AMS Advanced Change Type Examples

AMS Advanced Change Management User Guide

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AMS Advanced Change Management User Guide: AMS Advanced Change Type Examples

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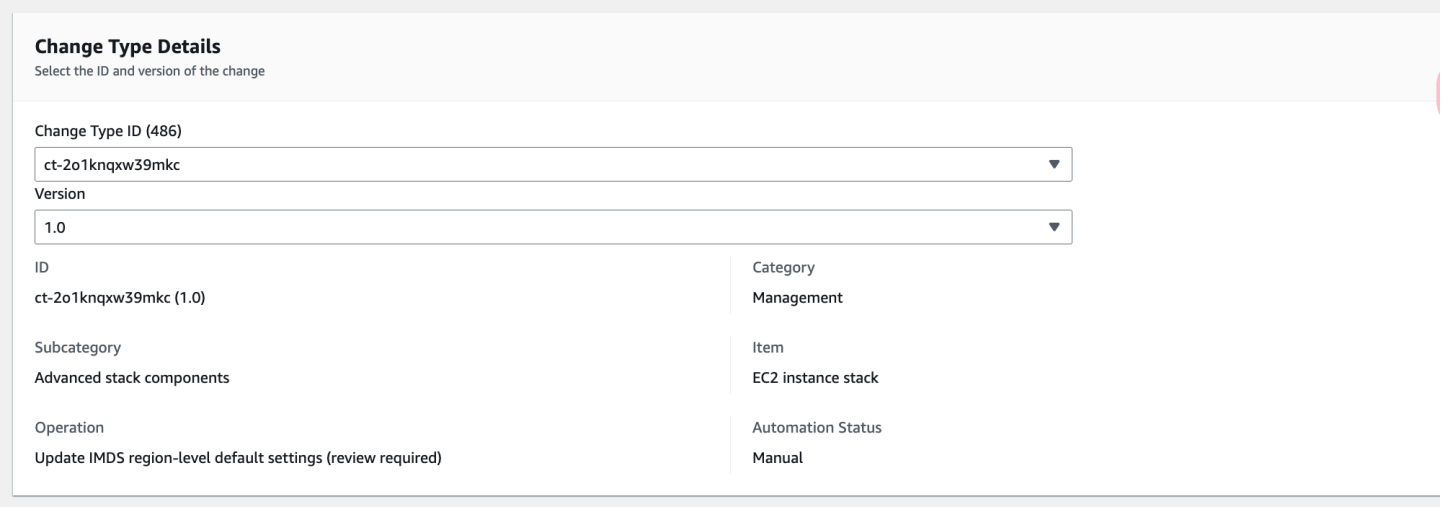
Update EC2 Instance Metadata Service (IMDS) Region Setting

Updating EC2 instance IMDS region setting with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.

- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating EC2 instance IMDS region setting with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status

changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2o1knqxw39mkc" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "Update IMDS region-level default settings" --execution-parameters "{\"Region
\":\"us-west-2\",\"HttpEndpoint\":\"Enabled\",\"HttpPutResponseHopLimit\":2,
\"InstanceMetadataTags\":\"Enabled\",\"Priority\":\"High\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it UPdateEC2ImdsRegionParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2o1knqxw39mkc"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UPdateEC2ImdsRegionParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the UPdateEC2ImdsRegionParams file, retaining only the parameters that you want to change. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   "Region": "us-west-2",
   "HttpEndpoint": "Enabled",
   "HttpPutResponseHopLimit": 2,
   "InstanceMetadataTags" : "Enabled",
   "Priority": "High"
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UPdateEC2ImdsRegionRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UPdateEC2ImdsRegionRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the UPdateEC2ImdsRegionRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId": "ct-2o1knqxw39mkc",
"Title": "Update IMDS region-level default settings"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the UPdateEC2ImdsRegionRfc file and the UPdateEC2ImdsRegionParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UPdateEC2ImdsRegionRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://UPdateEC2ImdsRegionParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

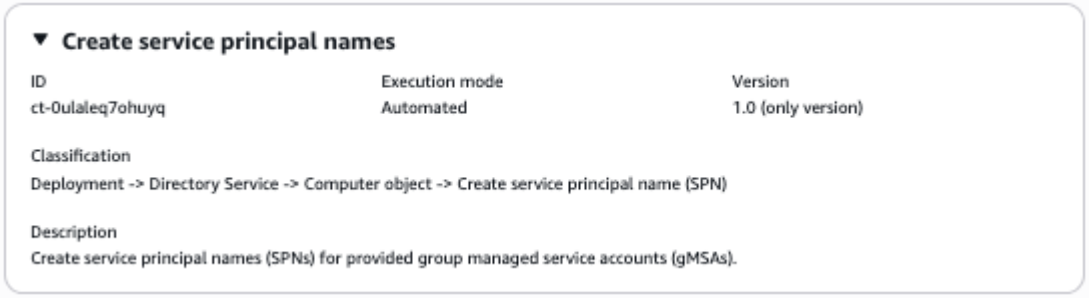
Tips

You can set default values for the instance metadata options at the account level for each AWS Region. When an instance is launched, the instance metadata options are automatically set to the account-level values. You can change these values at launch. Account-level default values do not affect existing instances. For more information about Amazon EC2 IMDS settings, see Where to configure instance metadata options

Create a computer object's SPN

Creating a computer object's SPN from an AMS-managed AD with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
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3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating a computer object's SPN from an AMS-managed AD with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-0ulaleq7ohuyq" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "Create service principal names" --execution-parameters "{ \"DocumentName\":
 \"AWSManagedServices-CreateADSPN-Admin\", \"Region\": \"us-east-1\", \"Parameters
\": { \"ServiceType\": \"MSSQLSvc\", \"Hostnames\": \"server1,server2\",
 \"ServiceAccountName\": \"gmsa_sql\" } }"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it ComputerObjectCreateSpnParams.json:

```
aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-0ulaleq7ohuyq"
 --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
 ComputerObjectCreateSpnParams.json
```

   Modify and save the ComputerObjectCreateSpnParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
    "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-CreateADSPN-Admin",
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "Parameters": {
      "ServiceType": ["HOST"],
      "Hostnames": "server1",
      "ServiceAccountName": "gmsa_host",
      "Port": ["1433"],
      "ApplicationAccountId": "123456789012"
    }
}
```

2. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it ComputerObjectCreateSpnRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > ComputerObjectCreateSpnRfc.json
```

3. Modify and save the ComputerObjectCreateSpnRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId": "ct-0ulaleq7ohuyq",
"Title": "Create service principal names"
}
```

4. Create the RFC, specifying the ComputerObjectCreateSpnRfc file and the ComputerObjectCreateSpnParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://ComputerObjectCreateSpnRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://ComputerObjectCreateSpnParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

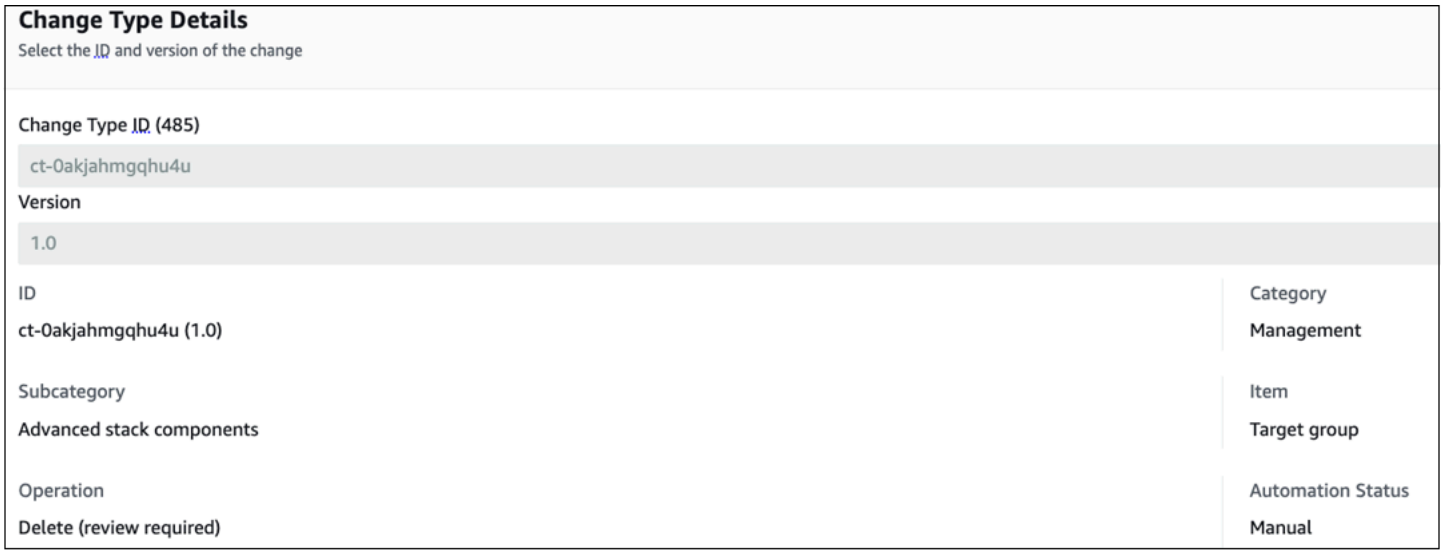
Tips

- For multi-account landing zone (MALZ), use this change type in the shared services account.
- For information about Directory Service, see the Directory Service Admin Guide.

Delete target groups (review required)

Delete a Target Group with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



Note

When using "review required" CTs, AMS recommends that you use the ASAP **Scheduling** option (choose **ASAP** in the console, leave start and end time blank in the API/CLI) as these CTs require an AMS operator to examine the RFC, and possibly communicate with you before it can be approved and run. If you schedule these RFCs, be sure to allow at least 24

hours. If approval does not happen before the scheduled start time, the RFC is rejected automatically.

How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
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   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Delete a Target Group with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *ID* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *ID* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-0akjahmgqhu4u" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "Delete Target Group" --execution-parameters "{\"Region\":\"us-west-2\",
\"TargetGroupArns\":[\"arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/
my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067\"],\"Priority\":\"High\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it TgDeleteParams.json.

```
aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-0akjahmgqhu4u" --query
 "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > TgDeleteParams.json
```

2. Modify and save the TgDeleteParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"Region": "us-west-2",
"TargetGroupArns": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067"
"Priority": "High"
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder named TgDeleteRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > TgDeleteRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the TgDeleteRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId": "ct-0akjahmgqhu4u",
"Title": "Delete Target Group"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the TgDeleteRfc file and the TgDeleteParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://TgDeleteRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://TgDeleteParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

This is a "review required" change type (an AMS operator must review and run the CT), which means that the RFC can take longer to run and you might have to communicate with AMS through the RFC details page correspondance option. Additionally, if you schedule a "review required"

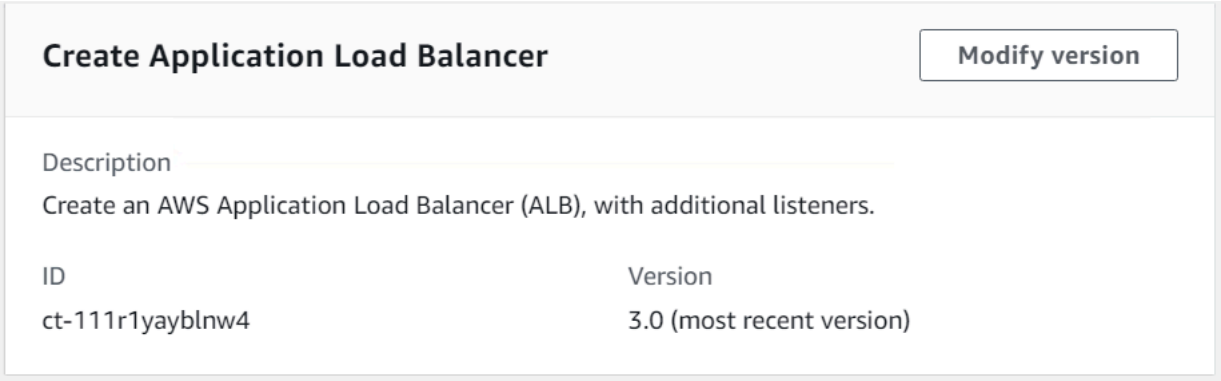
change type RFC, be sure to allow at least 24 hours, if approval does not happen before the scheduled start time, the RFC is rejected automatically.

- Deleting a target group also deletes any associated health checks.
- Deleting a target group does not affect its registered targets.
- For information about target groups, see ELB Target Groups.

Create application load balancer (ALB)

Creating an ALB with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



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2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
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   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating an ALB with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not

the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm  --profile saml --region us-east-1 create-rfc --change-type-id
 "ct-111r1yayblnw4" --change-type-version "3.0" --title 'Create ALB' --description
 "My Test ALB"  --execution-parameters ""{\"Description\":\"Test ALB\",\"VpcId\":
\"VPC_ID\",\"Name\":\"TestStack\",\"StackTemplateId\":\"stm-sd7uv500000000000\",
\"TimeoutInMinutes\":360,\"LoadBalancer\":{\"SecurityGroups\":[\"SG_ID\"],\"SubnetIds
\":[\"SUBNET_ID\",\"SUBNET_ID\"]},\"Listener1\":{\"Port\":\"443\",\"Protocol\":
\"HTTPS\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-111r1yayblnw4" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > CreateAlbParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the CreateAlbParams file. For example:

   ```
   {
   "Description":      "ALB-Create",
   "VpcId":            "VPC_ID",
   "Name":             "My-ALB",
   "StackTemplateId":  "stm-sd7uv500000000000",
   "TimeoutInMinutes" : 360,
   "LoadBalancer" : {
       "SecurityGroups" : ["SG_ID"],
       "SubnetIds" : ["SUBNET_ID", "SUBNET_ID"]
     },
     "Listener1" : {
       "Port" : "443",
       "Protocol" : "HTTPS"
     }
   ```

```
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateAlbRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the CreateAlbRfc.json file. For example:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "3.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-111r1yayblnw4",
"Title":                "ALB-Create-RFC"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateAlbRfc file and the CreateAlbParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateAlbRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://CreateAlbParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

> **Note**
>
> As of version 3.0, you can also configure four CloudWatch alarms with customized alarm thresholds.

