durability of the private key in enclave memory, you can include the CiphertextForRecipient object with the newly encrypted data when you move it outside of the enclave. When you're ready to decrypt the CiphertextForRecipient object, you must use the corresponding private key in the enclave.

If you don't intend to keep your enclave running or you don't want to rely on the durability of the private key in enclave memory, you should include the CiphertextBlob object with your encrypted data. To decrypt this copy of the data key, you must send it to AWS KMS in a Decrypt (kms-decrypt) request.

You can also pass the CiphertextBlob object to a different enclave, and then decrypt it by calling the kms-decrypt (Decrypt) operation in the AWS Nitro Enclaves Development Kit. This request will include the attestation document for the new enclave with a new public key. AWS KMS will decrypt the data key that was encrypted under the AWS KMS key, then re-encrypt it under the public key of the new enclave. This data key can be decrypted only by using the corresponding private key within the new enclave.
GenerateRandom

To call the GenerateRandom operation from an enclave, use the kms-generate-random operation in the AWS Nitro Enclaves Development Kit.

After generating the random byte string, the GenerateRandom operation encrypts the random byte string using the public key in the attestation document and the specified encryption algorithm. It returns the encrypted byte string in the CiphertextForRecipient field. The Plaintext field in the response is null.

How Amazon Redshift uses AWS KMS

This topic discusses how Amazon Redshift uses AWS KMS to encrypt data.

Topics
- Amazon Redshift encryption (p. 485)
- Encryption context (p. 485)

Amazon Redshift encryption

An Amazon Redshift data warehouse is a collection of computing resources called nodes, which are organized into a group called a cluster. Each cluster runs an Amazon Redshift engine and contains one or more databases.

Amazon Redshift uses a four-tier, key-based architecture for encryption. The architecture consists of data encryption keys, a database key, a cluster key, and a master key.

Data encryption keys encrypt data blocks in the cluster. Each data block is assigned a randomly-generated AES-256 key. These keys are encrypted by using the database key for the cluster.

The database key encrypts data encryption keys in the cluster. The database key is a randomly-generated AES-256 key. It is stored on disk in a separate network from the Amazon Redshift cluster and passed to the cluster across a secure channel.

The cluster key encrypts the database key for the Amazon Redshift cluster. You can use AWS KMS, AWS CloudHSM, or an external hardware security module (HSM) to manage the cluster key. See the Amazon Redshift Database Encryption documentation for more details.

The master key encrypts the cluster key. You can use an AWS KMS customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) as the master key for Amazon Redshift. You can request encryption by checking the appropriate box in the Amazon Redshift console. You can specify a customer managed CMK (p. 4) to use by choosing one from the list that appears below the encryption box. If you do not specify a customer managed CMK, Amazon Redshift uses the AWS managed CMK (p. 4) for Amazon Redshift under your account.

Important
Amazon Redshift supports only symmetric CMKs. You cannot use an asymmetric CMK as the master key in an Amazon Redshift encryption workflow. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

Encryption context

Each service that is integrated with AWS KMS specifies an encryption context (p. 17) when requesting data keys, encrypting, and decrypting. The encryption context is additional authenticated data (AAD)
that AWS KMS uses to check for data integrity. That is, when an encryption context is specified for an encryption operation, the service also specifies it for the decryption operation or decryption will not succeed. Amazon Redshift uses the cluster ID and the creation time for the encryption context. In the requestParameters field of a CloudTrail log file, the encryption context will look similar to this.

```
"encryptionContext": {
  "aws:redshift:createtime": "20150206T1832Z"
},
```

You can search on the cluster name in your CloudTrail logs to understand what operations were performed by using a customer master key (CMK). The operations include cluster encryption, cluster decryption, and generating data keys.

How Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) uses AWS KMS

You can use the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. Optionally, you can choose to encrypt the data stored on your Amazon RDS DB instance under a customer master key (CMK) in AWS KMS. To learn how to encrypt your Amazon RDS resources under an AWS KMS CMK, see Encrypting Amazon RDS Resources in the Amazon RDS User Guide.

**Important**

Amazon RDS supports only symmetric CMKs (p. 224). You cannot use an asymmetric CMK (p. 224) to encrypt data in an Amazon RDS database. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

Amazon RDS builds on Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption to provide full disk encryption for database volumes. For more information about how Amazon EBS uses AWS KMS to encrypt volumes, see How Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) uses AWS KMS (p. 473).

When you create an encrypted DB instance with Amazon RDS, Amazon RDS creates an encrypted EBS volume on your behalf to store the database. Data stored at rest on the volume, database snapshots, automated backups, and read replicas are all encrypted under the CMK that you specified when you created the DB instance.

Amazon RDS encryption context

When Amazon RDS uses your CMK, or when Amazon EBS uses it on behalf of Amazon RDS, the service specifies an encryption context (p. 17). The encryption context is additional authenticated data (AAD) that AWS KMS uses to ensure data integrity. When an encryption context is specified for an encryption operation, the service must specify the same encryption context for the decryption operation. Otherwise, decryption fails. The encryption context is also written to your AWS CloudTrail logs to help you understand why a given CMK was used. Your CloudTrail logs might contain many entries describing the use of a CMK, but the encryption context in each log entry can help you determine the reason for that particular use.

At minimum, Amazon RDS always uses the DB instance ID for the encryption context, as in the following JSON-formatted example:

```
{ "aws:rds:db-id": "db-CQYSMDPBRZ7BPMH7Y3RTDG5QY" }
```
This encryption context can help you identify the DB instance for which your CMK was used.

When your CMK is used for a specific DB instance and a specific EBS volume, both the DB instance ID and the EBS volume ID are used for the encryption context, as in the following JSON-formatted example:

```json
{
  "aws:rds:db-id": "db-BRG7VYS3SVIFQW7234EJQOM5RQ",
  "aws:ebs:id": "vol-ad8c6542"
}
```

**How AWS Secrets Manager uses AWS KMS**

AWS Secrets Manager is an AWS service that encrypts and stores your secrets, and transparently decrypts and returns them to you in plaintext. It's designed especially to store application secrets, such as login credentials, that change periodically and should not be hard-coded or stored in plaintext in the application. In place of hard-coded credentials or table lookups, your application calls Secrets Manager.

Secrets Manager also supports features that periodically rotate the secrets associated with commonly used databases. It always encrypts newly rotated secrets before they are stored.

Secrets Manager integrates with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt every version of every secret value with a unique data key (p. 5) that is protected by an AWS KMS customer master key (p. 3) (CMK). This integration protects your secrets under encryption keys that never leave AWS KMS unencrypted. It also enables you to set custom permissions on the CMK and audit the operations that generate, encrypt, and decrypt the data keys that protect your secrets.

For information about how Secrets Manager uses AWS KMS CMKs to protect your secrets, see Encrypting and decrypting secrets in the AWS Secrets Manager User Guide.

**How Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) uses AWS KMS**

You can use Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to receive email, and (optionally) to encrypt the received email messages before storing them in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket that you choose. When you configure Amazon SES to encrypt email messages, you must choose the AWS KMS customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) under which Amazon SES encrypts the messages. You can choose the AWS managed CMK (p. 4) for Amazon SES (its alias is aws/ses), or you can choose a symmetric customer managed CMK (p. 4) that you created in AWS KMS.

**Important**

Amazon SES supports only symmetric CMKs (p. 224). You cannot use an asymmetric CMK (p. 224) to encrypt your Amazon SES email messages. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

For more information about receiving email using Amazon SES, go to Receiving Email with Amazon SES in the Amazon Simple Email Service Developer Guide.

**Topics**

- Overview of Amazon SES encryption using AWS KMS (p. 488)
- Amazon SES encryption context (p. 488)
- Giving Amazon SES permission to use your AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) (p. 488)
- Getting and decrypting email messages (p. 489)
Overview of Amazon SES encryption using AWS KMS

When you configure Amazon SES to receive email and encrypt the email messages before saving them to your S3 bucket, the process works like this:

1. You create a receipt rule for Amazon SES, specifying the S3 action, an S3 bucket for storage, and a customer master key (CMK) for encryption.
2. Amazon SES receives an email message that matches your receipt rule.
3. Amazon SES requests a unique data key encrypted with the CMK that you specified in the applicable receipt rule.
4. AWS KMS creates a new data key, encrypts it with the specified CMK, and then sends the encrypted and plaintext copies of the data key to Amazon SES.
5. Amazon SES uses the plaintext data key to encrypt the email message and then removes the plaintext data key from memory as soon as possible after use.
6. Amazon SES puts the encrypted email message and the encrypted data key in the specified S3 bucket. The encrypted data key is stored as metadata with the encrypted email message.

To accomplish Step 3 (p. 488) through Step 6 (p. 488), Amazon SES uses the AWS–provided Amazon S3 encryption client. Use the same client to retrieve your encrypted email messages from Amazon S3 and decrypt them. For more information, see Getting and decrypting email messages (p. 489).