> **Note**
>
> To open ports and associate all the load balancer resources, submit a Management | Advanced stack components | Security groups | Update RFC.

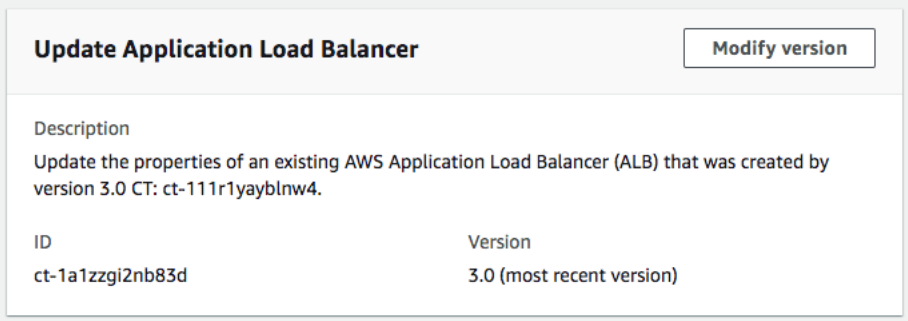
To learn more about AWS Application Load Balancers, see What Is an Application Load Balancer?

To create an Application Load Balancer target group, see Target Group | Create (For ALB).

Update application load balancer (ALB)

Updating an ALB with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



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   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating an ALB with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --title Test-Update-ALB --change-type-id ct-1a1zzgi2nb83d
 --change-type-version 3.0 --execution-parameters '{"Description":"Updating Test
 ALB","VpcId":"VPC_ID","StackTemplateId":"stm-sd7uv500000000000","Name":"Test-
Application-LoadBalancer","TimeoutInMinutes":360,"Parameters":
{"TargetGroupHealthCheckPath": "/myAppHealth"}}'
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-111r1yayblnw4" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > UpdateAlbParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the UpdateAlbParams file. For example:

   ```
   {
   "Description":      "ALB-Update",
   "VpcId":            "VPC_ID",
   "Name":             "My-ALB",
   "StackTemplateId":  "stm-sd7uv500000000000",
   "TimeoutInMinutes" : 360,
   "Parameters": {
       "LoadBalancerSecurityGroups": [
         "sg-1234567890abcdef0"
       ],
       "LoadBalancerSubnetIds": [
         "subnet-1234567890abcdef0",
         "subnet-1234567890abcdef1"
       ],
       "LoadBalancerDeletionProtection": "false",
       "LoadBalancerIdleTimeout": "60",
       "Listener1Port": "443",
       "Listener1Protocol": "HTTPS",
       "Listener1SSLCertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:ap-
   southeast-2:012345678912:certificate/e23c3545-e92d-4542-83b8-63483505b5a5",
       "Listener1SSLPolicy": "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06",
       "Listener2Port": "8080",
   ```

```
    "Listener2Protocol": "HTTP",
    "TargetGroupHealthCheckInterval": "10",
    "TargetGroupHealthCheckPath": "/thing/index.html",
    "TargetGroupHealthCheckPort": "8080",
    "TargetGroupHealthCheckProtocol": "HTTP",
    "TargetGroupHealthCheckTimeout": "10",
    "TargetGroupHealthyThreshold": "2",
    "TargetGroupUnhealthyThreshold": "10",
    "TargetGroupValidHTTPCode": "200",
    "TargetGroupDeregistrationDelayTimeout": "300",
    "TargetGroupSlowStartDuration": "30",
    "TargetGroupCookieExpirationPeriod": "20"
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateAlbRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the UpdateAlbRfc.json file. For example:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "3.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-111r1yayblnw4",
"Title":                "ALB-Update-RFC"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the UpdateAlbRfc file and the UpdateAlbParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateAlbRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://UpdateAlbParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

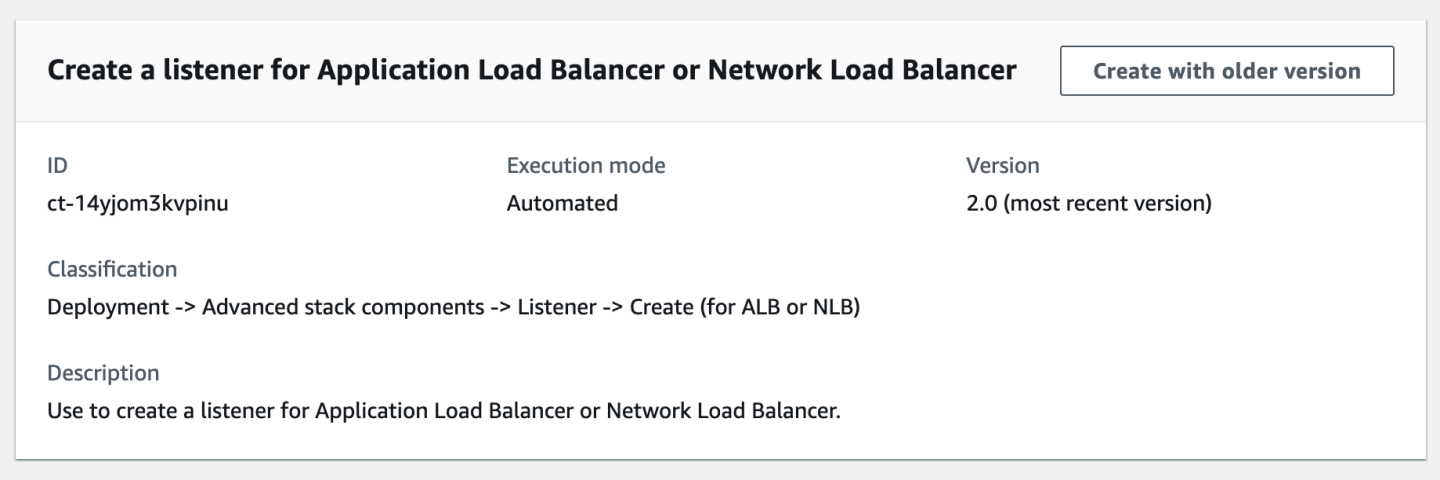
> **Note**
>
> This change type is version 3.0, and can be used with the version 3.0 of the Create ALB change type (ct-111r1yayblnw4).

To learn more about AWS Application Load Balancers, see What Is an Application Load Balancer?

Create listener

Creating a Listener for an ALB or NLB with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.

- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating a Listener for an ALB or NLB with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws --profile saml --region us-east-1 amscm create-rfc --change-type-id
 "ct-14yjom3kvpinu" --change-type-version "2.0" --title "TITLE" --execution-parameters
 "{\"Description\":\"DESCRIPTION\", \"VpcId\":\"VPC_ID\", \"StackTemplateId\": \"stm-
u5n0r6aacdvdwthhm\", \"Name\":\"NAME\", \"TimeoutInMinutes\":60, \"Parameters\":
 {\"LoadBalancerArn\":\"LB-ARN\",\"DefaultActionTargetGroupArn\":\"TARGET-GROUP-ARN",
\"Port\":\"80\",\"Protocol\":\"HTTP\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it CreateListenerParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-14yjom3kvpinu" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > CreateListenerParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the CreateListenerParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   "Description":      "Listener-Create",
   "VpcId":            "VPC_ID",
   "StackTemplateId":  "stm-u5n0r6aacdvdwthhm",
   "Name":             "My-Listener",
   ```

```
"Parameters":   {
    "LoadBalancerArn":               ARN,
    "DefaultActionTargetGroupArn":   ARN,
    "Port":                          PORT,
    "Protocol":                     Protocol"
    }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it CreateListenerRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateListenerRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the CreateListenerRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "2.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-14yjom3kvpinu",
"Title":                "Listener-Create-RFC"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateListenerRfc file and the CreateListenerParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateListenerRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://CreateListenerParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

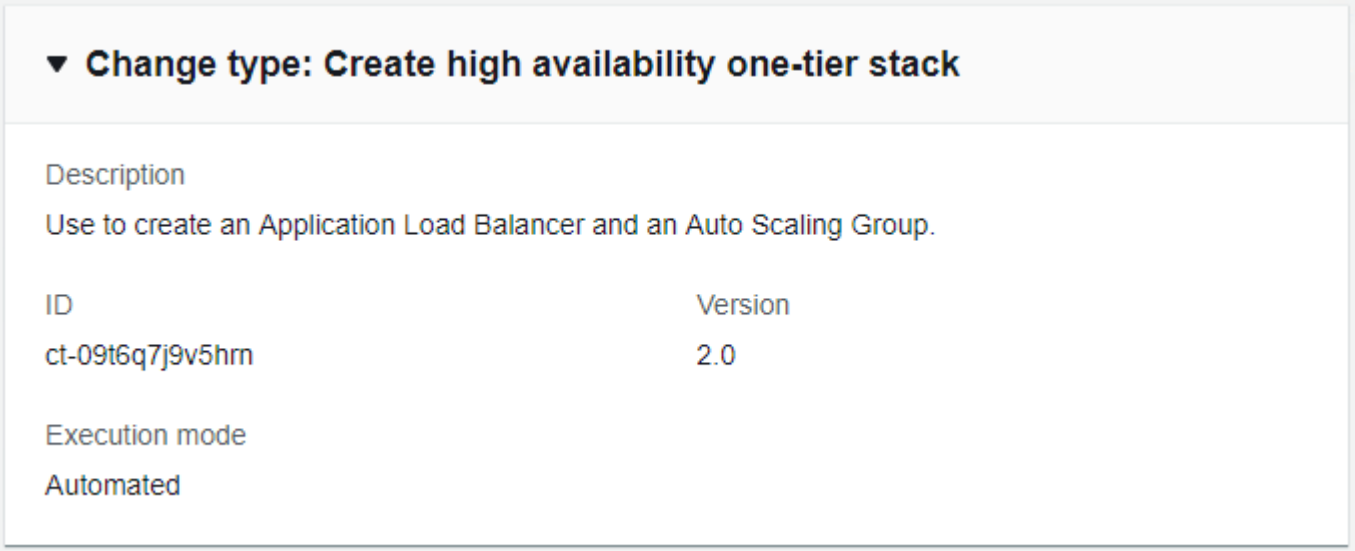
Next Steps: Submit a Management | Other | Other | Update change type to open ports and associate security groups, see Other | Other requests.

Tips

> **Note**
>
> You can specify up to four Target IDs, Ports, and Availability Zones.

High availability one-tier stacks: Creating

Creating a high availability one-tier stack with the console



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating a high availability one-tier stack with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use the Template Create method (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file in your current folder; this example names it CreateOnetierStackParams.json.

```
aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-09t6q7j9v5hrn"
 --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
 CreateOnetierStackParams.json
```

2. Modify the schema, replacing the *variables* as appropriate.

```
{
    "Description":          "HA-One-Tier-Stack",
    "Name":                 "One-Tier-Stack",
    "TimeoutInMinutes":     "360",
    "VpcId":                "VPC_ID",
    "ApplicationLoadBalancer": {
        "SubnetIds": [
                  "SUBNET_ID",
                  "SUBNET_ID"
        ]
    },
    "AutoScalingGroup": {
        "AmiId": "AMI-ID"
        "SubnetIds": [
                 "SUBNET_ID",
                 "SUBNET_ID"
        ]
    }
}
```

3. Output the CreateRfc JSON template to a file in your current folder; example names it CreateOnetierStackRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateOnetierStackRfc.json
```

4. Modify the RFC template as appropriate and save it. Reset the start and end times for a scheduled RFC, or leave off for an ASAP RFC.

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    2.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-09t6q7j9v5hrn",
"Title":                "HA-One-Tier-RFC",
"RequestedStartTime":   "2019-04-28T22:45:00Z",
```

```
"RequestedEndTime":     "2019-04-28T22:45:00Z"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateOnetierStackRfc.json file and the CreateOnetierStackParams.json execution parameters file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateOnetierStackRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://CreateOnetierStackParams.json
```

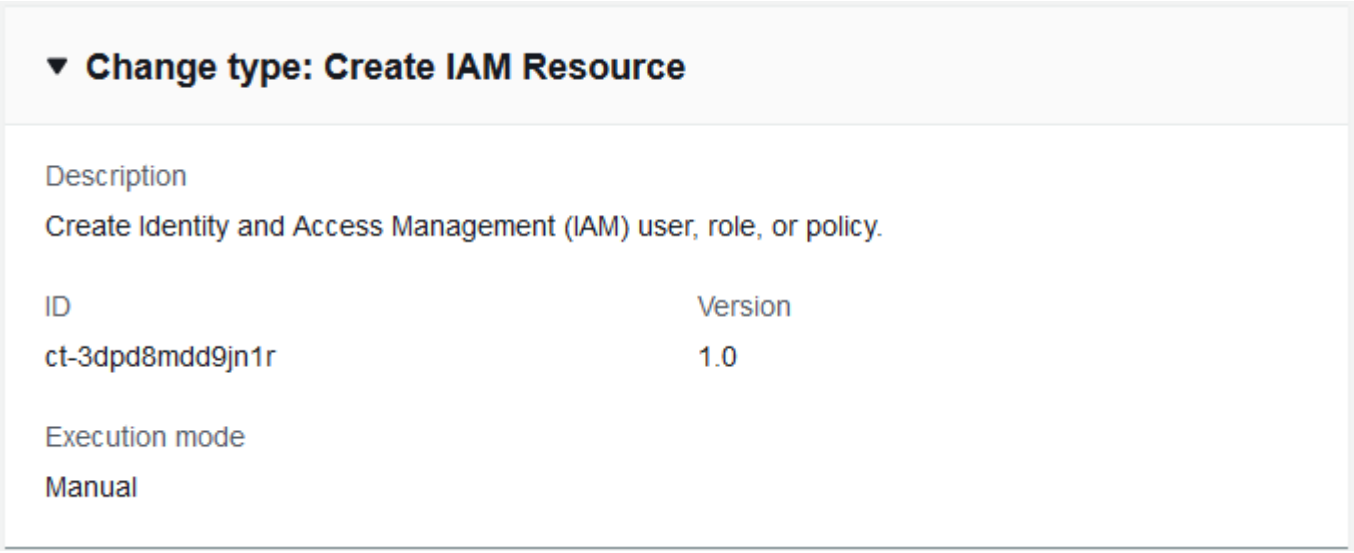
You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

> **Note**
>
> This is a large provisioning of resources, especially if you add UserData. The load balancer Amazon resource name (ARN) can be found through the Load Balancer page of the EC2 console by searching with the load balancer stack ID returned in the RFC execution output.

Create IAM entity or policy (review required)

Creating IAM resources (review required) with the console



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating IAM resources (review required) with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id ID` command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

Note

You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

Note

When pasting in a policy document, note that the RFC only accepts policy pastes up to 20,480 characters. If your file has more than 20,480 characters, create a service request to upload the policy and then refer to that service request in the RFC that you open for IAM.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-3dpd8mdd9jn1r" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "TestIamCreate" --execution-parameters "{\"UseCase\":\"IAM_RESOURCE_DETAILS\",
\"IAM Role\":[{\"RoleName\":\"ROLE_NAME\",\"TrustPolicy\":\"TRUST_POLICY\",
\"RolePermissions\":\"ROLE_PERMISSIONS\"}],\"Operation\":\"Create\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; example names it CreateIamResourceParams.json:

```
aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-3dpd8mdd9jn1r"
 --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
 CreateIamResourceParams.json
```

2. Modify and save the CreateIamResourceParams file; example creates an IAM Role with policy documents pasted inline.

```
{
  "UseCase": "IAM_RESOURCE_DETAILS",
  "IAM Role": [
    {
      "RoleName": "codebuild_ec2_test_role",
      "TrustPolicy": {
        "Version": "2008-10-17",
        "Statement": [
          {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
              "Service": "codebuild.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
          }
        ]
      },
      "RolePermissions": {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
          {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
              "ec2:DescribeInstanceStatus"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ],
  "Operation": "Create"
```

```
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named CreateIamResourceRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateIamResourceRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the CreateIamResourceRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId": "ct-3dpd8mdd9jn1r",
"Title": "Create IAM Role"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateIamResourceRfc file and the CreateIamResourceParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateIamResourceRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://CreateIamResourceParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

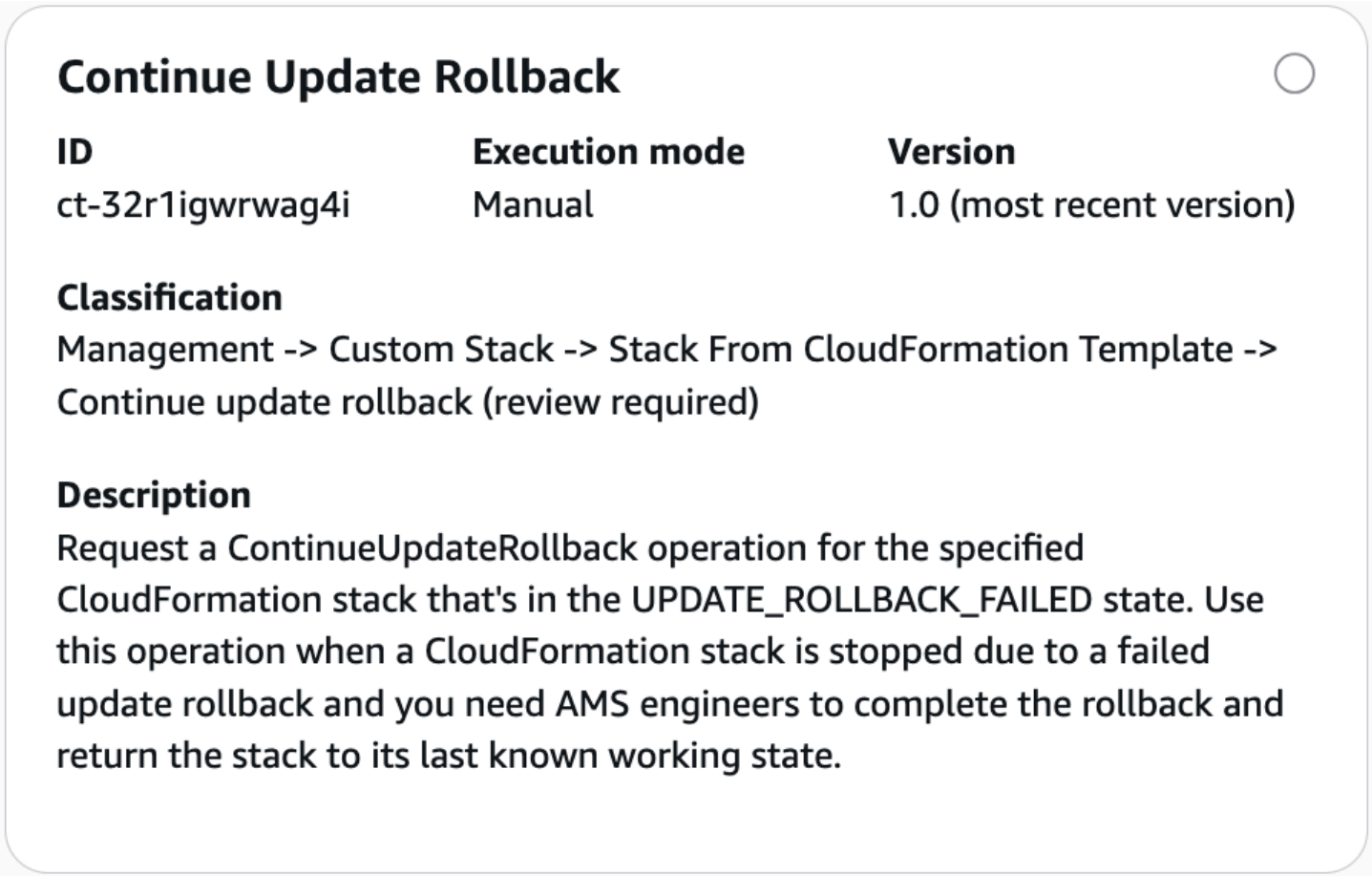
Tips

- After an IAM role is provisioned in your account, you must onboard the role in your federation solution.
- When pasting in a policy document, note that the RFC only accepts policy pastes up to 20,480 characters. If your policy has more than 20,480 characters, create a service request to upload the policy, and then refer to that service request in the RFC that you open for IAM.
- This is a "review required" change type (an AMS operator must review and run the CT), which means that the RFC can take longer to run and you might have to communicate with AMS through the RFC details page correspondance option. Additionally, if you schedule a "review required" change type RFC, be sure to allow at least 24 hours, if approval does not happen before the scheduled start time, the RFC is rejected automatically.

- For information about AWS Identity and Access Management, see AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) and for policy information, see Managed policies and inline policies. For information about AMS permissions, see Deploying IAM resources.

Continue rollback on custom AWS CloudFormation stack

Continue rollback a CloudFormation ingest stack failed update using the console



1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.

- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Continue rollback a CloudFormation ingest stack failed update using the CLI

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-32r1igwrwag4i" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "Continue Update Rollback" --execution-parameters "{\"StackId\":\"STACK_ID\",
\"Region\":\"REGION\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file in your current folder; this example names it ContinueRollbackParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-32r1igwrwag4i"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    ContinueRollbackParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the ContinueRollbackParams.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
       "StackId": "stack-a1b2c3d4e5f67890e",
       "Region": "us-east-1",
       "Priority": "High"
   }
   ```

3. Output the JSON template for CreateRfc to a file in your current folder; this example names it ContinueRollbackRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > ContinueRollbackRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the ContinueRollbackRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-32r1igwrwag4i",
  "Title": "Continue Update Rollback"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the ContinueRollbackRfc file and the execution parameters file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://ContinueRollbackRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://ContinueRollbackParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

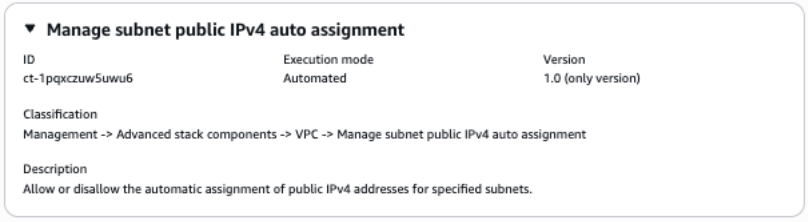
Tips

For more information see Continue rolling back an update.

Manage the VPC Subnet IPv4 Address Auto Assigment

Manage VPC Subnet IPv4 Address Auto Assigment with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.

2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Manage VPC Subnet IPv4 Address Auto Assigment with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline) and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-1pqxczuw5uwu6" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "AWSManagedServices-ManageSubnetPublicIpv4AutoAssign" --execution-parameters
 "{\"DocumentName\": \"AWSManagedServices-ManageSubnetPublicIpv4AutoAssign\",\"Region
\": \"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\": {\"SubnetId\": \"subnet-0a1b2c3d4e5f67890\",
 \"MapPublicIpOnLaunch\": true, \"AcknowledgeNetworkImpact\": [\"Yes\"]}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type; this example names it ManageSubnetAutoAddressParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-1pqxczuw5uwu6"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    ManageSubnetAutoAddressParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   ```

```
 "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-ManageSubnetPublicIpv4AutoAssign",
 "Region": "us-east-1",
 "Parameters": {
     "SubnetId": "subnet-0a1b2c3d4e5f67890",
     "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": true,
     "AcknowledgeNetworkImpact": [
         "Yes"
     ]
 }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file; this example names it ManageSubnetAutoAddressRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > ManageSubnetAutoAddressRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the ManageSubnetAutoAddressRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion" : "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId" : "ct-1pqxczuw5uwu6",
  "Title" : "ManageSubnetAutoAddress"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the ManageSubnetAutoAddressRfc file and the ManageSubnetAutoAddressParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://ManageSubnetAutoAddressRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://ManageSubnetAutoAddressParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

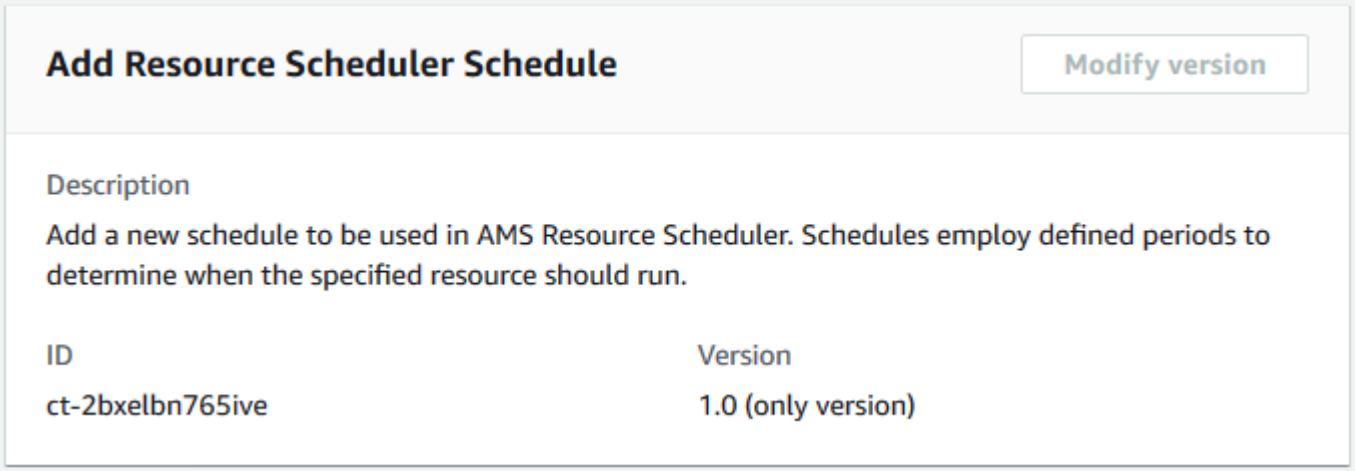
Tips

For general information on VPCs and subnet addressing, see IP addressing for your VPCs and subnets.

Schedule add

Adding an AMS Resource Scheduler schedule with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Adding an AMS Resource Scheduler schedule with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2bxelbn765ive" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Add a schedule for AMS Resource Scheduler" --execution-parameters
 "{\"DocumentName\":\"AWSManagedServices-AddOrUpdateSchedule\",\"Region\":
\"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\":{\"Action\":[\"add\"],\"Name\":[\"Schedule01\"],
\"Description\":[\"Test schedule\"],\"Hibernate\":[\"true\"],\"Enforced\":
[\"false\"],\"OverrideStatus\":[\"running\"],\"Periods\":[\"period01\",\"period02\"],
\"RetainRunning\":[\"false\"],\"StopNewInstances\":[\"true\"],\"SSMMaintenanceWindow\":
[\"window01\"],\"TimeZone\":[\"Australia/Sydney\"],\"UseMaintenanceWindow\":[\"true\"],
\"UseMetrics\":[\"false\"]}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it AddScheduleParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2bxelbn765ive" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > AddScheduleParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the AddScheduleParams file.