Amazon SES encryption context

When Amazon SES requests a data key to encrypt your received email messages (Step 3 (p. 488) in the Overview of Amazon SES encryption using AWS KMS (p. 488)), it includes an encryption context (p. 17) in the request. The encryption context provides additional authenticated data (AAD) that AWS KMS uses to ensure data integrity. The encryption context is also written to your AWS CloudTrail log files, which can help you understand why a given customer master key (CMK) was used. Amazon SES uses the following encryption context:

- The ID of the AWS account in which you've configured Amazon SES to receive email messages
- The rule name of the Amazon SES receipt rule that invoked the S3 action on the email message
- The Amazon SES message ID for the email message

The following example shows a JSON representation of the encryption context that Amazon SES uses:

```
{
  "aws:ses:source-account": "111122223333",
  "aws:ses:rule-name": "example-receipt-rule-name",
  "aws:ses:message-id": "d6iitobk75ur44p8kdnnp7g2n800"
}
```

Giving Amazon SES permission to use your AWS KMS customer master key (CMK)

To encrypt your email messages, you can use the AWS managed customer master key (CMK) (p. 4) in your account for Amazon SES (aws/ses), or you can use a customer managed CMK (p. 4) that you create. Amazon SES already has permission to use the AWS managed CMK on your behalf. However, if you specify a customer managed CMK when you add the S3 action to your Amazon SES receipt rule, you must give Amazon SES permission to use the CMK to encrypt your email messages.
To give Amazon SES permission to use your customer managed CMK, add the following statement to that CMK's key policy (p. 84):

```json
{
   "Sid": "Allow SES to encrypt messages using this CMK",
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Principal": {"Service": "ses.amazonaws.com"},
   "Action": [
      "kms:Encrypt",
      "kms:GenerateDataKey*"
   ],
   "Resource": "*",
   "Condition": {
      "Null": {
         "kms:EncryptionContext:aws:ses:rule-name": false,
         "kms:EncryptionContext:aws:ses:message-id": false
      },
   }
}
```

Replace `ACCOUNT-ID-WITHOUT-HYPHENS` with the 12-digit ID of the AWS account in which you've configured Amazon SES to receive email messages. This policy statement allows Amazon SES to encrypt data with this CMK only under these conditions:


For more information about the encryption context that Amazon SES uses when encrypting your email messages, see Amazon SES encryption context (p. 488). For general information about how AWS KMS uses the encryption context, see encryption context (p. 17).

### Getting and decrypting email messages

Amazon SES does not have permission to decrypt your encrypted email messages and cannot decrypt them for you. You must write code to get your email messages from Amazon S3 and decrypt them. To make this easier, use the Amazon S3 encryption client. The following AWS SDKs include the Amazon S3 encryption client:

- **AWS SDK for Java** – See AmazonS3EncryptionClient in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.
- **AWS SDK for Ruby** – See Aws::S3::Encryption::Client in the AWS SDK for Ruby API Reference.
- **AWS SDK for .NET** – See AmazonS3EncryptionClient in the AWS SDK for .NET API Reference.
- **AWS SDK for Go** – See s3crypto in the AWS SDK for Go API Reference.

The Amazon S3 encryption client simplifies the work of constructing the necessary requests to Amazon S3 to retrieve the encrypted email message and to AWS KMS to decrypt the message's encrypted data key, and of decrypting the email message. For example, to successfully decrypt the encrypted data key you must pass the same encryption context that Amazon SES passed when requesting the data key from AWS KMS (Step 3 (p. 488) in the Overview of Amazon SES encryption using AWS KMS (p. 488)). The Amazon S3 encryption client handles this, and much of the other work, for you.

For sample code that uses the Amazon S3 encryption client in the AWS SDK for Java to do client-side decryption, see the following:
How Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) uses AWS KMS

This topic discusses how to protect data at rest within Amazon S3 data centers by using AWS KMS. You can use client-side encryption where you encrypt your data under an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) before you send it to Amazon S3. Or, you can use server-side encryption where Amazon S3 encrypts your data at rest under an AWS KMS CMK.

Topics
- Server-Side Encryption: Using SSE-KMS (p. 490)
- Using the Amazon S3 encryption client (p. 491)
- Encryption context (p. 491)

Server-Side Encryption: Using SSE-KMS

You can protect data at rest in Amazon S3 by using three different modes of server-side encryption: SSE-S3, SSE-C, or SSE-KMS.

- SSE-S3 requires that Amazon S3 manage the data and the encryption keys. For more information about SSE-S3, see Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with Amazon S3-Managed Encryption Keys (SSE-S3).
- SSE-C requires that you manage the encryption key. For more information about SSE-C, see Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with Customer-Provided Encryption Keys (SSE-C).
- SSE-KMS requires that AWS manage the data key but you manage the customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) in AWS KMS.

The remainder of this topic discusses how to protect data by using server-side encryption with AWS KMS-managed keys (SSE-KMS).

You can request encryption and select a CMK by using the Amazon S3 console or API. In the console, check the appropriate box to perform encryption and select your CMK from the list. For the Amazon S3 API, specify encryption and choose your CMK by setting the appropriate headers in a GET or PUT request. For more information, see Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with AWS KMS-Managed Keys (SSE-KMS).

Important
Amazon S3 supports only symmetric CMKs (p. 224). You cannot use an asymmetric CMK (p. 224) to encrypt your data in Amazon S3. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

You can choose a customer managed CMK (p. 4) or the AWS managed CMK (p. 4) for Amazon S3 in your account. If you choose to encrypt your data using the standard features, AWS KMS and Amazon S3 perform the following actions:

- Amazon S3 requests a plaintext data key (p. 5) and a copy of the key encrypted under the specified CMK.
- AWS KMS generates a data key, encrypts it under the CMK, and sends both the plaintext data key and the encrypted data key to Amazon S3.
Amazon S3 encrypts the data using the data key and removes the plaintext key from memory as soon as possible after use.

Amazon S3 stores the encrypted data key as metadata with the encrypted data.

Amazon S3 and AWS KMS perform the following actions when you request that your data be decrypted.

- Amazon S3 sends the encrypted data key to AWS KMS.
- AWS KMS decrypts the key by using the same CMK and returns the plaintext data key to Amazon S3.
- Amazon S3 decrypts the ciphertext and removes the plaintext data key from memory as soon as possible.

If you use the optional S3 Bucket Keys feature, the following procedure is used. The S3 Bucket Keys feature is designed to reduce calls to AWS KMS when objects in an encrypted bucket are accessed.

- Amazon S3 requests a data key from AWS KMS using the CMK for the bucket. AWS KMS generates a data key and returns a plaintext and encrypted copy of the data key.
- Amazon S3 uses this data key as a bucket key. Amazon S3 creates unique data keys outside of AWS KMS for objects in the bucket and encrypts those data keys under the bucket key. Amazon S3 uses each bucket key for a time-limited period.

For more information about using S3 Bucket Keys, see Reducing the cost of SSE-KMS with Amazon S3 Bucket Keys in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide.

Using the Amazon S3 encryption client

You can use the Amazon S3 Encryption Client in the AWS SDK in your own application to encrypt objects and upload them to Amazon S3. This method allows you to encrypt your data locally to ensure its security as it passes to the Amazon S3 service. The Amazon S3 service receives your encrypted data; it does not play a role in encrypting or decrypting it.

The Amazon S3 Encryption Client encrypts the object by using envelope encryption. The client calls AWS KMS as a part of the encryption call you make when you pass your data to the client. AWS KMS verifies that you are authorized to use the customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) that you specify and, if so, returns a new plaintext data key and the data key encrypted under the CMK. The Amazon S3 Encryption Client encrypts the data by using the plaintext key and then deletes the key from memory. The encrypted data key is sent to Amazon S3 to store alongside your encrypted data.

Encryption context

Each service that is integrated with AWS KMS specifies an encryption context (p. 17) when requesting data keys, encrypting, and decrypting. The encryption context is additional authenticated data (AAD) that AWS KMS uses to check for data integrity.

When an encryption context is specified for an encryption operation, Amazon S3 specifies the same encryption context for the decryption operation. Otherwise, the decryption fails.

For Amazon S3, the encryption context key is always aws:s3:arn.

When you use SSE-KMS or the Amazon S3 encryption client for encryption, the encryption context value is the bucket path. In the requestParameters field of a CloudTrail log file, the encryption context will look similar to the following one.

```json
"encryptionContext": {
    "aws:s3:arn": "arn:aws:s3:::bucket_name/file_name"
}
```
When you use SSE-KMS with the optional S3 Bucket Keys feature, the encryption context value is the ARN of the bucket.

```
"encryptionContext": {
  "aws:s3:arn": "arn:aws:s3:::bucket_name"
}
```

### How AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store uses AWS KMS

With AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store, you can create **secure string parameters**, which are parameters that have a plaintext parameter name and an encrypted parameter value. Parameter Store uses AWS KMS to encrypt and decrypt the parameter values of secure string parameters.

With **Parameter Store** you can create, store, and manage data as parameters with values. You can create a parameter in Parameter Store and use it in multiple applications and services subject to policies and permissions that you design. When you need to change a parameter value, you change one instance, rather than managing error-prone changes to numerous sources. Parameter Store supports a hierarchical structure for parameter names, so you can qualify a parameter for specific uses.

To manage sensitive data, you can create secure string parameters. Parameter Store uses AWS KMS customer master keys (CMKs) to encrypt the parameter values of secure string parameters when you create or change them. It also uses CMKs to decrypt the parameter values when you access them. You can use the **AWS managed CMK (p. 4)** that Parameter Store creates for your account or specify your own **customer managed CMK (p. 4)**.

**Important**

Parameter Store supports only symmetric CMKs (p. 224). You cannot use an **asymmetric CMK (p. 224)** to encrypt your parameters. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see **Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45)**.

Parameter Store supports two tiers of secure string parameters: **standard and advanced**. Standard parameters, which cannot exceed 4096 bytes, are encrypted and decrypted directly under the CMK that you specify. To encrypt and decrypt advanced secure string parameters, Parameter Store uses envelope encryption with the **AWS Encryption SDK**. You can convert a standard secure string parameter to an advanced parameter, but you cannot convert an advanced parameter to a standard one. For more information about the difference between standard and advanced secure string parameters, see **About Systems Manager Advanced Parameters** in the AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

#### Topics
- Protecting standard secure string parameters (p. 492)
- Protecting advanced secure string parameters (p. 495)
- Setting permissions to encrypt and decrypt parameter values (p. 497)
- Parameter Store encryption context (p. 499)
- Troubleshooting CMK issues in Parameter Store  (p. 500)

### Protecting standard secure string parameters

Parameter Store does not perform any cryptographic operations. Instead, it relies on AWS KMS to encrypt and decrypt secure string parameter values. When you create or change a standard secure string parameter value, Parameter Store calls the AWS KMS **Encrypt** operation. This operation uses a symmetric
AWS KMS CMK directly to encrypt the parameter value instead of using the CMK to generate a data key (p. 5).