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName" : "AWSManagedServices-AddOrUpdateSchedule",
     "Region" : "us-east-1",
     "Parameters" : {
       "Action" : ["add"],
       "Name" : ["Schedule01"],
       "Description" : ["Test schedule"],
       "Hibernate" : ["true"],
       "Enforced" : ["false"],
       "OverrideStatus" : ["running"],
       "Periods" : [
         "period01",
         "period02"
       ],
       "RetainRunning" : ["false"],
       "StopNewInstances" : ["true"],
   ```

```
    "SSMMaintenanceWindow" : ["window01"],
    "TimeZone" : ["Australia/Sydney"],
    "UseMaintenanceWindow" : ["true"],
    "UseMetrics" : ["false"]
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it AddScheduleRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > AddScheduleRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the AddScheduleRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-2bxelbn765ive",
"Title":                "Add a schedule for AMS Resource Scheduler"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the AddScheduleRfc file and the AddScheduleParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://AddScheduleRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://AddScheduleParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

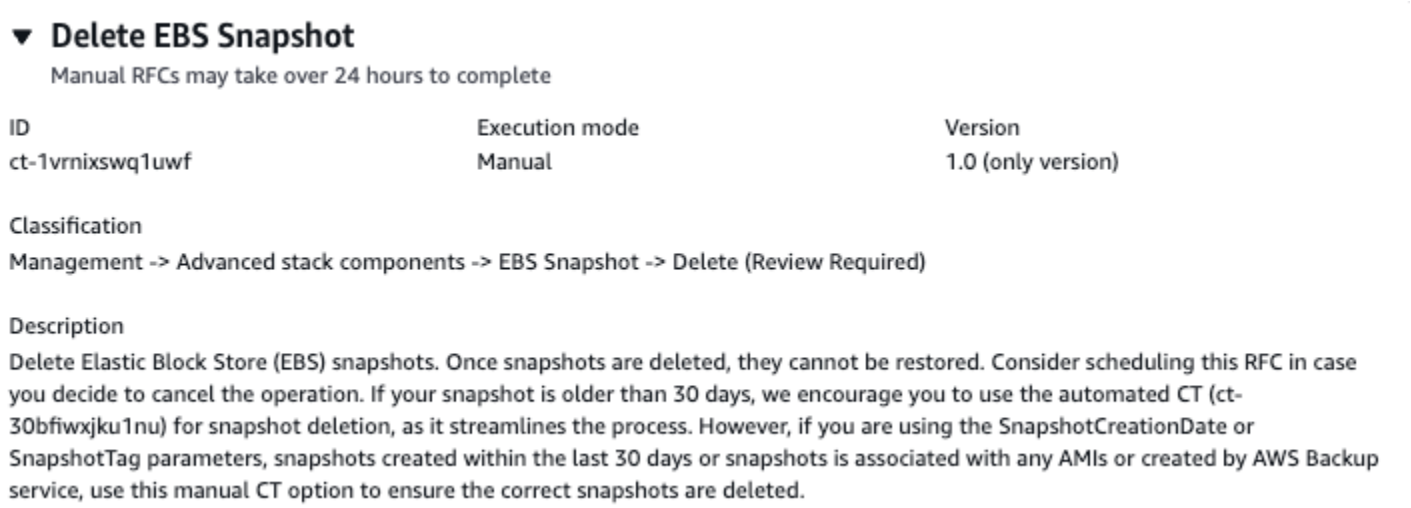
Tips

- Do not begin the maintenance window name with 'mw-'.
- For more information, see How the AMS Resource Scheduler works.
- AMS Resource Scheduler is based on the AWS Instance Scheduler; to learn more, see AWS Instance Scheduler.

Delete EBS snapshot (Review Required)

Use when you need extra help or communications about the snapshots to delete.

Deleting EBS snapshots with the Console (Review Required)



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Deleting EBS snapshots with the CLI (Review Requied)

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-1vrnixswq1uwf" --change-type-version "1.0" --
title "Delete EBS Snapshot (Review Required)" --execution-parameters "{\"SnapshotIds\":
 [\"snap-0a1b2c3d4e5f67890\",\"snap-1a2b3c4d5e6f78901\"], \"AMI\": \"No\", \"Region\":
 \"us-east-1\", \"Priority\": \"Medium\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it DeleteEbsSnpshtRrParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-1vrnixswq1uwf"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    DeleteEbsSnpshtRrParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the DeleteEbsSnpshtRrParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "SnapshotIds": [
       "snap-0a1b2c3d4e5f67890",
       "snap-1a2b3c4d5e6f78901"
     ],
     "AMI": "No",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Priority": "Medium"
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file; this example names it DeleteEbsSnpshtRrRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > DeleteEbsSnpshtRrRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the DeleteEbsSnpshtRrRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   "ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
   "ChangeTypeId":         "ct-1vrnixswq1uwf",
   ```

```
"Title":                "EBS-Snapshot-Delete-RR-RFC"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the DeleteEbsSnpshtRrRfc file and the DeleteEbsSnpshtRrParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://DeleteEbsSnpshtRrRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://DeleteEbsSnpshtRrParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

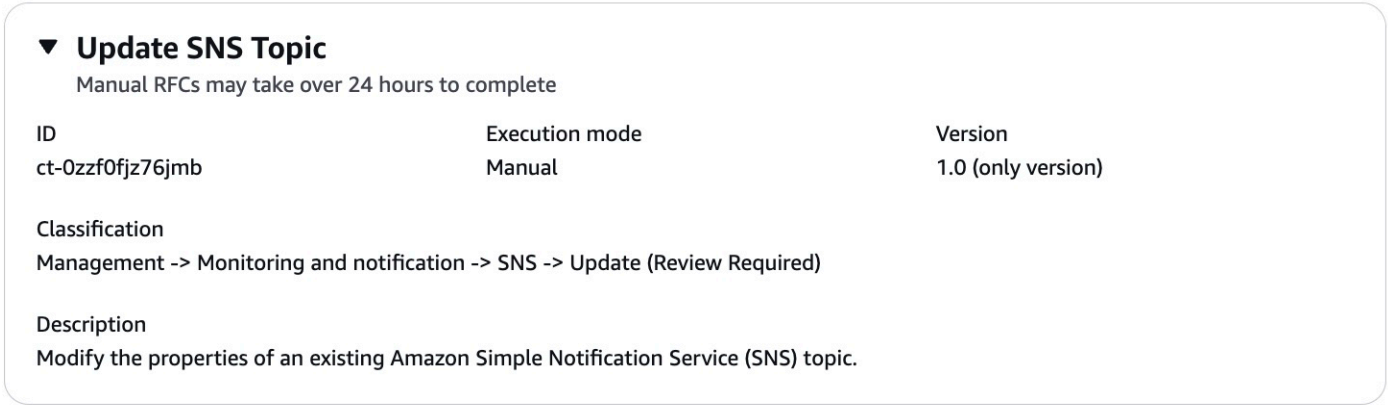
Tips

To learn more about Amazon EBS snapshots, see Amazon EBS Snapshots.

Update SNS topic

Update SNS topic with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.

- **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

  To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Update SNS topic with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

Note

You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE (minimal parameters):

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-0zzf0fjz76jmb" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "Update SNS Topic" --execution-parameters "{\"TopicArn\": \"arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789101:My-SNS-Topic\", \"Priority\": \"Medium\", \"Parameters\":
 {\"DisplayName\": \"My-SNS-Topic\", \"KmsMasterKeyId\": \"arn:aws:kms:us-
east-1:123456789101:key/cfe0542d-3be9-4166-9eac-d0cd6af61445\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE (all parameters):

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it SnsUpdateParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-3rcl9u1k017wu" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > SnsUpdateParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the SnsUpdateParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789101:Test-Stack",
     "Parameters": {
   ```

```
    "DisplayName": "My-Test-Stack",
    "DeliveryPolicy": "{\"http\":{\"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy\":{\"minDelayTarget
\":20,\"maxDelayTarget\":20,\"numRetries\":3,\"numMaxDelayRetries\":0,
\"numNoDelayRetries\":0,\"numMinDelayRetries\":0,\"backoffFunction\":
\"linear\"},\"disableSubscriptionOverrides\":false,\"defaultRequestPolicy\":
{\"headerContentType\":\"text/plain; charset=UTF-8\"}}}",
    "DataProtectionPolicy": "{\"Name\":\"__example_data_protection_policy\",
\"Description\":\"Exampledataprotectionpolicy\",\"Version\":
\"2021-06-01\",\"Statement\":[{\"DataDirection\":\"Inbound\",\"Principal
\":[\"arn:aws:iam::123456789101:user/ExampleUser\"],\"DataIdentifier\":
[\"arn:aws:dataprotection::aws:data-identifier/CreditCardNumber\"],\"Operation\":
{\"Deidentify\":{\"MaskConfig\":{\"MaskWithCharacter\":\"#\"}}}}]}",
    "KmsMasterKeyARN": "arn:aws:kms:ap-southeast-2:123456789101:key/
bb43bd18-3a75-482e-822d-d0d3a5544dc8",
    "TracingConfig": "Active"
  },
  "Priority": "Medium"
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named SnsUpdateRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > SnsUpdateRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the SnsUpdateRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-0zzf0fjz76jmb",
"Title":                "Update-SNS-RFC"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the SnsUpdate Rfc file and the SnsUpdateParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://SnsUpdateRfc.json  --execution-
parameters file://SnsUpdateParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

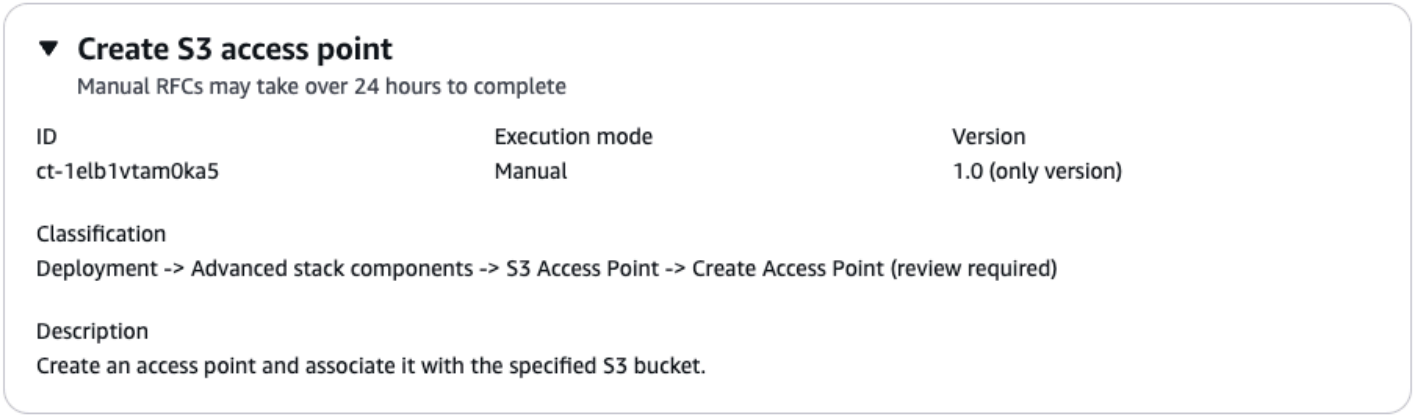
Tips

To learn more about AWS Simple Notification Service (SNS), see Amazon Simple Notification Service. Also see Getting Started with Amazon SNS.

Create an S3 access point

Creating an S3 access point with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating an S3 access point with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --title="Add Static Route" --description="Create an access point
 and associate it with the specified S3 bucket." --ct-id="ct-1elb1vtam0ka5" --ct-
```

```
version="1.0" --input-params="{\"Access Point Name\":\"accesspoint1\",\"Bucket Name\":
\"s3bucket1\",\"Network Origin\":\"VPC\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it CreateS3AccessPointParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-1elb1vtam0ka5"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    CreateS3AccessPointParams.json\"Access Point Policy\":\"Example access point
    policy\"
   ```

2. Modify and save the CreateS3AccessPointParams file.

   ```
   {
   "Access Point Name": "accesspoint1",
   "Bucket Name": "s3bucket1",
   "Network Origin": "VPC",
   "Vpc Id": "vpc-12345678"
   "Access Point Policy": "Example access point policy"
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named CreateS3AccessPointRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateS3AccessPointRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the CreateS3AccessPointRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   "ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
   "ChangeTypeId":         "ct-1elb1vtam0ka5",
   "Title":                "S3-Accesspoint-Create-RFC"
   }
   ```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateS3AccessPointRfc file and the CreateS3AccessPointParams file:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateS3AccesspointRfc.json  --
   execution-parameters file://CreateS3AccesspointParams.json
   ```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

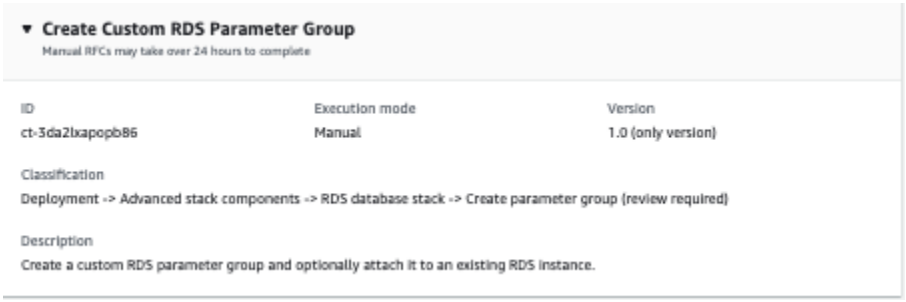
Tips

To learn more about Amazon S3, see Amazon Simple Storage Service Documentation.

Create Custom RDS Parameter Group

Requesting administrator access with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Requesting administrator access with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not

the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-3da2lxapopb86" --change-type-version "1.0" --
title "Create Custom RDS Parameter Group" --execution-parameters "{\"ParameterGroupName
\": \"my-db-parameter-group\", \"ParameterGroupFamily\": \"mysql5.6\", \"Description
\": \"A meaningful description of the parameter group\", \"Priority\": \"Medium\",
 \"Parameters\": [{\"ParameterName\": \"max_connections\", \"ParameterValue\":
 \"100\"}], \"RDSInstanceName\": \"my-test-db\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it RDSCreateParameterGroupParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-3da2lxapopb86"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    RDSCreateParameterGroupParams.json
   ```

   Modify and save the RDSCreateParameterGroupParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "ParameterGroupName": "my-db-parameter-group",
     "ParameterGroupFamily": "mysql5.6",
     "Description": "A meaningful description of the parameter group",
     "Priority": "Medium",
     "Parameters": [
       {
         "ParameterName": "max_connections",
         "ParameterValue": "100"
       }
     ],
     "RDSInstanceName": "my-test-db"
   ```

```
}
```

2. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it RDSCreateParameterGroupRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > RDSCreateParameterGroupRfc.json
```

3. Modify and save the RDSCreateParameterGroupRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeId":          "ct-3da2lxapopb86",
"ChangeTypeVersion":     "1.0",
"Title":                 "Create Custom RDS Parameter Group"
}
```

4. Create the RFC, specifying the RDSCreateParameterGroupRfc file and the GRDSCreateParameterGroupParams file:

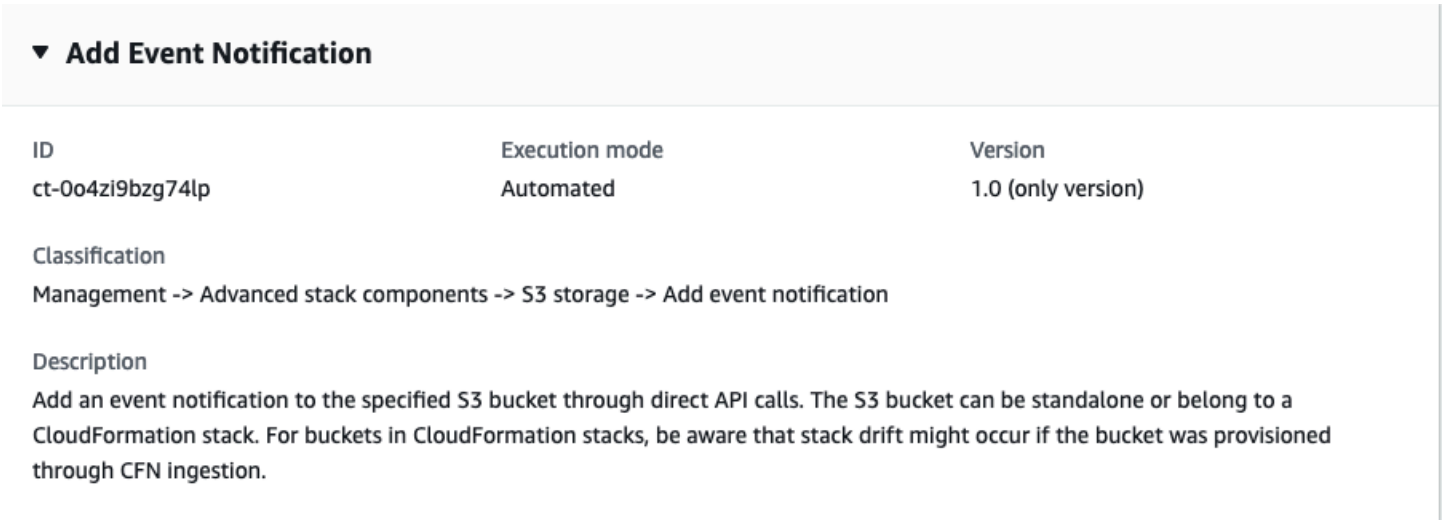
```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://RDSCreateParameterGroupRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://RDSCreateParameterGroupParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Add event notification to an Amazon S3 bucket

Add an event notification to an S3 bucket with the Amazon S3 Console

The following is a screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Add an event notification to an S3 bucket with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-0o4zi9bzg74lp" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Add event notification" --execution-parameters "{ \"DocumentName
\": \"AWSManagedServices-AddBucketEventNotification\", \"Region\": \"us-
east-1\", \"Parameters\": { \"BucketName\": \"bucketname\", \"EventName\":
 \"eventname\", \"Prefix\": \"foo\", \"Suffix\": \".bar\", \"EventTypes\":
 [ \"s3:ObjectCreated:Post\", \"s3:ObjectCreated:Put\" ], \"DestinationARN\":
 \"arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:functionname\" } }"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it AddEventNotificationS3Params.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-220bdb8blaixf"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    AddEventNotificationS3Params.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the AddEventNotificationS3Params file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-AddBucketEventNotification",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "BucketName": "bucketname",
       "EventName": "eventname",
       "Prefix": "foo",
       "Suffix": ".bar",
       "EventTypes": [
         "s3:ObjectCreated:Post",
         "s3:ObjectCreated:Put"
       ],
       "DestinationARN": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:functionname"
     }
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named AddEventNotificationS3Rfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > AddEventNotificationS3Rfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the AddS3LifecycleConfigRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId": "ct-0o4zi9bzg74lp",
"Title": "Add Event Notification"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the AddEventNotificationS3Rfc file and the AddEventNotificationS3Params file:

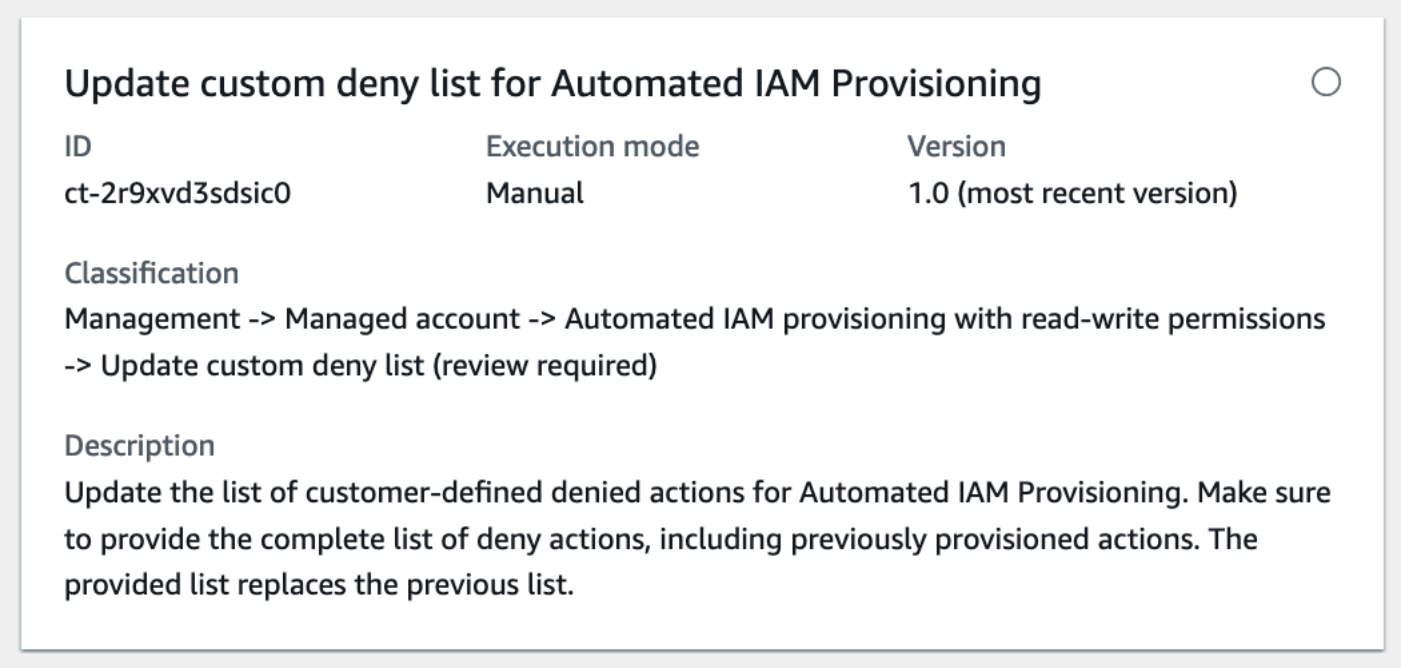
```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://AddEventNotificationS3Rfc.json --
execution-parameters file://AddEventNotificationS3Params.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Update custom deny list for AMS Automated IAM Provisioning

Update custom deny list with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Update custom deny list with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id ID` command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

Note

You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2r9xvd3sdsic0" --change-type-version "1.0" --
title "Update custom deny list for Automated IAM Provisioning" --execution-parameters
 "{\"CustomerCustomDenyActionsList1\":\"ec2:RunInstances,s3:PutBucket,sagemaker:*\",
\"Priority\":\"High\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named CustomerCustomDenyActionsList.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2r9xvd3sdsic0"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    CustomerCustomDenyActionsList.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
    "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-CustomerCustomDenyActionsList",
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "Parameters": {
  "CustomerCustomDenyActionsList1": "ec2:RunInstances,s3:PutBucket,sagemaker:*",
  "Priority": "High"
}
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it CustomerCustomDenyActionsListRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton >
 CustomerCustomDenyActionsListRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the CustomerCustomDenyActionsListRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-2r9xvd3sdsic0",
  "Title": "Update custom deny list for Automated IAM Provisioning"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateAcmPublicRfc file and the CreateAcmPublicParams file:

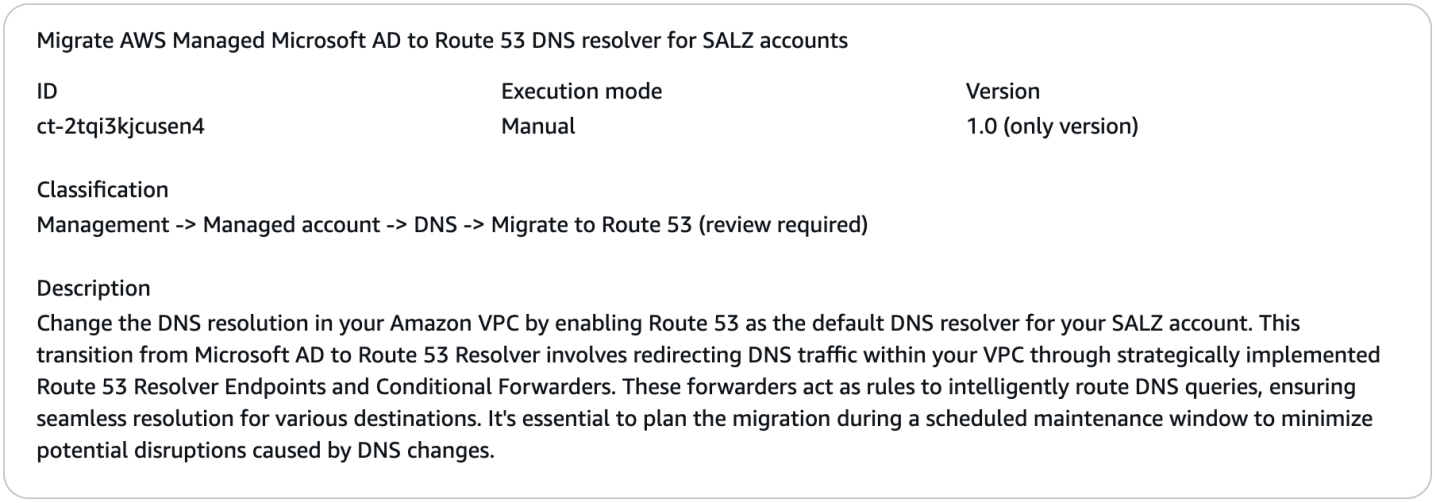
```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CustomerCustomDenyActionsListRfc.json
 --execution-parameters file://CustomerCustomDenyActionsListParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Migrate AWS Managed Account DNS resolver to Route 53 for SALZ accounts (review required)

Migrate AWS Managed Account DNS resolver to Route 53 (SALZ) with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Migrate AWS Managed Account DNS resolver to Route 53 (SALZ) with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

Required parameters only:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2tqi3kjcusen4" --change-type-version "1.0" --
title "Migrate AWS managed Microsoft AD to Route 53 DNS resolver for SALZ accounts" --
execution-parameters "{}"
```

All required and optional parameters:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2tqi3kjcusen4" --change-type-version "1.0" --
title "Migrate AWS managed Microsoft AD to Route 53 DNS resolver for SALZ accounts" --
execution-parameters "{\"Priority\":\"Medium\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named CreateMigrateToRoute53RequiredParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2tqi3kjcusen4"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    CreateMigrateToRoute53RequiredParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "Priority": "Medium"
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it CreateMigrateToRoute53RequiredRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton >
    CreateMigrateToRoute53RequiredRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the CreateMigrateToRoute53RequiredRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeId":          "ct-2tqi3kjcusen4",
"ChangeTypeVersion":     "1.0",
"Title":                 "Migrate AWS managed Microsoft AD to Route 53 DNS resolver
 for SALZ accounts"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateMigrateToRoute53RequiredRfc file and the CreateMigrateToRoute53RequiredParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateMigrateToRoute53RequiredRfc.json
  --execution-parameters file://CreateMigrateToRoute53RequiredParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

This is a "review required" change type (an AMS operator must review and run the CT), which means that the RFC can take longer to run and you might have to communicate with AMS through the RFC details page correspondance option. Additionally, if you schedule a "review required" change type RFC, be sure to allow at least 24 hours, if approval does not happen before the scheduled start time, the RFC is rejected automatically.

Disassociate resolver rules from VPC

Disassociate resolver rules from a VPC with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.

Disassociate resolver rules from VPC

ID	Execution mode	Version
ct-2pfarpvczsstr	Automated	1.0 (only version)

Classification

Management -> Advanced stack components -> Route 53 Resolver -> Disassociate resolver rules from VPC

Description

Disassociates multiple resolver rules from a VPC.