You can select the CMK that Parameter Store uses to encrypt the parameter value. If you do not specify a CMK, Parameter Store uses the AWS managed CMK that Systems Manager automatically creates in your account. This CMK has the aws/ssm alias.

To view the default aws/ssm CMK for your account, use the DescribeKey operation in the AWS KMS API. The following example uses the describe-key command in the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) with the aws/ssm alias name.

```bash
aws kms describe-key --key-id alias/aws/ssm
```

To create a standard secure string parameter, use the PutParameter operation in the Systems Manager API. Omit the Tier parameter or specify a value of Standard, which is the default. Include a Type parameter with a value of SecureString. To specify an AWS KMS CMK, use the KeyId parameter. The default is the AWS managed CMK for your account, aws/ssm.

Parameter Store then calls the AWS KMS Encrypt operation with the CMK and the plaintext parameter value. AWS KMS returns the encrypted parameter value, which Parameter Store stores with the parameter name.

The following example uses the Systems Manager put-parameter command and its --type parameter in the AWS CLI to create a secure string parameter. Because the command omits the optional --tier and --key-id parameters, Parameter Store creates a standard secure string parameter, not an advanced one.

```bash
aws ssm put-parameter --name MyParameter --value "secret_value" --type SecureString
```

The following similar example uses the --key-id parameter to specify a customer managed CMK (p. 4). The example uses a CMK ID to identify the CMK, but you can use any valid CMK identifier. Because the command omits the Tier parameter (--tier), Parameter Store creates a standard secure string parameter, not an advanced one.

```bash
aws ssm put-parameter --name param1 --value "secret" --type SecureString --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

When you get a secure string parameter from Parameter Store, its value is encrypted. To get a parameter, use the GetParameter operation in the Systems Manager API.

The following example uses the Systems Manager get-parameter command in the AWS CLI to get the MyParameter parameter from Parameter Store without decrypting its value.

```bash
$ aws ssm get-parameter --name MyParameter

{
  "Parameter": {
    "Type": "SecureString",
    "Name": "MyParameter",
    "Value": "AQECAHgnOkMROh5LaLXka4j0+vYi6tmM17Lg/9E464VRo68cvwAAAG8wbQYJKoZIhvcNAQcGoGAwXgIBADBZBgkqhkiG9w0BBwW
```

To decrypt the parameter value before returning it, set the WithDecryption parameter of GetParameter to true. When you use WithDecryption, Parameter Store calls the AWS KMS Decrypt operation on your behalf to decrypt the parameter value. As a result, the GetParameter request returns the parameter with a plaintext parameter value, as shown in the following example.
The following workflow shows how Parameter Store uses an AWS KMS CMK to encrypt and decrypt a standard secure string parameter.

**Encrypt a standard parameter**

1. When you use `PutParameter` to create a secure string parameter, Parameter Store sends an `Encrypt` request to AWS KMS. That request includes the plaintext parameter value, the CMK that you chose, and the Parameter Store encryption context (p. 499). During transmission to AWS KMS, the plaintext value in the secure string parameter is protected by Transport Layer Security (TLS).

2. AWS KMS encrypts the parameter value with the specified CMK and encryption context. It returns the ciphertext to Parameter Store, which stores the parameter name and its encrypted value.

**Decrypt a standard parameters**

1. When you include the `WithDecryption` parameter in a `GetParameter` request, Parameter Store sends a `Decrypt` request to AWS KMS with the encrypted secure string parameter value and the Parameter Store encryption context (p. 499).

2. AWS KMS uses the same CMK and the supplied encryption context to decrypt the encrypted value. It returns the plaintext (decrypted) parameter value to Parameter Store. During transmission, the plaintext data is protected by TLS.

3. Parameter Store returns the plaintext parameter value to you in the `GetParameter` response.
Protecting advanced secure string parameters

When you use `PutParameter` to create an advanced secure string parameter, Parameter Store uses envelope encryption with the AWS Encryption SDK and a symmetric AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) to protect the parameter value. Each advanced parameter value is encrypted under a unique data key, and the data key is encrypted under an AWS KMS CMK. You can use the AWS managed CMK or any customer managed CMK.

The AWS Encryption SDK is an open-source, client-side library that helps you to encrypt and decrypt data using industry standards and best practices. It's supported on multiple platforms and in multiple programming languages, including a command-line interface. You can view the source code and contribute to its development in GitHub.

For each secure string parameter value, Parameter Store calls the AWS Encryption SDK to encrypt the parameter value using a unique data key that AWS KMS generates. The AWS Encryption SDK returns to Parameter Store an encrypted message that includes the encrypted parameter value and an encrypted copy of the unique data key. Parameter Store stores the entire encrypted message in the secure string parameter value. Then, when you get an advanced secure string parameter value, Parameter Store uses the AWS Encryption SDK to decrypt the parameter value. This requires a call to AWS KMS to decrypt the encrypted data key.

To create an advanced secure string parameter, use the `PutParameter` operation in the Systems Manager API. Set the value of `Tier` parameter to `Advanced`. Include a `Type` parameter with a value of `SecureString`. To specify an AWS KMS CMK, use the `KeyId` parameter. The default is the AWS managed CMK for your account, `aws/ssm`.

```bash
aws ssm put-parameter --name MyParameter --value "secret_value" --type SecureString --tier Advanced
```

The following similar example uses the `--key-id` parameter to specify a customer managed CMK (p. 4). The example uses the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the CMK, but you can use any valid CMK identifier.

```bash
aws ssm put-parameter --name MyParameter --value "secret_value" --type SecureString --tier Advanced --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

When you get a secure string parameter from Parameter Store, its value is the encrypted message that the AWS Encryption SDK returned. To get a parameter, use the `GetParameter` operation in the Systems Manager API.

The following example uses the Systems Manager `GetParameter` operation to get the `MyParameter` parameter from Parameter Store without decrypting its value.

```bash
$ aws ssm get-parameter --name MyParameter
{
  "Parameter": {
    "Type": "SecureString",
    "Name": "MyParameter",
    "Value": "AQECAHgnOkMR0h5LaLXkA4j0+Yi6tmM17Lg/9E464VRo68cvwAAAG8wbQYJoZIhvcNAQcGoGAWxgIBADBZBqkhkiG9w0BBwKwKh
  }
}
```

To decrypt the parameter value before returning it, set the `WithDecryption` parameter of `GetParameter` to `true`. When you use `WithDecryption`, Parameter Store calls the AWS KMS `Decrypt`
operation on your behalf to decrypt the parameter value. As a result, the GetParameter request returns
the parameter with a plaintext parameter value, as shown in the following example.

```bash
$ aws ssm get-parameter --name MyParameter --with-decryption
{
    "Parameter": {
        "Type": "SecureString",
        "Name": "MyParameter",
        "Value": "secret_value"
    }
}
```

You cannot convert an advanced secure string parameter to a standard one, but you can convert
a standard secure string to an advanced one. To convert a standard secure string parameter to an
advanced secure string, use the PutParameter operation with the Overwrite parameter. The Type
must be SecureString and the Tier value must be Advanced. The KeyId parameter, which identifies
a customer managed CMK, is optional. If you omit it, Parameter Store uses the AWS managed CMK
for the account. You can specify any CMK that the principal has permission to use, even if you used a
different CMK to encrypt the standard parameter.

When you use the Overwrite parameter, Parameter Store uses the AWS Encryption SDK to encrypt the
parameter value. Then it stores the newly encrypted message in Parameter Store.

```bash
$ aws ssm put-parameter --name myStdParameter --value "secret_value"  --type SecureString
--tier Advanced --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab --overwrite
```

The following workflow shows how Parameter Store uses an AWS KMS CMK to encrypt and decrypt an
advanced secure string parameter.

### Encrypt an advanced parameter

1. When you use PutParameter to create an advanced secure string parameter, Parameter Store
uses the AWS Encryption SDK and AWS KMS to encrypt the parameter value. Parameter Store calls
the AWS Encryption SDK with the parameter value, the AWS KMS CMK that you specified, and the
Parameter Store encryption context (p. 499).

2. The AWS Encryption SDK sends a GenerateDataKey request to AWS KMS with the identifier of the CMK
that you specified and the Parameter Store encryption context. AWS KMS returns two copies of the
unique data key: one in plaintext and one encrypted under the CMK. (The encryption context is used
when encrypting the data key.)

3. The AWS Encryption SDK uses the plaintext data key to encrypt the parameter value. It returns an
encrypted message that includes the encrypted parameter value, the encrypted data key, and other
data, including the Parameter Store encryption context.

4. Parameter Store stores the encrypted message as the parameter value.
Decrypt an advanced parameter

1. You can include the `WithDecryption` parameter in a `GetParameter` request to get an advanced secure string parameter. When you do, Parameter Store passes the encrypted message from the parameter value to a decryption method of the AWS Encryption SDK.

2. The AWS Encryption SDK calls the AWS KMS `Decrypt` operation. It passes in the encrypted data key and the Parameter Store encryption context from the encrypted message.

3. AWS KMS uses the CMK and the Parameter Store encryption context to decrypt the encrypted data key. Then it returns the plaintext (decrypted) data key to the AWS Encryption SDK.

4. The AWS Encryption SDK uses the plaintext data key to decrypt the parameter value. It returns the plaintext parameter value to Parameter Store.

5. Parameter Store verifies the encryption context and returns the plaintext parameter value to you in the `GetParameter` response.