How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Disassociate resolver rules from a VPC with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws --profile saml --region us-east-1 amscm create-rfc --change-type-id
 "ct-3e3prksxmdhw8" --change-type-version "2.0" --title "AMI-Create-IC" --
execution-parameters "{\"AMIName\":\"MyAmi\",\"VpcId\":\"VPC_ID\",\"EC2InstanceId\":
\"INSTANCE_ID\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it CreateAmiFromAsgParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-3e3prksxmdhw8" --change-type-version
    "1.0" --title "Create AMI from an Auto Scaling group" --execution-parameters
    "{\"DocumentName\": \"AWSManagedServices-CreateAmiInAutoScalingGroup\",\"Region
   \": \"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\": {\"AutoScalingGroupName\": [\"stack-ab0123cdef-
   ASG-1ABC2345\"],\"Sysprep\": [\"False\"],\"StopInstance\": [\"False\"]}}"
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters CreateAmiFromAsgParams.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-CreateAmiInAutoScalingGroup",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "AutoScalingGroupName": [
         "stack-ab0123cdef-ASG-1ABC2345"
       ],
       "Sysprep": [
         "False"
       ],
       "StopInstance": [
         "False"
       ]
     }
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file in your current folder; this example names it CreateAmiFromAsgRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateAmiFromAsgRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the CreateAmiFromAsgRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-3e3prksxmdhw8",
  "Title": "Create AMI from an Auto Scaling group"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateAmiFromAsgRfc file and the CreateAmiFromAsgParams file:

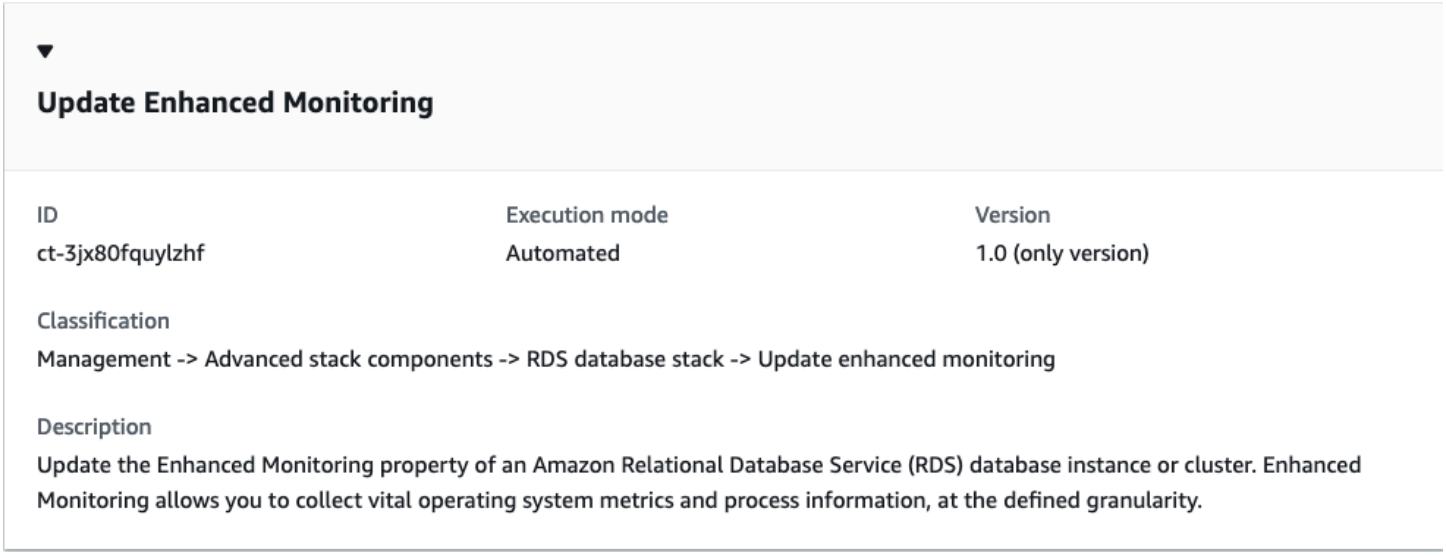
```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateAmiFromAsgRfc.json  --execution-
parameters file://CreateAmiFromAsgParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Update Enhanced Monitoring

Updating enhanced monitoring with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.

2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating enhanced monitoring with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-3jx80fquylzhf" --change-type-
version "1.0" --title "Update Enhanced Monitoring" --execution-parameters
 "{\"DocumentName\":\"AWSManagedServices-UpdateRDSEnhancedMonitoring\",\"Region
\":\"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\": {\"DBIdentifierArn\":[\"arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:000000000000:db:testdbinstance\"], \"MonitoringInterval\": [\"60\"],,
\"MonitoringRoleName\": \"ds-monitoring-role\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named RotateRdsCertParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-3jx80fquylzhf"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdateRDSEnhancedMonitoringParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
    "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-UpdateRDSEnhancedMonitoring",
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "Parameters": {
        "DBIdentifierArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:000000000000:db:testdbinstance",
        "MonitoringInterval": "60",
        "MonitoringRoleName": [
            "rds-monitoring-role"
        ]
    }
}
```

3. Output the JSON template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateRDSEnhancedMonitoringRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateRDSEnhancedMonitoringRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the UpdateRDSEnhancedMonitoringRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-3jx80fquylzhf",
"Title":                "Update Enhanced Monitoring"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the execution parameters file and the UpdateRDSEnhancedMonitoringRfc file:

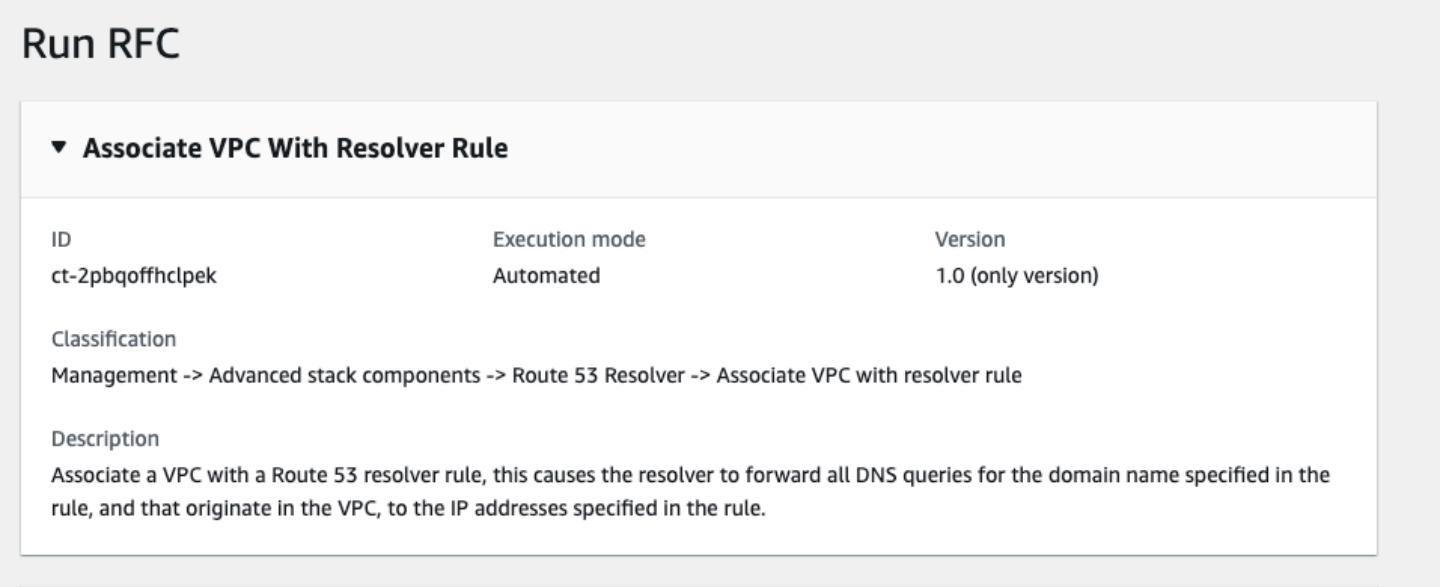
```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateRDSEnhancedMonitoringRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://UpdateRDSEnhancedMonitoringParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Associate VPC with Resolver Rule

Requesting administrator access with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Requesting administrator access with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline) and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --title="Associate VPC with Resolver Rule" --ct-
id="ct-2pbqoffhclpek" --ct-version="1.0" --execution-parameters "{\"Description\":
\"Associate VPC with Resolver Rule\",\"ResolverRuleId\":\"rslvr-rr-974b1666869a4d27b\",
\"VPCId\":\"vpc-02a18ed0cd3c17e71\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type; this example names it VPCAssociateResolverRule.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2pbqoffhclpek"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    VPCAssociateResolverRule.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters as VPCAssociateResolverRuleParams.json. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-AssociateVPCWithResolverRule",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "Name": "resolver-rule-associate-vpc-test",
       "ResolverRuleId": "rslvr-rr-1234567890abcdefg",
       "VPCId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d"
     }
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file; this example names it VPCAssociateResolverRuleRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > VPCAssociateResolverRuleRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the VPCAssociateResolverRuleRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "ChangeTypeVersion" : "1.0",
     "ChangeTypeId" : "ct-2pbqoffhclpek",
   ```

```
  "Title" : "Associate VPC with Resolver Rule "
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the VPCAssociateResolverRuleRfc file and the VPCAssociateResolverRuleParams file:

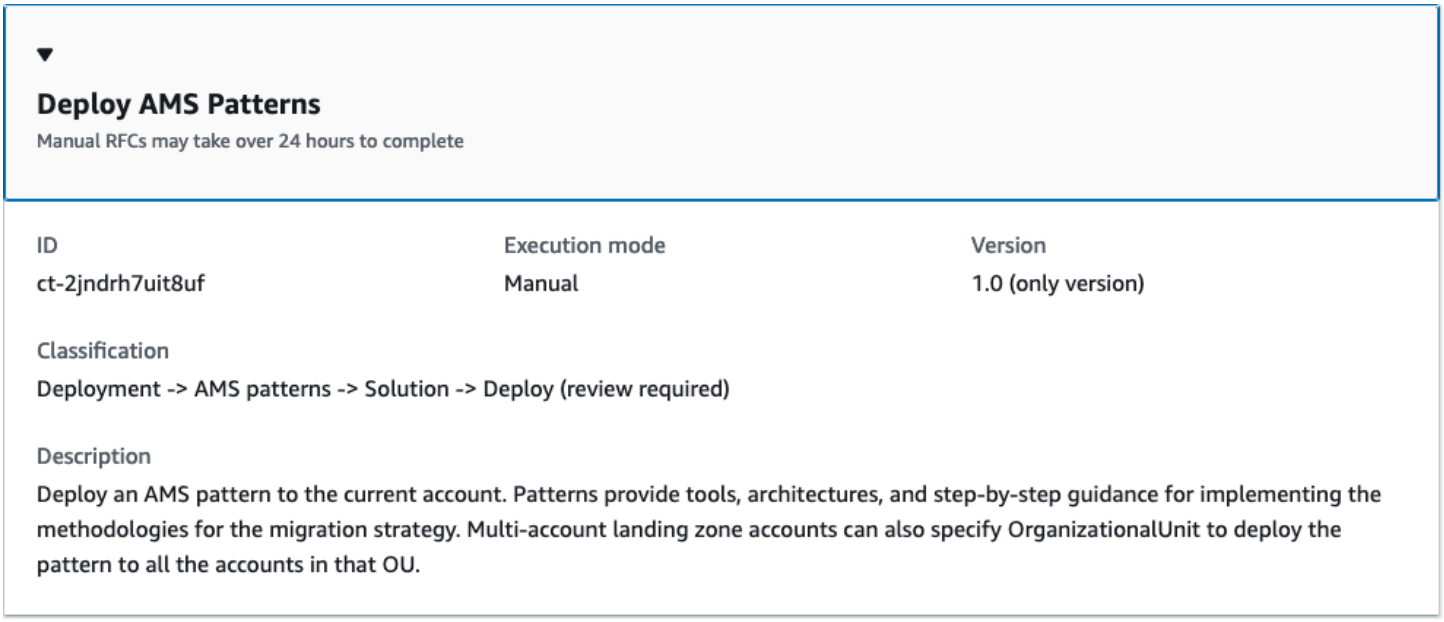
```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://VPCAssociateResolverRuleRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file:/VPCAssociateResolverRuleParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Deploy AMS pattern (review required)

Deploying an AMS pattern (review required) with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.

- **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

  To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Deploying an AMS pattern (review required) with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

Note

You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline) and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2jndrh7uit8uf" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Deploy AMS Patterns" --execution-parameters "{\"PatternName
\": \"amsEbsVolumeSnapshotTagger\",\"PatternParameters\": "{\"ExcludedTags\":
\"BackupProd,Backup\",\"ASMGuardRail\":\"enabled\"}", \"OrganizationalUnit\":
 \"ou-9dyd-s2vptest\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type; this example names it DeployAMSPatternsParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2jndrh7uit8uf"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    DeployAMSPatternsParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "PatternName": "amsEbsVolumeSnapshotTagger",
   ```

```
  "ExcludeAccounts": ["123456789012"],
  "OrganizationalUnitIds": ["ou-9dyd-jvsei4yg"],
  "Priority": "Medium",
  "PatternParameters": [
    {
      "Name": "Foo",
      "Value": "Bar"
    }
  ]
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file; this example names it DeployAMSPatternsRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > DeployAMSPatternsRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the DeployAMSPatternsRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-2jndrh7uit8uf",
"Title":                "Deploy AMS Patterns"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the DeployAMSPatternsRfc file and the DeployAMSPatternsParams file:

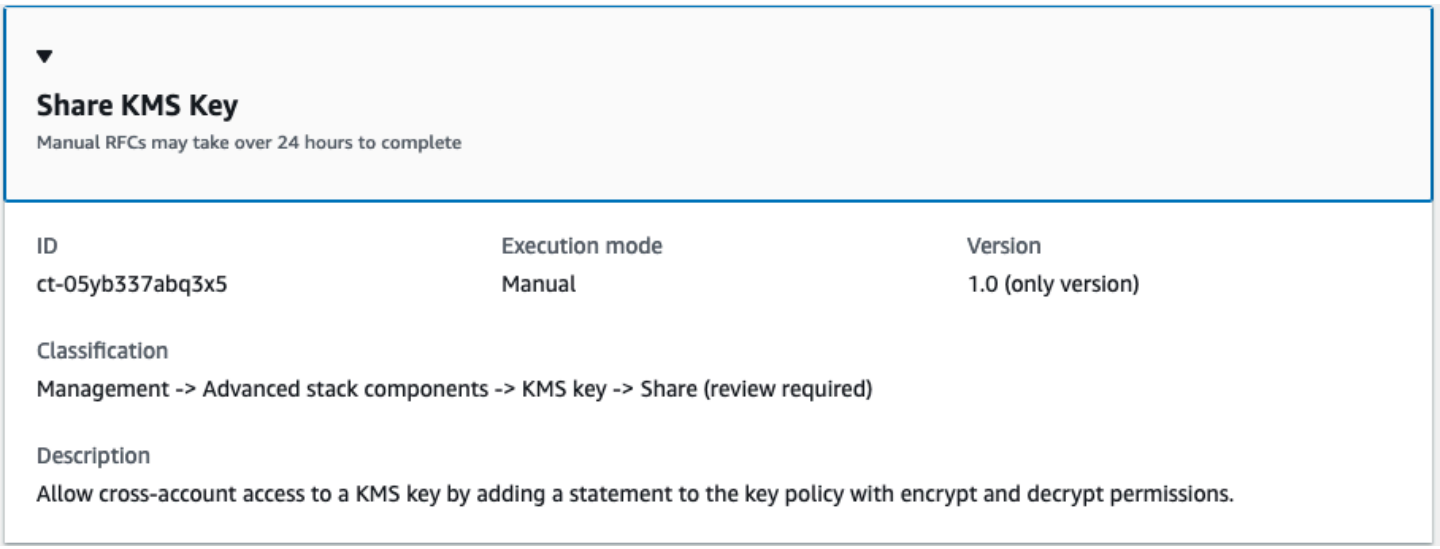
```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://DeployAMSPatternsRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://DeployAMSPatternsParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Share AWS KMS Key

Share an AWS KMS key with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Share an AWS KMS key with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --title="Add Static Route" --description="Share KMS Key"
 --ct-id="ct-05yb337abq3x5" --ct-version="1.0" --input-params="{\"KMSKeyArn\":
\"arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/06506094-64e2-47f3-94bd-f919eefa22f5\",
\"TargetAccountId\":\"000000000000\",\"IncludeKeyGrantOperations\":\"false\",
\"IAMUserOrRole\":\"arn:aws:iam::000000000000:role/role-name\", \"Priority\":\"High\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it ShareKmsKeyParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-05yb337abq3x5" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > ShareKmsKeyParams.json
   ```

   Modify and save the ShareKmsKeyParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "Description": "Share KMS Key",
     "Parameters": {
       "KMSKeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:111122223333:key/06506094-64e2-47f3-94bd-
   f919eefa22f5",
       "TargetAccountId": "000000000000",
       "IncludeKeyGrantOperations": "false"
       "IAMUserOrRole": "arn:aws:iam::000000000000:role/role-name"
     }
   }
   ```

2. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it ShareKmsKeyParamsRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > ShareKmsKeyParamsRfc.json
   ```

3. Modify and save the ShareKmsKeyParams.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   ```

```
"ChangeTypeId": {
  "ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId":         "ct-05yb337abq3x5",
  "Title":                "Share KMS Key"
}
```

4. Create the RFC, specifying the ShareKmsKeyParamsRfc file and the ShareKmsKeyParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://ShareKmsKeyParamsRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://ShareKmsKeyParams.json
```

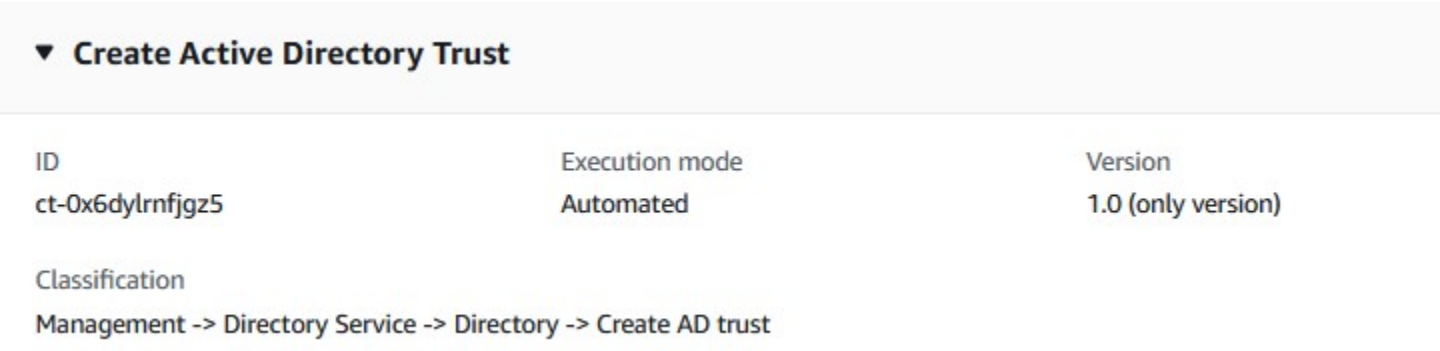
You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

To log in to the instance through a bastion, follow the next procedure, Instance access examples.

Create Active Directory Trust

Adding an AD trust with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.

- **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

  To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Adding an AD trust with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

Note

You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-0x6dylrnfjgz5" --change-type-version "1.0" --
title "Create AD Trust" --execution-parameters '
{"DocumentName":"AWSManagedServices-CreateADTrust","Region":"ap-
southeast-2","Parameters":{"DirectoryId":["d-976774e42f"],"RemoteDomainName":
["onprem.local"],"SecretArn":["arn:aws:secretsmanager:ap-
southeast-2:996606605561:secret:customer-shared/CorrectTPW-BI79uu"],"TrustType":
["External"],"ConditionalForwarderIpAddresses":["10.153.28.39"]}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it CreateADTrustParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-0x6dylrnfjgz5" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > CreateADTrustParams.json
   ```

   Modify and save the CreateADTrustParams.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   ```

```
  "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-CreateADTrust",
  "Region": "ap-southeast-2",
  "Parameters": {
    "DirectoryId": [
      "d-976774e42f"
    ],
    "RemoteDomainName": [
      "onprem.local"
    ],
    "SecretArn": [
      "arn:aws:secretsmanager:ap-southeast-2:996606605561:secret:customer-shared/
CorrectTPW-BI79uu"
    ],
    "TrustType": [
      "External"
    ],
    "ConditionalForwarderIpAddresses": [
      "10.153.28.39"
    ]
  }
}
```

2. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it CreateADTrustRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateADTrustRfc.json
```

3. Modify and save the CreateADTrustRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-0x6dylrnfjgz5",
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "Title": "Active Directory Trust"
}
```

4. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateADTrustRfc file and the CreateADTrustParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateADTrustRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://CreateADTrustParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

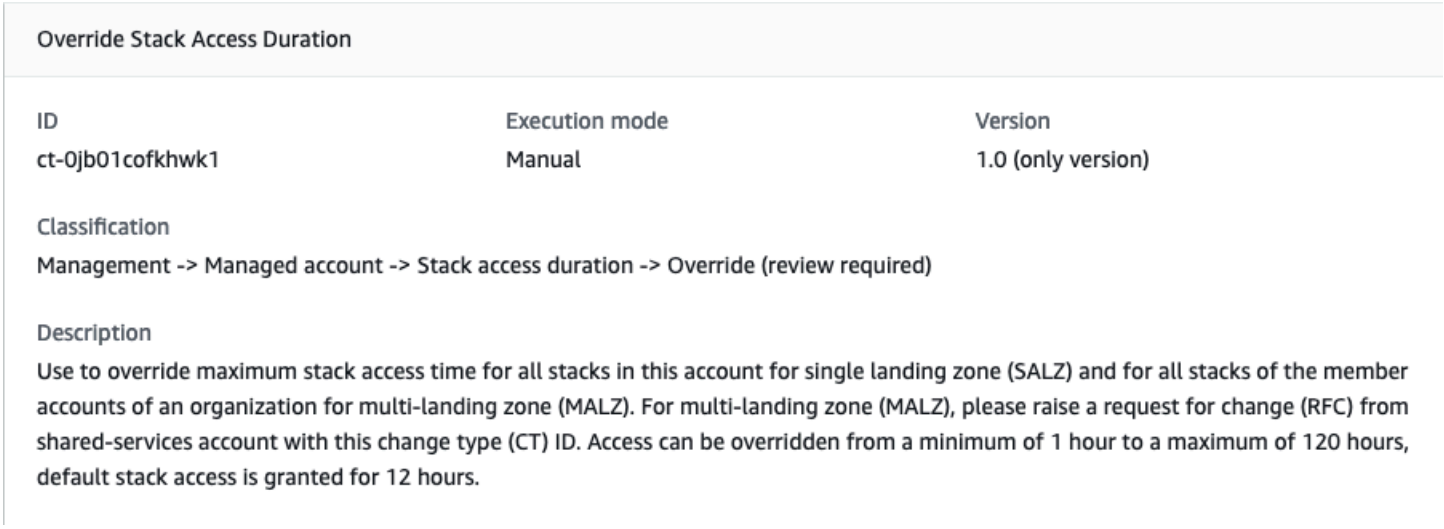
Tips

For information about Directory Service, see the Directory Service Admin Guide.

Override Stack Access Duration (Review required)

Override stack access duration with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.

- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Override stack access duration with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status

changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --title="Override Stack Access Duration" --description="Override
 Stack Access Duration" --ct-id="ct-0jb01cofkhwk1" --ct-version="1.0" --input-
params="{\"TimeRequestedInHours\": 15,\"Priority\":\"High\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file. This example names it OverrideStackAccessDurationParameters.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-0jb01cofkhwk1"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    OverrideStackAccessDurationParameters.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the OverrideStackAccessDurationParameters.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "TimeRequestedInHours": 15,
     "Priority": "High"
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named OverrideStackAccessDuration.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > OverrideStackAccessDuration.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the OverrideStackAccessDuration.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-0jb01cofkhwk1",
  "Title": "Override Stack Access Duration"
}
```

5. Create the RFC:

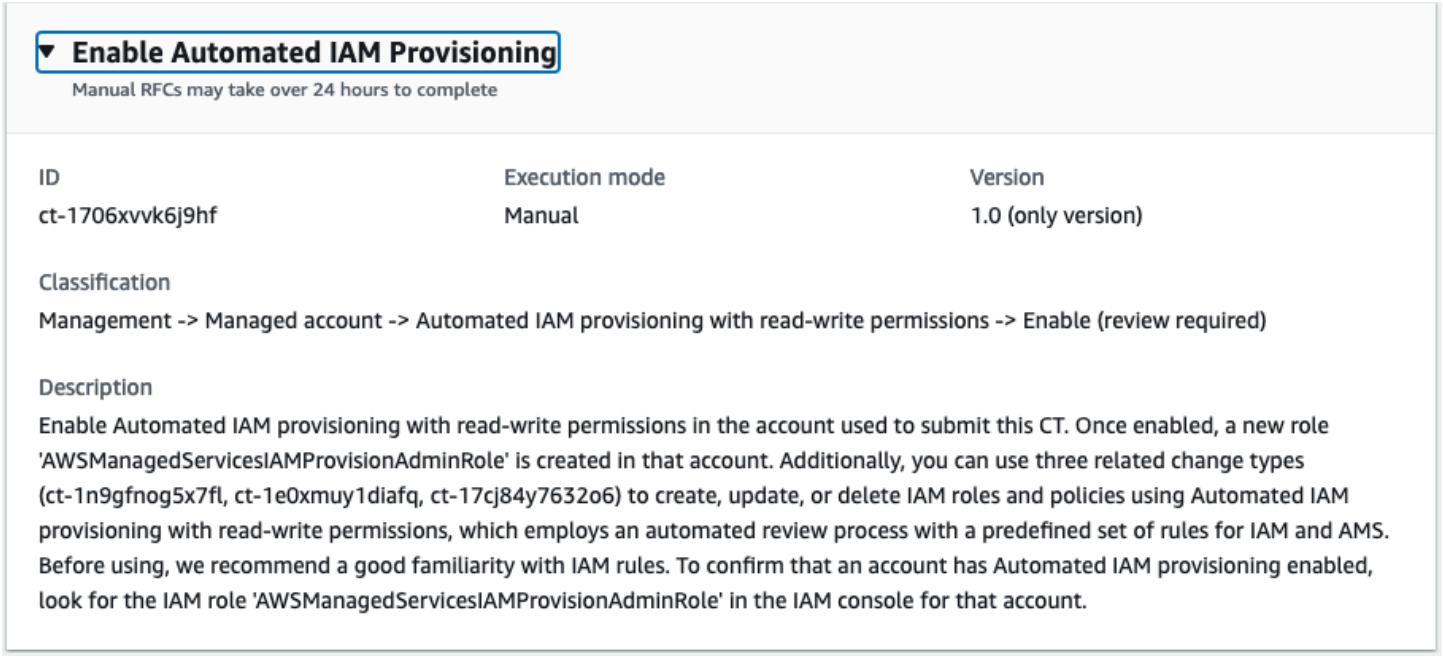
```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://OverrideStackAccessDuration.json --
execution-parameters file://OverrideStackAccessDurationParameters.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Enable automated IAM provisioning with read-write permissions

Enable automated AWS Identity and Access Management provisioning with read/write permissions with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Enable automated AWS Identity and Access Management provisioning with read/write permissions with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.