Setting permissions to encrypt and decrypt parameter values

To encrypt a standard secure string parameter value, the user needs `kms:Encrypt` permission. To encrypt an advanced secure string parameter value, the user needs `kms:GenerateDataKey` permission. To decrypt either type of secure string parameter value, the user needs `kms:Decrypt` permission.

You can use IAM policies to allow or deny permission for a user to call the Systems Manager `PutParameter` and `GetParameter` operations.

If you are using customer managed CMKs to encrypt your secure string parameter values, you can use IAM policies and key policies to manage encrypt and decrypt permissions. However, you cannot establish access control policies for the default `aws/ssm` CMK. For detailed information about controlling access to customer managed CMKs, see Authentication and access control for AWS KMS (p. 80).
The following example shows an IAM policy designed for standard secure string parameters. It allows the user to call the Systems Manager PutParameter operation on all parameters in the FinancialParameters path. The policy also allows the user to call the AWS KMS Encrypt operation on an example customer managed CMK.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": ["ssm:PutParameter"],
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": ["kms:Encrypt"],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        }
    ]
}
```

The next example shows an IAM policy that is designed for advanced secure string parameters. It allows the user to call the Systems Manager PutParameter operation on all parameters in the ReservedParameters path. The policy also allows the user to call the AWS KMS GenerateDataKey operation on an example customer managed CMK.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": ["ssm:PutParameter"],
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": ["kms:GenerateDataKey"],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        }
    ]
}
```

The final example also shows an IAM policy that can be used for standard or advanced secure string parameters. It allows the user to call the Systems Manager GetParameter operations (and related operations) on all parameters in the ITParameters path. The policy also allows the user to call the AWS KMS Decrypt operation on an example customer managed CMK.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
```
Parameter Store encryption context

An encryption context is a set of key–value pairs that contain arbitrary nonsecret data. When you include an encryption context in a request to encrypt data, AWS KMS cryptographically binds the encryption context to the encrypted data. To decrypt the data, you must pass in the same encryption context.

You can also use the encryption context to identify a cryptographic operation in audit records and logs. The encryption context appears in plaintext in logs, such as AWS CloudTrail logs.

The AWS Encryption SDK also takes an encryption context, although it handles it differently. Parameter Store supplies the encryption context to the encryption method. The AWS Encryption SDK cryptographically binds the encryption context to the encrypted data. It also includes the encryption context in plain text in the header of the encrypted message that it returns. However, unlike AWS KMS, the AWS Encryption SDK decryption methods do not take an encryption context as input. Instead, when it decrypts data, the AWS Encryption SDK gets the encryption context from the encrypted message. Parameter Store verifies that the encryption context includes the value that it expects before returning the plaintext parameter value to you.

Parameter Store uses the following encryption context in its cryptographic operations:

- **Key**: PARAMETER_ARN
- **Value**: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the parameter that is being encrypted.

The format of the encryption context is as follows:

```
"PARAMETER_ARN":"arn:aws:ssm:<REGION_NAME>:<ACCOUNT_ID>:parameter/<parameter-name>"
```

For example, Parameter Store includes this encryption context in calls to encrypt and decrypt the MyParameter parameter in an example AWS account and region.

```
"PARAMETER_ARN":"arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:11112223333:parameter/MyParameter"
```

If the parameter is in a Parameter Store hierarchical path, the path and name are included in the encryption context. For example, this encryption context is used when encrypting and decrypting the MyParameter parameter in the /ReadableParameters path in an example AWS account and region.

```
```
You can decrypt an encrypted secure string parameter value by calling the AWS KMS Decrypt operation with the correct encryption context and the encrypted parameter value that the Systems Manager GetParameter operation returns. However, we encourage you to decrypt Parameter Store parameter values by using the GetParameter operation with the WithDecryption parameter.

You can also include the encryption context in an IAM policy. For example, you can permit a user to decrypt only one particular parameter value or set of parameter values.

The following example IAM policy statement allows the user to the get value of the MyParameter parameter and to decrypt its value using the specified CMK. However the permissions apply only when the encryption context matches specified string. These permissions do not apply to any other parameter or CMK, and the call to GetParameter fails if the encryption context does not match the string.

Before using a policy statement like this one, replace the example ARNs with valid values.

```
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": ["ssm:GetParameter*"],
      },
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": ["kms:Decrypt"],
         "Condition": {
            "StringEquals": {
            }
         }
      }
   ]
}
```

Troubleshooting CMK issues in Parameter Store

To perform any operation on a secure string parameter, Parameter Store must be able to use the AWS KMS CMK that you specify for your intended operation. Most of the Parameter Store failures related to CMKs are caused by the following problems:

- The credentials that an application is using do not have permission to perform the specified action on the CMK.

  To fix this error, run the application with different credentials or revise the IAM or key policy that is preventing the operation. For help with AWS KMS IAM and key policies, see Authentication and access control for AWS KMS (p. 80).

- The CMK is not found.

  This typically happens when you use an incorrect identifier for the CMK. Find the correct identifiers (p. 42) for the CMK and try the command again.

- The CMK is not enabled. When this occurs, Parameter Store returns an InvalidKeyId exception with a detailed error message from AWS KMS. If the CMK state is Disabled, enable it (p. 58). If it is Pending
Import, complete the import procedure (p. 392). If the key state is Pending Deletion, cancel the key deletion (p. 382) or use a different CMK.

To find the key state (p. 279) of a CMK in the AWS KMS console, on the Customer managed keys or AWS managed keys page, see the Status column (p. 28). To use the AWS KMS API to find the status of a CMK, use the DescribeKey operation.

How Amazon WorkMail uses AWS KMS

This topic discusses how Amazon WorkMail uses AWS KMS to encrypt email messages.

Topics

- Amazon WorkMail overview (p. 501)
- Amazon WorkMail encryption (p. 501)
- Authorizing use of the CMK (p. 504)
- Amazon WorkMail encryption context (p. 505)
- Monitoring Amazon WorkMail interaction with AWS KMS (p. 506)

Amazon WorkMail overview

Amazon WorkMail is a secure, managed business email and calendaring service with support for existing desktop and mobile email clients. You can create an Amazon WorkMail organization and assign to it one or more email domains that you own. Then you can create mailboxes for the email users and distribution groups in the organization.

Amazon WorkMail transparently encrypts all messages in the mailboxes of all Amazon WorkMail organizations before the messages are written to disk and transparently decrypts the messages when users access them. There is no option to disable encryption. To protect the encryption keys that protect the messages, Amazon WorkMail is integrated with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).

Amazon WorkMail also provides an option for enabling users to send signed or encrypted email. This encryption feature does not use AWS KMS.

Amazon WorkMail encryption

In Amazon WorkMail, each organization can contain multiple mailboxes, one for each user in the organization. All messages, including email and calendar items, are stored in the user's mailbox.

To protect the contents of the mailboxes in your Amazon WorkMail organizations, Amazon WorkMail encrypts all mailbox messages before they are written to disk. No customer-provided information is stored in plaintext.

Each message is encrypted under a unique data encryption key. The message key is protected by a mailbox key, which is a unique encryption key that is used only for that mailbox. The mailbox key is encrypted under an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) for the organization that never leaves AWS KMS unencrypted. The following diagram shows the relationship of the encrypted messages, encrypted message keys, encrypted mailbox key, and the CMK for the organization in AWS KMS.
A CMK for the organization

When you create an Amazon WorkMail organization, you can select an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) for the organization. This CMK protects all mailbox keys in that organization.

If you use the Quick Setup procedure to create your organization, Amazon WorkMail uses the AWS managed CMK (p. 3) for Amazon WorkMail (aws/workmail) in your AWS account. If you use the Standard Setup, you can select the AWS managed CMK for Amazon WorkMail or a customer managed CMK (p. 3) that you own and manage. You can select the same CMK or a different CMK for each of your organizations, but you cannot change the CMK once you have selected it.

Important
Amazon WorkMail supports only symmetric CMKs. You cannot use an asymmetric CMK to encrypt data in Amazon WorkMail. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).

To find the CMK for your organization, use the AWS CloudTrail log entry that records calls to AWS KMS.

A unique encryption key for each mailbox

When you create a new mailbox, Amazon WorkMail generates a unique 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) symmetric encryption key for the mailbox, known as its mailbox key, outside of AWS KMS. Amazon WorkMail uses the mailbox key to protect the encryption keys for each message in the mailbox.
To protect the mailbox key, Amazon WorkMail calls AWS KMS to encrypt the mailbox key under the CMK for the organization. Then it stores the encrypted mailbox key in the mailbox metadata.

**Note**
Amazon WorkMail uses a symmetric mailbox encryption key to protect message keys. Previously, Amazon WorkMail protected each mailbox with an asymmetric key pair. It used the public key to encrypt each message key and the private key to decrypt it. The private mailbox key was protected by the CMK for the organization. Existing mailboxes might still use an asymmetric mailbox key pair. This change does not affect the security of the mailbox or its messages.

A unique encryption key for each message

When a message is added to the mailbox, Amazon WorkMail generates a unique 256-bit AES symmetric encryption key for the message outside of AWS KMS. It uses this *message key* to encrypt the message. Amazon WorkMail encrypts the message key under the mailbox key and stores the encrypted message key with the message. Then, it encrypts the mailbox key under the CMK for the organization.

Creating a new mailbox

When Amazon WorkMail creates a new mailbox, it uses the following process to prepare the mailbox to hold encrypted messages.

- Amazon WorkMail generates a unique 256-bit AES symmetric encryption key for the mailbox outside of AWS KMS.
- Amazon WorkMail calls the AWS KMS `Encrypt` operation. It passes in the mailbox key and the identifier of the customer master key (CMK) for the organization. AWS KMS returns a ciphertext of the mailbox key encrypted under the CMK.
- Amazon WorkMail stores the encrypted mailbox key with the mailbox metadata.

Encrypting a mailbox message

To encrypt a message, Amazon WorkMail uses the following process.

1. Amazon WorkMail generates a unique 256-bit AES symmetric key for the message. It uses the plaintext message key and the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm to encrypt the message outside of AWS KMS.
2. To protect the message key under the mailbox key, Amazon WorkMail needs to decrypt the mailbox key, which is always stored in its encrypted form.

   Amazon WorkMail calls the AWS KMS `Decrypt` operation and passes in the encrypted mailbox key. AWS KMS uses the CMK for the organization to decrypt the mailbox key and it returns the plaintext mailbox key to Amazon WorkMail.
3. Amazon WorkMail uses the plaintext mailbox key and the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm to encrypt the message key outside of AWS KMS.
4. Amazon WorkMail stores the encrypted message key in the metadata of the encrypted message so it is available to decrypt it.

Decrypting a mailbox message

To decrypt a message, Amazon WorkMail uses the following process.

1. Amazon WorkMail calls the AWS KMS `Decrypt` operation and passes in the encrypted mailbox key. AWS KMS uses the CMK for the organization to decrypt the mailbox key and it returns the plaintext mailbox key to Amazon WorkMail.
2. Amazon WorkMail uses the plaintext mailbox key and the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)
algorithm to decrypt the encrypted message key outside of AWS KMS.
3. Amazon WorkMail uses the plaintext message key to decrypt the encrypted message.

Caching mailbox keys

To improve performance and minimize calls to AWS KMS, Amazon WorkMail caches each plaintext
mailbox key for each client locally for up to one minute. At the end of the caching period, the mailbox
key is removed. If the mailbox key for that client is required during the caching period, Amazon WorkMail
can get it from the cache instead of calling AWS KMS. The mailbox key is protected in the cache and is
never written to disk in plaintext.

Authorizing use of the CMK

When Amazon WorkMail uses a customer master key (CMK) in cryptographic operations, it acts on behalf
of the mailbox administrator.

To use the AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) for a secret on your behalf, the administrator must have
the following permissions. You can specify these required permissions in an IAM policy or key policy.

- kms:Encrypt
- kms:Decrypt
- kms:CreateGrant

To allow the CMK to be used only for requests that originate in Amazon WorkMail, you can use the
kms:ViaService (p. 184) condition key with the workmail.<region>.amazonaws.com value.

You can also use the keys or values in the encryption context (p. 505) as a condition for using the CMK
for cryptographic operations. For example, you can use a string condition operator in an IAM or key
policy document or use a grant constraint in a grant.

Key policy for the AWS managed CMK

The key policy for the AWS managed CMK for Amazon WorkMail gives users permission to use the CMK
for specified operations only when Amazon WorkMail makes the request on the user's behalf. The key
policy does not allow any user to use the CMK directly.

This key policy, like the policies of all AWS managed keys, is established by the service. You cannot
change the key policy, but you can view it at any time. For details, see Viewing a key policy (p. 96).

The policy statements in the key policy have the following effect:

- Allow users in the account and Region to use the CMK for cryptographic operations and to
  create grants, but only when the request comes from Amazon WorkMail on their behalf. The
  kms:ViaService condition key enforces this restriction.
- Allows the AWS account to create IAM policies that allow users to view CMK properties and revoke
  grants.

The following is a key policy for an example AWS managed CMK for Amazon WorkMail.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Id": "auto-workmail-1",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "Allow access through WorkMail for all principals in the account that are
            authorized to use WorkMail",
```
Using grants to authorize Amazon WorkMail

In addition to key policies, Amazon WorkMail uses grants to add permissions to the CMK for each organization. To view the grants on the CMK in your account, use the ListGrants operation.

Amazon WorkMail uses grants to add the following permissions to the CMK for the organization.

- Add the kms:Encrypt permission to allow Amazon WorkMail to encrypt the mailbox key.
- Add the kms:Decrypt permission to allow Amazon WorkMail to use the CMK to decrypt the mailbox key. Amazon WorkMail requires this permission in a grant because the request to read mailbox messages uses the security context of the user who is reading the message. The request does not use the credentials of the AWS account. Amazon WorkMail creates this grant when you select a CMK for the organization.

To create the grants, Amazon WorkMail calls CreateGrant on behalf of the user who created the organization. Permission to create the grant comes from the key policy. This policy allows account users to call CreateGrant on the CMK for the organization when Amazon WorkMail makes the request on an authorized user’s behalf.

The key policy also allows the account root to revoke the grant on the AWS managed key. However, if you revoke the grant, Amazon WorkMail cannot decrypt the encrypted data in your mailboxes.

Amazon WorkMail encryption context

An encryption context (p. 17) is a set of key-value pairs that contain arbitrary nonsecret data. When you include an encryption context in a request to encrypt data, AWS KMS cryptographically binds the encryption context to the encrypted data. To decrypt the data, you must pass in the same encryption context.

Amazon WorkMail uses the same encryption context format in all AWS KMS cryptographic operations. You can use the encryption context to identify a cryptographic operation in audit records and logs, such as AWS CloudTrail, and as a condition for authorization in policies and grants.

In its Encrypt and Decrypt requests to AWS KMS, Amazon WorkMail uses an encryption context where the key is aws:workmail:arn and the value is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the organization.

For example, the following encryption context includes an example organization ARN in the US East (Ohio) (us-east-2) Region.

"aws:workmail:arn": "arn:aws:workmail:us-east-2:111122223333:organization/m-68755160c4cb4e29a2b2f8fb58f359d7"

Monitoring Amazon WorkMail interaction with AWS KMS

You can use AWS CloudTrail and Amazon CloudWatch Logs to track the requests that Amazon WorkMail sends to AWS KMS on your behalf.

Encrypt

When you create a new mailbox, Amazon WorkMail generates a mailbox key and calls AWS KMS to encrypt the mailbox key. Amazon WorkMail sends an Encrypt request to AWS KMS with the plaintext mailbox key and an identifier for the CMK of the Amazon WorkMail organization.

The event that records the Encrypt operation is similar to the following example event. The user is the Amazon WorkMail service. The parameters include the CMK ID (keyId) and the encryption context for the Amazon WorkMail organization. Amazon WorkMail also passes in the mailbox key, but that is not recorded in the CloudTrail log.

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "AWSService",
        "invokedBy": "workmail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "eventTime": "2019-02-19T10:01:09Z",
    "(eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "Encrypt",
    "awsRegion": "eu-west-1",
    "sourceIPAddress": "workmail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com",
    "userAgent": "workmail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com",
    "requestParameters": {
        "encryptionContext": {
            "keyId": "arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d"
        },
        "requestID": "76e96b96-7e24-4f4f-a2d6-08ded2eaf63c",
        "eventID": "d5a59c18-128a-4082-aa5b-729f7734626a",
        "readOnly": true,
        "resources": [
            "arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d",
            "arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d",
            "arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:account/111122223333"
        ]
    }
}
```

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For example, the following encryption context includes an example organization ARN in the US East (Ohio) (us-east-2) Region.

"aws:workmail:arn": "arn:aws:workmail:us-east-2:111122223333:organization/m-68755160c4cb4e29a2b2f8fb58f359d7"
Decrypt

When you add, view, or delete a mailbox message, Amazon WorkMail asks AWS KMS to decrypt the mailbox key. Amazon WorkMail sends an Decrypt request to AWS KMS with the encrypted mailbox key and an identifier for the CMK of the Amazon WorkMail organization.

The event that records the Decrypt operation is similar to the following example event. The user is the Amazon WorkMail service. The parameters include the encrypted mailbox key (as a ciphertext blob), which is not recorded in the log, and the encryption context for the Amazon WorkMail organization. AWS KMS derives the ID of the CMK from the ciphertext.

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "AWSService",
        "invokedBy": "workmail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "eventTime": "2019-02-20T11:51:10Z",
    "eventSource": "kms.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "Decrypt",
    "awsRegion": "eu-west-1",
    "sourceIPAddress": "workmail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com",
    "userAgent": "workmail.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com",
    "requestParameters": {
        "encryptionContext": {
            "aws:workmail:arn": "arn:aws:workmail:eu-west-1:111122223333:organization/m-c6981ff7642446fa8772ba99c690e455"
        }
    },
    "responseElements": null,
    "requestID": "4a32dda1-34d9-4100-9718-674b8e0782c9",
    "eventID": "ea9fd966-98e9-4b7b-b377-6e5a397a71de",
    "readOnly": true,
    "resources": [
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d",
            "accountId": "111122223333",
            "type": "AWS::KMS::Key"
        }
    ],
    "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
    "sharedEventID": "241e1e5b-ff64-427a-a5b3-7949164d0214"
}
```

How WorkSpaces uses AWS KMS

You can use WorkSpaces to provision a cloud-based desktop (a WorkSpace) for each of your end users. When you launch a new WorkSpace, you can choose to encrypt its volumes and decide which AWS KMS customer master key (p. 3) (CMK) to use for the encryption. You can choose the AWS managed CMK (p. 4) for WorkSpaces (aws/workspaces) or a symmetric customer managed CMK (p. 4).

**Important**

WorkSpaces supports only symmetric CMKs. You cannot use an asymmetric CMK to encrypt the volumes in an WorkSpaces. For help determining whether a CMK is symmetric or asymmetric, see Identifying symmetric and asymmetric CMKs (p. 45).
For more information about creating WorkSpaces with encrypted volumes, go to Encrypt a WorkSpace in the Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

Topics

- Overview of WorkSpaces encryption using AWS KMS (p. 508)
- WorkSpaces encryption context (p. 508)
- Giving WorkSpaces permission to use a CMK on your behalf (p. 509)

Overview of WorkSpaces encryption using AWS KMS

When you create WorkSpaces with encrypted volumes, WorkSpaces uses Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) to create and manage those volumes. Both services use your customer master key (CMK) to work with the encrypted volumes. For more information about EBS volume encryption, see the following documentation:

- How Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) uses AWS KMS (p. 473) in this guide
- Amazon EBS Encryption in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances

When you launch WorkSpaces with encrypted volumes, the end-to-end process works like this:

1. You specify the CMK to use for encryption as well as the WorkSpace's user and directory. This action creates a grant (p. 191) that allows WorkSpaces to use your CMK only for this WorkSpace—that is, only for the WorkSpace associated with the specified user and directory.

2. WorkSpaces creates an encrypted EBS volume for the WorkSpace and specifies the CMK to use as well as the volume's user and directory (the same information that you specified at Step 1 (p. 508)). This action creates a grant (p. 191) that allows Amazon EBS to use your CMK only for this WorkSpace and volume—that is, only for the WorkSpace associated with the specified user and directory, and only for the specified volume.

3. Amazon EBS requests a volume data key that is encrypted under your CMK and specifies the WorkSpace user’s Sid and directory ID as well as the volume ID as encryption context.

4. AWS KMS creates a new data key, encrypts it under your CMK, and then sends the encrypted data key to Amazon EBS.

5. WorkSpaces uses Amazon EBS to attach the encrypted volume to your WorkSpace. Amazon EBS sends the encrypted data key to AWS KMS with a Decrypt request and specifies the WorkSpace user’s Sid, its directory ID, and the the volume ID, which is used as the encryption context (p. 508).

6. AWS KMS uses your CMK to decrypt the data key, and then sends the plaintext data key to Amazon EBS.

7. Amazon EBS uses the plaintext data key to encrypt all data going to and from the encrypted volume. Amazon EBS keeps the plaintext data key in memory for as long as the volume is attached to the WorkSpace.

8. Amazon EBS stores the encrypted data key (received at Step 4 (p. 508)) with the volume metadata for future use in case you reboot or rebuild the WorkSpace.

9. When you use the AWS Management Console to remove a WorkSpace (or use the TerminateWorkspaces action in the WorkSpaces API), WorkSpaces and Amazon EBS retire the grants that allowed them to use your CMK for that WorkSpace.

WorkSpaces encryption context

WorkSpaces doesn't use your customer master key (CMK) directly for cryptographic operations (such as Encrypt, Decrypt, GenerateDataKey, etc.), which means WorkSpaces doesn't send requests to AWS KMS.
KMS that include an encryption context (p. 17). However, when Amazon EBS requests an encrypted data key for the encrypted volumes of your WorkSpaces (Step 3 (p. 508) in the Overview of WorkSpaces encryption using AWS KMS (p. 508)) and when it requests a plaintext copy of that data key (Step 5 (p. 508)), it includes encryption context in the request. The encryption context provides additional authenticated data (AAD) that AWS KMS uses to ensure data integrity. The encryption context is also written to your AWS CloudTrail log files, which can help you understand why a given customer master key (CMK) was used. Amazon EBS uses the following for the encryption context:

- The sid of the AWS Directory Service user that is associated with the WorkSpace
- The directory ID of the AWS Directory Service directory that is associated with the WorkSpace
- The volume ID of the encrypted volume

The following example shows a JSON representation of the encryption context that Amazon EBS uses:

```json
{
"aws:workspaces:sid-directoryid": "[S-1-5-21-277731876-1789304096-451871588-1107]@[d-1234abcd01]",
"aws:ebs:id": "vol-1234abcd"
}
```

### Giving WorkSpaces permission to use a CMK on your behalf

You can protect your workspace data under the AWS managed CMK for WorkSpaces (aws/workspaces) or a customer managed CMK. If you use a customer managed CMK, you need to give WorkSpaces permission to use the CMK on behalf of the WorkSpaces administrators in your account. The AWS managed CMK for WorkSpaces has the required permissions by default.

To prepare your customer managed CMK for use with WorkSpaces, use the following procedure.

1. Add the WorkSpaces administrators to the list of key users in the CMK’s key policy (p. 509)
2. Give the WorkSpaces administrators additional permissions with an IAM policy (p. 510)

WorkSpaces administrators also need permission to use WorkSpaces. For more information about these permissions, go to Controlling Access to WorkSpaces Resources in the Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

### Part 1: Adding WorkSpaces administrators to a CMK's key users

To give WorkSpaces administrators the permissions that they require, you can use the AWS Management Console or the AWS KMS API.

#### To add WorkSpaces administrators as key users for a CMK (console)

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/kms.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Customer managed keys.
4. Choose the key ID or alias of your preferred customer managed CMK.
5. Choose the Key policy tab. Under Key users, choose Add.
6. In the list of IAM users and roles, select the users and roles that correspond to your WorkSpaces administrators, and then choose Attach.
To add WorkSpaces administrators as key users for a CMK (AWS KMS API)

1. Use the GetKeyPolicy operation to get the existing key policy, and then save the policy document to a file.
2. Open the policy document in your preferred text editor. Add the IAM users and roles that correspond to your WorkSpaces administrators to the policy statements that give permission to key users (p. 89). Then save the file.
3. Use the PutKeyPolicy operation to apply the key policy to the CMK.

Part 2: Giving WorkSpaces administrators extra permissions

If you are using a customer managed CMK to protect your WorkSpaces data, in addition to the permissions in the key users section of the default key policy (p. 85), WorkSpaces administrators need permission to create grants (p. 191) on the CMK. Also, if they use the AWS Management Console to create WorkSpaces with encrypted volumes, WorkSpaces administrators need permission to list aliases and list keys. For information about creating and editing IAM user policies, see Managed Policies and Inline Policies in the IAM User Guide.

To give these permissions to your WorkSpaces administrators, use an IAM policy. Add an policy statement similar to the following example to the IAM policy for each WorkSpaces administrator. Replace the example CMK ARN (arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab) with a valid one. If your WorkSpaces administrators use only the WorkSpaces API (not the console), you can omit the second policy statement with the "kms:ListAliases" and "kms:ListKeys" permissions.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
    {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": ["kms:CreateGrant"],
        "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
    },
    {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": ["kms:ListAliases",
                    "kms:ListKeys"
        ],
        "Resource": "*"
    }
]
}
```
Quotas

To make AWS KMS responsive and performant for all users, AWS KMS applies two types of quotas. Each quota is calculated independently for each Region of each AWS account.

**Important**
If you need to exceed a quota, you can request a quota increase in Service Quotas. Use the Service Quotas console or the RequestServiceQuotaIncrease operation. For details, see Requesting a quota increase in the Service Quotas User Guide. If Service Quotas for AWS KMS are not available in the AWS Region, please visit the AWS Support Center and create a case. For help requesting an increase in an AWS KMS quota, see Request an AWS KMS Quota Increase (p. 519).

- **Resource quotas** (p. 511): Limit the number of each type of AWS KMS resource.
- **Request quotas** (p. 513): Limit the number of requests for AWS KMS API operations in a specified interval.

### Resource quotas

AWS KMS establishes resource quotas to ensure that it can provide fast and resilient service to all of our customers. Some resource quotas apply only to resources that you create, but not to resources that AWS services create for you. Resources that you use, but that aren't in your AWS account, such as AWS owned CMKs (p. 5), do not count against these quotas.

If you have exceeded a resource limit, requests to create an additional resource of that type generate an LimitExceeded error message.

The following table lists and describes the AWS KMS resource quotas in each AWS account and Region. If you need to exceed a quota, you can request a quota increase in Service Quotas. Use the Service Quotas console or the RequestServiceQuotaIncrease operation. For details, see Requesting a quota increase in the Service Quotas User Guide. If Service Quotas for AWS KMS are not available in the AWS Region, please visit the AWS Support Center and create a case.

For help requesting an increase in an AWS KMS quota, see Request an AWS KMS Quota Increase (p. 519).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota name</th>
<th>Default value</th>
<th>Applies to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer master keys (CMKs) (p. 512)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Customer managed CMKs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliases per CMK (p. 512)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Customer created aliases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants per CMK (p. 512)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Customer managed CMKs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key policy document size (p. 512)</td>
<td>32 KB (32,768 bytes)</td>
<td>Customer managed CMKs, AWS managed CMKs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to resource quotas, AWS KMS uses request quotas to ensure the responsiveness of the service. For details, see the section called “Request quotas” (p. 513).
Customer master keys (CMKs): 10,000

You can have up to 10,000 customer managed CMKs (p. 4) in each Region of your AWS account. This quota applies to all symmetric (p. 224) and asymmetric (p. 224) customer managed CMKs regardless of their key state (p. 279). Each CMK — whether symmetric or asymmetric — is considered to be one resource. AWS managed CMKs (p. 4) and AWS owned CMKs (p. 5) do not count against this quota.

Aliases per CMK: 50

You can associate up to 50 aliases (p. 61) with each customer managed CMK (p. 4). Aliases that AWS associates with AWS managed CMKs (p. 4) do not count against this quota. You might encounter this quota when you create (p. 64) or update (p. 69) an alias.

Note

The kms:ResourceAliases (p. 179) condition is effective only when the CMK conforms to this quota. If a CMK exceeds this quota, principals who are authorized to use the CMK by the kms:ResourceAliases condition are denied access to the CMK. For details, see Access denied due to alias quota (p. 117).

The Aliases per CMK quota replaces the Aliases per Region quota that limited the total number of aliases in each Region of an AWS account. AWS KMS has eliminated the Aliases per Region quota.

Grants per CMK: 50,000

Each customer managed CMK (p. 4) can have up to 50,000 grants (p. 191), including the grants created by AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS. This quota does not apply to AWS managed CMKs (p. 4) or AWS owned CMKs (p. 5).

One effect of this quota is that you cannot perform more than 50,000 grant-authoried operations that use the same CMK at the same time. After you reach the quota, you can create new grants on the CMK only when an active grant is retired or revoked. For example, when you attach an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance, the volume is decrypted so you can read it. To get permission to decrypt the data, Amazon EBS creates a grant for each volume. Therefore, if all of your Amazon EBS volumes use the same CMK, you cannot attach more than 50,000 volumes at one time.

AWS KMS has eliminated the quota on grants per given principal per CMK.

Key policy document size: 32 KB

The maximum length of each key policy document (p. 84) is 32 KB (32,768 bytes). If you use a larger policy document to create or update the key policy for a CMK, the operation fails.

Unlike other AWS KMS quotas, this quota is not adjustable. You cannot increase it by using Service Quotas or by creating a case in AWS Support. If your key policy is approaching the limit, consider using grants (p. 191) instead of policy statements. Grants are particularly well suited to temporary or very specific permissions.

You use a key policy document whenever you create or change a key policy by using the default view (p. 100) or policy view (p. 100) in the AWS Management Console, or the PutKeyPolicy operation. This quota applies to your key policy document, even if you use the default view (p. 100) in the AWS KMS console, where you don’t edit the JSON statements directly.
Request quotas

AWS KMS establishes quotas for the number of API operations requested in each second. The request quotas differ with the API operation, the AWS Region, and other factors, such as the CMK type. When you exceed an API request quota, AWS KMS throttles the request (p. 518).

Note
If you need to exceed a quota, you can request a quota increase in Service Quotas. Use the Service Quotas console or the RequestServiceQuotaIncrease operation. For details, see Requesting a quota increase in the Service Quotas User Guide. If Service Quotas for AWS KMS are not available in the AWS Region, please visit the AWS Support Center and create a case. For help requesting an increase in an AWS KMS quota, see Request an AWS KMS Quota Increase (p. 519).

If you are exceeding the request quota for the GenerateDataKey operation, consider using the data key caching feature of the AWS Encryption SDK. Reusing data keys might reduce the frequency of your requests to AWS KMS.

In addition to request quotas, AWS KMS uses resource quotas to ensure capacity for all users. For details, see Resource quotas (p. 511).

Topics
- Request quotas for each AWS KMS API operation (p. 513)
- Applying request quotas (p. 516)
- Shared quotas for cryptographic operations (p. 517)
- API requests made on your behalf (p. 518)
- Cross-account requests (p. 518)
- Custom key store quota (p. 518)

Request quotas for each AWS KMS API operation

This table lists the Service Quotas quota code and the default value for each AWS KMS request quota.

Note
You might need to scroll horizontally or vertically to see all of the data in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota name</th>
<th>Default value (per second)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cryptographic operations (symmetric) request rate</td>
<td>These shared quotas vary with the AWS Region and the type of CMK used in the request. Each quota is calculated separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Decrypt</td>
<td>5,500 (shared)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Encrypt</td>
<td>10,000 (shared) in the following Regions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKey</td>
<td>• US East (Ohio), us-east-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td>• Asia Pacific (Singapore), ap-southeast-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateRandom</td>
<td>• Asia Pacific (Sydney), ap-southeast-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ReEncrypt</td>
<td>• Asia Pacific (Tokyo), ap-northeast-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Europe (Frankfurt), eu-central-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Europe (London), eu-west-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 50,000 (shared) in the following Regions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• US East (N. Virginia), us-east-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• US West (Oregon), us-west-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Request quotas for each AWS KMS API operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota name</th>
<th>Default value (per second)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custom key stores quota (symmetric CMKs):</td>
<td>• 1,800 (shared) for each custom key store. For details, see Custom key store quota (p. 518).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptographic operations (RSA) request rate</td>
<td>500 (shared) for RSA CMKs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Decrypt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Encrypt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ReEncrypt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Verify</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptographic operations (ECC) request rate</td>
<td>300 (shared) for elliptic curve (ECC) CMKs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Verify</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CancelKeyDeletion request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConnectCustomKeyStore request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateAlias request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateCustomKeyStore request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateGrant request rate</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateKey request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteAlias request rate</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteCustomKeyStore request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteImportedKeyMaterial request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeCustomKeyStores request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeKey request rate</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisableKey request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisableKeyRotation request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisconnectCustomKeyStore request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnableKey request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnableKeyRotation request rate</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quota name</td>
<td>Default value (per second)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair (ECC_NIST_P256) request rate</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair (ECC_NIST_P384) request rate</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair (ECC_NIST_P521) request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair (ECC_SECG_P256K1) request rate</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair (RSA_2048) request rate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair (RSA_3072) request rate</td>
<td>0.5 (1 in each 2-second interval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenerateDataKeyPair (RSA_4096) request rate</td>
<td>0.1 (1 in each 10-second interval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetKeyPolicy request rate</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quota name</td>
<td>Default value (per second)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetKeyRotationStatus request rate</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetParametersForImport request rate</td>
<td>0.25 (1 in each 4-second interval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetPublicKey request rate</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImportKeyMaterial request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListAliases request rate</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListGrants request rate</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListKeyPolicies request rate</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListKeys request rate</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListResourceTags request rate</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListRetirableGrants request rate</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PutKeyPolicy request rate</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReplicateKey request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ReplicateKey operation counts as one ReplicateKey request in the primary key's Region and two CreateKey requests in the replica's Region. One of the CreateKey requests is a dry run to detect potential problems before creating the key.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RetireGrant request rate</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RevokeGrant request rate</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScheduleKeyDeletion request rate</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TagResource request rate</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UntagResource request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateAlias request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateCustomKeyStore request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateKeyDescription request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdatePrimaryRegion request rate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An UpdatePrimaryRegion operation counts as two UpdatePrimaryRegion requests; one request in each of the two affected Regions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applying request quotas**

When reviewing request quotas, keep in mind the following information.
• Request quotas apply to both customer managed CMKs (p. 4) and AWS managed CMKs (p. 4). The use of AWS owned CMKs (p. 5) does not count against request quotas for your AWS account, even when they are used to protect resources in your account.

• Request quotas apply to requests sent to FIPS endpoints and non-FIPS endpoints. For a list of AWS KMS service endpoints, see AWS Key Management Service endpoints and quotas in the AWS General Reference.

• Throttling is based on all requests on CMKs of all types in the Region. This total includes requests from all principals in the AWS account, including requests from AWS services on your behalf.

• Each request quota is calculated independently. For example, requests for the CreateKey operation have no effect on the request quota for the CreateAlias operation. If your CreateAlias requests are throttled, your CreateKey requests can still complete successfully.

• Although cryptographic operations share a quota, the shared quota is calculated independently of quotas for other operations. For example, calls to the Encrypt and Decrypt operations share a request quota, but that quota is independent of the quota for management operations, such as EnableKey. For example, in the Europe (London) Region, you can perform 10,000 cryptographic operations on symmetric CMKs plus 5 EnableKey operations per second without being throttled.

Shared quotas for cryptographic operations

AWS KMS cryptographic operations (p. 12) share request quotas. You can request any combination of the cryptographic operations that are supported by the CMK, just so the total number of cryptographic operations doesn't exceed the request quota for that type of CMK. The exceptions are GenerateDataKeyPair and GenerateDataKeyPairWithoutPlaintext, which share a separate quota.

The quotas for different types of CMKs are calculated independently. Each quota applies to all requests for these operations in the AWS account and Region with the given key type in each one-second interval.

• **Cryptographic operations (symmetric) request rate** is the shared request quota for cryptographic operations using symmetric CMKs in an account and region.

  For example, you might be using symmetric CMKs (p. 224) in an AWS Region with a shared quota of 10,000 requests per second. When you make 7,000 GenerateDataKey requests per second and 2,000 Decrypt requests per second, AWS KMS doesn't throttle your requests. However, when you make 9,500 GenerateDataKey requests and 1,000 Encrypt and requests per second, AWS KMS throttles your requests because they exceed the shared quota.

• **Cryptographic operations (RSA) request rate** is the shared request quota for cryptographic operations using RSA asymmetric CMKs (p. 228).

  For example, with a request quota of 500 operations per second, you can make 200 Encrypt requests and 100 Decrypt requests with RSA CMKs that can encrypt and decrypt, plus 50 Sign requests and 150 Verify requests with RSA CMKs that can sign and verify.

• **Cryptographic operations (ECC) request rate** is the shared request quota for cryptographic operations using elliptic curve (ECC) asymmetric CMKs (p. 230).

  For example, with a request quota of 300 operations per second, you can make 100 Sign requests and 200 Verify requests with RSA CMKs that can sign and verify.

The quotas for different key types are also calculated independently. For example, in the Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region, if you use both symmetric and asymmetric CMKs, you can make up to 10,000 calls per second with symmetric CMKs plus up to 500 additional calls per second with your RSA asymmetric CMKs, plus up to 300 additional requests per second with your ECC-based CMKs.
API requests made on your behalf

You can make API requests directly or by using an integrated AWS service that makes API requests to
AWS KMS on your behalf. The quota applies to both kinds of requests.

For example, you might store data in Amazon S3 using server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS).
Each time you upload or download an S3 object that's encrypted with SSE-KMS, Amazon S3 makes a
GenerateDataKey (for uploads) or Decrypt (for downloads) request to AWS KMS on your behalf.
These requests count toward your quota, so AWS KMS throttles the requests if you exceed a combined
total of 5,500 (or 10,000 or 30,000 depending upon your AWS Region) uploads or downloads per second
of S3 objects encrypted with SSE-KMS.

Cross-account requests

When an application in one AWS account uses a CMK owned by a different account, it's known as a cross-
account request. For cross-account requests, AWS KMS throttles the account that makes the requests, not
the account that owns the CMK. For example, if an application in account A uses a CMK in account B, the
CMK use applies only to the quotas in account A.

Custom key store quota

AWS KMS custom key stores support only symmetric CMKs. The cryptographic operations that use
the CMKs in a custom key store (p. 407) share a request quota of 1,800 operations per second for
each custom key store. However, not all operations use the quota equally. The GenerateDataKey,
GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext, and GenerateRandom operations use approximately three
times as much of the per-second quota as the Encrypt, Decrypt, and ReEncrypt operations.

For example, if you are requesting only Encrypt and Decrypt operations, you can perform
approximately 1,800 operations per second. If, instead, you request repeated GenerateDataKey
operations, your performance might be closer to 600 operations per second. For applications patterns
that consist of roughly equal numbers of GenerateDataKey and Decrypt operations, you can expect
about 1,200 operations per second.

Unlike other AWS KMS quotas, the custom key store quota is not adjustable. You cannot increase it by
using Service Quotas or by creating a case in AWS Support.

Note

If the AWS CloudHSM cluster that is associated with the custom key store is processing
numerous commands, including those unrelated to the custom key store, you might get an AWS
KMS ThrottlingException at a lower-than-expected rate. If this occurs, lower your request
rate to AWS KMS, reduce the unrelated load, or use a dedicated AWS CloudHSM cluster for your
custom key store.

Throttling AWS KMS requests

To ensure that AWS KMS can provide fast and reliable responses to API requests from all customer, it
throttles API requests that exceed certain boundaries.

Throttling occurs when AWS KMS rejects an otherwise valid request and returns a
ThrottlingException error like the following one.

You have exceeded the rate at which you may call KMS. Reduce the frequency of your calls.
(Service: AWSKMS; Status Code: 400; Error Code: ThrottlingException; Request ID: <ID>
AWS KMS throttles requests for the following conditions.

- The rate of requests per second exceeds the AWS KMS request quota (p. 513) for an account and Region.

  For example, if users in your account submit 1000 DescribeKey requests in a second, AWS KMS throttles all subsequent DescribeKey requests in that second.

- A burst or sustained high rate of requests to change the state of the same CMK. This condition is often known as a "hot key."

  For example, if an application in your account sends a persistent volley of EnableKey and DisableKey requests for the same CMK, AWS KMS throttles the requests. This throttling occurs even if the requests don’t exceed the request-per-second request limit for the EnableKey and DisableKey operations.

  To respond to throttling, adjust your application logic so it makes only required requests or it consolidates the requests of multiple functions.

### Request an AWS KMS Quota Increase

AWS KMS resource quotas and request quotas are adjustable, except for the key policy document size quota (p. 512) and the custom key store quota (p. 518).

If you need to exceed a quota, you can request a quota increase in Service Quotas. Use the Service Quotas console or the RequestServiceQuotaIncrease operation. For details, see Requesting a quota increase in the Service Quotas User Guide. If Service Quotas for AWS KMS are not available in the AWS Region, please visit the AWS Support Center and create a case.

#### Using the Service Quotas console

To request an increase for an AWS KMS quota, you can use the Service Quotas console. For instructions, see Requesting a quota increase in the Service Quotas User Guide.

1. For service name, choose AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).
2. Choose the quota name of the quota you want to increase. Use the detailed information about the quota to confirm that you have chosen the quota you want to increase.

   You can search for the quota name in the Service Quotas console. There are several pages of AWS KMS quotas. You can also find the quota names and descriptions of AWS KMS quotas in the resource quota (p. 511) and request quota (p. 513) tables.

   For example, to request an increase to the quota for cryptographic operations on a symmetric CMK, choose Cryptographic operations (symmetric) request rate.
3. Choose Request quota increase.

#### Using the Service Quotas API

To request an increase in an AWS KMS quota, you can use the Service Quotas API. The RequestServiceQuotaIncrease operation, which submits the request, requires the quota code for the quota. So begin by getting the quota code.
1. Find the quota name of the quota you want to increase. You can find the quota names and descriptions of AWS KMS quotas in the resource quota (p. 511) and request quota (p. 513) tables.

2. To get the quota code for an AWS KMS quota, use the ListServiceQuotas operation. Set ServiceCode to kms.

The response includes the QuotaName and QuotaCode for each quota.

For example, to get only the quota information for the Cryptographic operations (RSA) request rate quota, use a command like the following one. It uses the query parameter in the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) to get only the quota with the specified quota name.

```
$ aws service-quotas list-service-quotas --service-code kms --query 'Quotas[?QuotaName==`Cryptographic operations (RSA) request rate`]'
```

3. To request an increase for an AWS KMS quota, use the RequestServiceQuotaIncrease operation. To identify the quota, use the quota code.

For example, the following command requests an increase in the Cryptographic operations (RSA) request rate quota to 700 requests per second. It uses the required quota code, L-2AC98190, to identify the quota.

If the command completes successfully, the Status field displays the current status of the request. To get the updated status of the request, use the GetRequestedServiceQuotaChange, ListRequestedServiceQuotaChangeHistory or ListRequestedServiceQuotaChangeHistoryByQuota operations.

```
$ aws service-quotas request-service-quota-increase --service-code kms --quota-code L-2AC98190 --desired-value 700
```
"GlobalQuota": false,
"Unit": "None"
Recent updates

The following table describes significant changes to this documentation since January 2018. In addition to major changes listed here, we also update the documentation frequently to improve the descriptions and examples, and to address the feedback that you send to us. To be notified about significant changes, use the link in the upper right corner to subscribe to the RSS feed.

**Current API version:** 2014-11-01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>update-history-change</th>
<th>update-history-description</th>
<th>update-history-date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New feature</td>
<td>Added support for multi-Region keys, a set of interoperable customer master keys in different Regions that have the same key ID and key material. You can use multi-Region keys to encrypt data in one Region and decrypt data in a different Region.</td>
<td>June 8, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New feature</td>
<td>Added support for attribute based access control (ABAC). You can use tags and aliases to control access to your AWS KMS customer master keys.</td>
<td>December 17, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>New feature</td>
<td>Added support for VPC endpoint policies.</td>
<td>July 9, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Explains the security properties of AWS KMS.</td>
<td>June 18, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New feature</td>
<td>Added support for asymmetric customer master keys and asymmetric data keys.</td>
<td>November 25, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated feature</td>
<td>You can view the key policy of AWS managed CMKs in the AWS KMS console. This feature used to be limited to customer managed CMKs.</td>
<td>November 15, 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>New feature</td>
<td>Explains how to use hybrid post-quantum key exchange</td>
<td>November 4, 2019</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Earlier updates

The following table describes the important changes to the AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide prior to 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 18, 2019</td>
<td>Increased the resource quotas for some APIs that manage CMKs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 27, 2019</td>
<td>Changed the resource quotas for customer master keys (CMKs), aliases, and grants per CMK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 7, 2019</td>
<td>Changed the shared per-second request quota for cryptographic operations that use customer master keys (CMKs) in a custom key store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 26, 2018</td>
<td>Explains how to create and manage AWS KMS custom key stores. Each key store is backed by an AWS CloudHSM cluster that you own and control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 7, 2018</td>
<td>Explains how to use the new AWS KMS console, which is independent of the IAM console. The original console, and instructions for using it, will remain available for a brief period to give you time to familiarize yourself with the new console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 21, 2018</td>
<td>Changed the shared request quota for use of customer master keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 13, 2018</td>
<td>Explains how AWS Secrets Manager uses AWS KMS customer master keys to encrypt the secret value in a secret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 23, 2018</td>
<td>Explains how DynamoDB uses AWS KMS customer master keys to support its server-side encryption option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 22, 2018</td>
<td>Explains how to use a private endpoint in your VPC to connect directly to AWS KMS, instead of connecting over the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about Tagging keys (p. 49).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about Monitoring customer master keys (p. 285) and Monitoring with Amazon CloudWatch (p. 324).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about Importing key material (p. 392).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added the following documentation: Overview of managing access (p. 81), Using IAM policies (p. 102), AWS KMS API permissions reference (p. 124), and Using policy conditions (p. 150).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Updated portions of the documentation in the Authentication and access control (p. 80) chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Updated the Quotas (p. 511) page to reflect new default quotas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Updated the Quotas (p. 511) page to reflect new default quotas, and updated the grant token (p. 194) documentation to improve clarity and accuracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about Allowing multiple IAM users to access a CMK (p. 101) and Using the IP address condition (p. 151).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Updated the Using key policies in AWS KMS (p. 84) and Changing a key policy (p. 99) pages to improve clarity and accuracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Updated the Getting started (p. 21) topic pages to improve clarity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about How AWS CloudTrail uses AWS KMS (p. 458).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added instructions for Changing a key policy (p. 99).</td>
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<td>Change</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Updated the documentation about How Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) uses AWS KMS (p. 486).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about How WorkSpaces uses AWS KMS (p. 507).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Updated the Using key policies in AWS KMS (p. 84) page to improve clarity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about Deleting customer master keys (p. 380), including supporting documentation about Creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm (p. 386) and Determining past usage of a customer master key (p. 389).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about Determining access to an AWS KMS customer master key (p. 204).</td>
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<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about Key state: Effect on your CMK (p. 279).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about How Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) uses AWS KMS (p. 487).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Updated the Quotas (p. 511) page to explain the new request quotas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added information about the charges for using AWS KMS. See AWS KMS Pricing (p. 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added request quotas to the AWS KMS Quotas (p. 511).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added a new Java code sample demonstrating use of the UpdateAlias operation. See Updating an alias (p. 347).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Moved the AWS Key Management Service regions table to the AWS General Reference.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about How Amazon EMR uses AWS KMS (p. 479).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about How Amazon WorkMail uses AWS KMS (p. 501).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about How Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) uses AWS KMS (p. 486).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New content</td>
<td>Added documentation about How Amazon Elastic Transcoder uses AWS KMS (p. 475).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New guide</td>
<td>Introduced the AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>