2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-1706xvvk6j9hf" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "Enable (review required)" --execution-parameters "{\"SAMLIdentityProviderArns
\": [\"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/customer-saml\"], \"IamEntityArns\":
 [\"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/test-role-one\", \"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
test-role-two\"], \"Priority\": \"High\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it EnableAutomatedIAMProvisioningParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-1706xvvk6j9hf"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    EnableAutomatedIAMProvisioningParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the EnableAutomatedIAMProvisioningParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "SAMLIdentityProviderArns": ["arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/customer-saml"],
  "IamEntityArns": ["arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/test-role-one",
 "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/test-role-two"],
  "Priority": "High"
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named EnableAutomatedIAMProvisioningRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton >
 EnableAutomatedIAMProvisioningRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the EnableAutomatedIAMProvisioningRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-1706xvvk6j9hf",
"Title":                "Enable-Automated-IAM-Provisioning-RFC"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the UpdateSecurityPolicy Rfc file and the UpdateSecurityPolicyParams file:

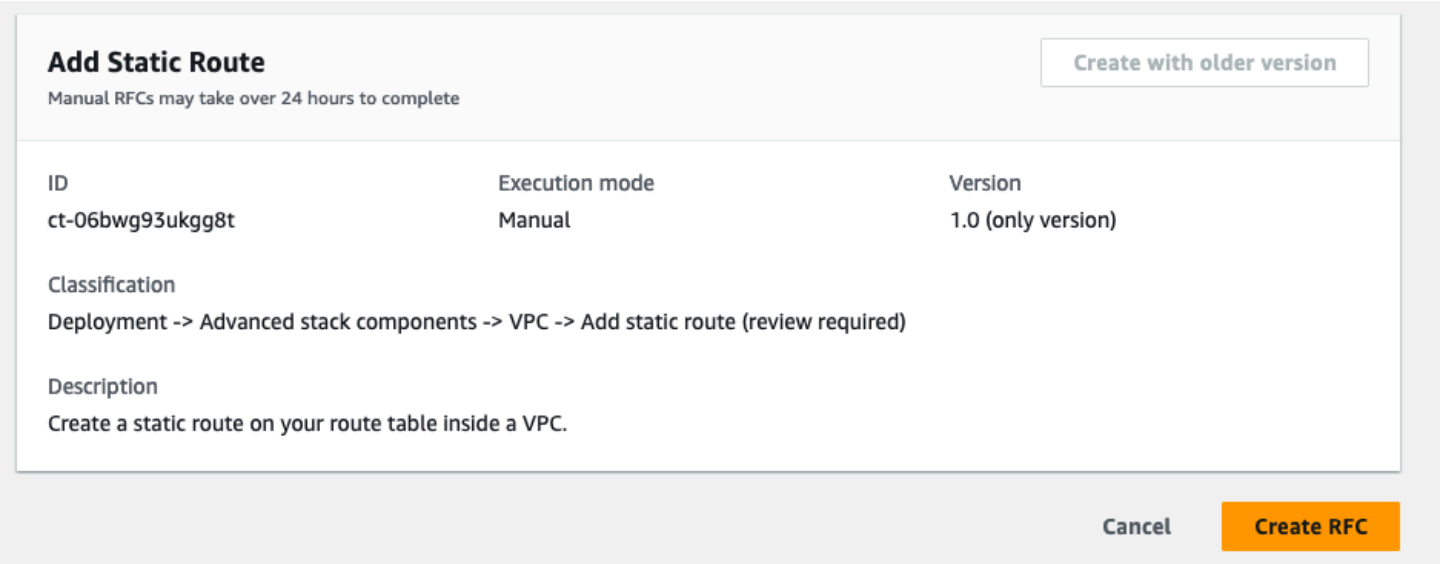
```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://EnableAutomatedIAMProvisioningRfc.json
  --execution-parameters file://EnableAutomatedIAMProvisioningParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Add VPC static route (review required)

Add a static route with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Adding a static route with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline) and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --title="Add Static Route" --description="Add static route"
 --ct-id="ct-06bwg93ukgg8t" --ct-version="1.0" --input-params="{\"RouteTableId
\":\"rtb-0123abcd\",\"DestinationCidrBlock\":\"172.31.0.0/16\",\"Target\":
\"pcx-0123456789abcdefg\",\"Priority\":\"High\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type; this example names it EncryptAmiParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-06bwg93ukgg8t" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > AddStaticRouteParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution AddStaticRouteParams.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
       "RouteTableId": "rtb-0123abcd",
       "DestinationCidrBlock": "172.31.0.0/16",
       "Target": "pcx-0123456789abcdefg",
       "Priority": "High"
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file; this example names it AddStaticRouteRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > AddStaticRouteRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the AddStaticRouteRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
     "ChangeTypeId": "ct-06bwg93ukgg8t",
     "Title": "Add static route"
   }
   ```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the AddStaticRouteRfc file and the AddStaticRouteParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://AddStaticRouteRfc.json  --execution-
parameters file://AddStaticRouteParams.json
```

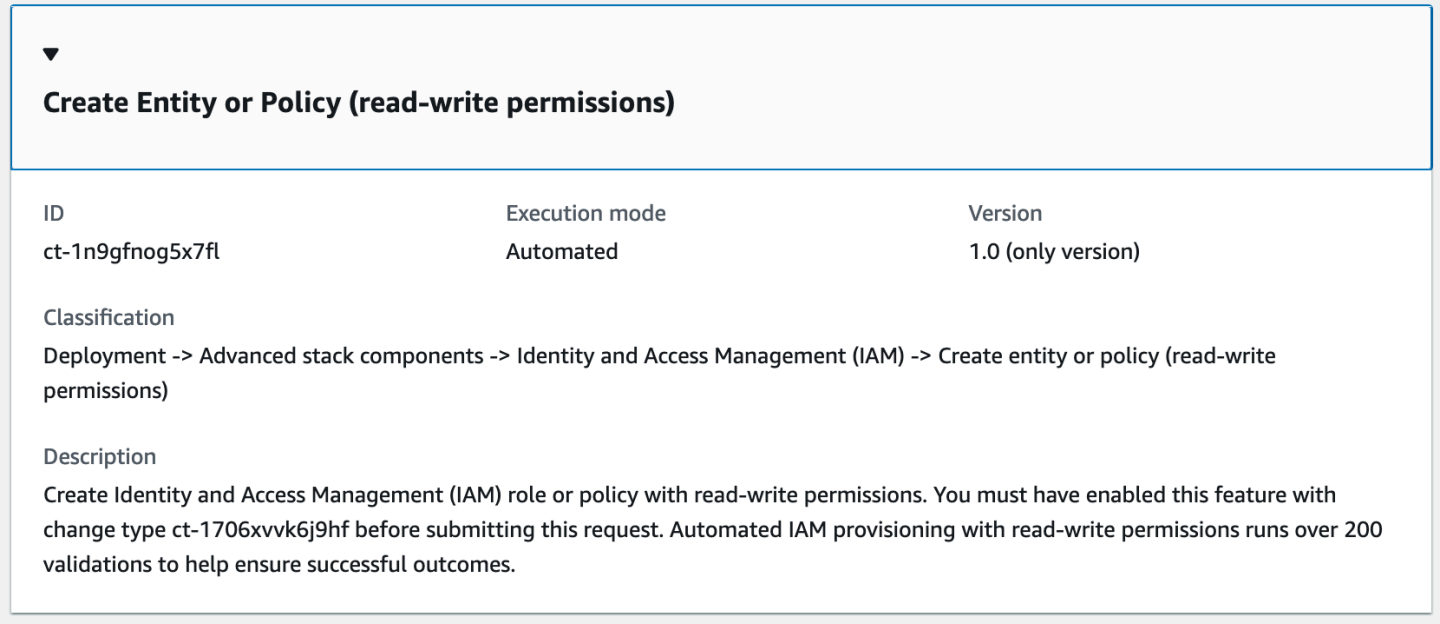
You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

For information about VPCs, see Virtual private clouds (VPC).

Create IAM entity or policy

Creating IAM entity or policy with the console



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.

- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating IAM entity or policy with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-1n9gfnog5x7fl" --change-type-
version "1.0" --title "Create role or policy" --execution-parameters
 '{"DocumentName":"AWSManagedServices-HandleAutomatedIAMProvisioningCreate-
Admin","Region":"us-east-1","Parameters":{"ValidateOnly":"No"},"RoleDetails":
{"Roles":[{"RoleName":"RoleTest01","Description":"This is a test
 role","AssumeRolePolicyDocument":"{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":[{"Effect":"Allow","Prin
{"AWS":"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"},"Action":"sts:AssumeRole"}]}","ManagedPolicyArns":
["arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policy01","arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
policy02"],"Path":"/","MaxSessionDuration":"7200","PermissionsBoundary":"arn:aws:iam::12345678
permission_boundary01","InstanceProfile":"No"}]},"ManagedPolicyDetails":
{"Policies":[{"ManagedPolicyName":"TestPolicy01","Description":"This is customer
 policy","Path":"/test/","PolicyDocument":"{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
[{"Sid":"AllQueueActions","Effect":"Allow","Action":"sqs:ListQueues","Resource":"*","Condition"
{"ForAllValues:StringEquals":{"aws:tagKeys":["temporary"]}}}]}"}]}}'
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; example names it CreateIamResourceParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-1n9gfnog5x7fl"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    CreateIamResourceParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the CreateIamResourceParams file; example creates an IAM Role with policy documents pasted inline.

```
{
  "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-HandleAutomatedIAMProvisioningCreate-Admin",
  "Region": "us-east-1",
  "Parameters": {
    "ValidateOnly": "No"
  },
  "RoleDetails": {
    "Roles": [
      {
        "RoleName": "RoleTest01",
        "Description": "This is a test role",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
          "Version": "2012-10-17",
          "Statement": [
            {
              "Effect": "Allow",
              "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
              },
              "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
            }
          ]
        },
        "ManagedPolicyArns": [
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policy01",
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policy02"
        ],
        "Path": "/",
        "MaxSessionDuration": "7200",
        "PermissionsBoundary": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
permission_boundary01",
        "InstanceProfile": "No"
      }
    ]
  },
  "ManagedPolicyDetails": {
    "Policies": [
      {
        "ManagedPolicyName": "TestPolicy01",
        "Description": "This is customer policy",
```

```
        "Path": "/test/",
        "PolicyDocument": {
          "Version": "2012-10-17",
          "Statement": [
            {
              "Sid": "AllQueueActions",
              "Effect": "Allow",
              "Action": "sqs:ListQueues",
              "Resource": "*",
              "Condition": {
                "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
                  "aws:tagKeys": [
                    "temporary"
                  ]
                }
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named CreateIamResourceRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateIamResourceRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the CreateIamResourceRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-1n9gfnog5x7fl",
  "Title": "Create entity or policy (read-write permissions)"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateIamResourceRfc file and the CreateIamResourceParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateIamResourceRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://CreateIamResourceParams.json
```

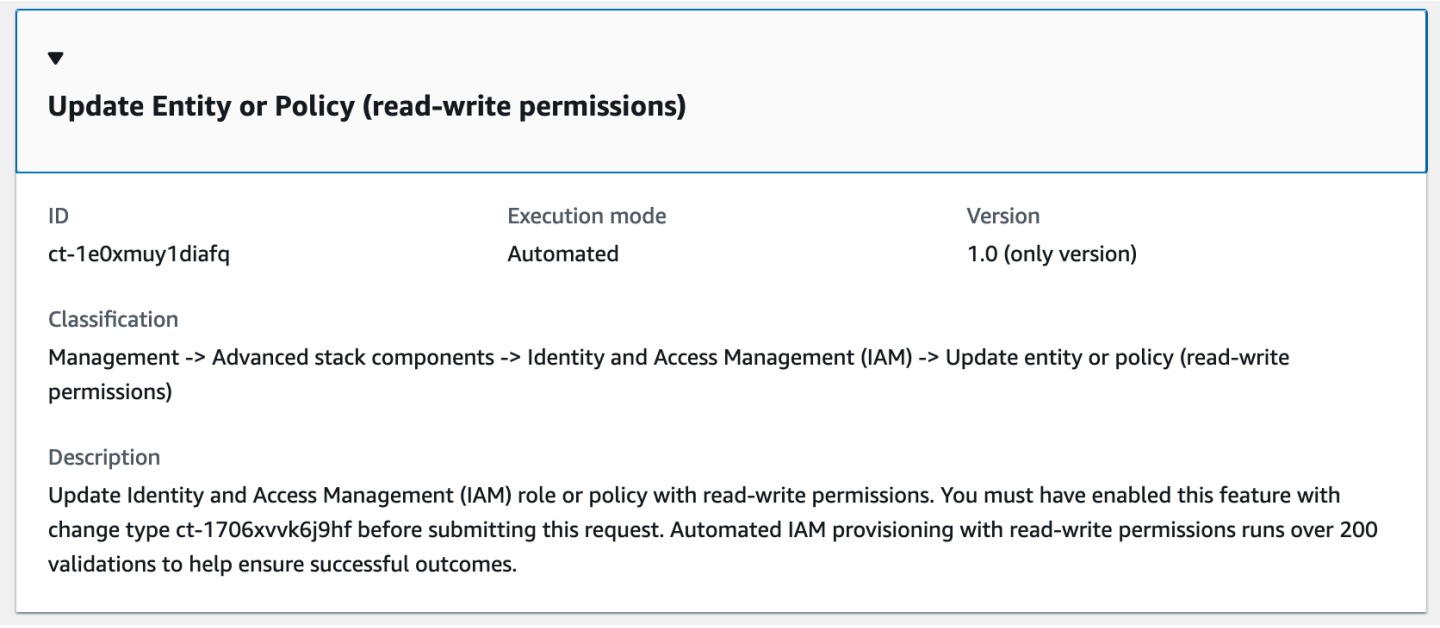
You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

- After an IAM role is provisioned in your account, depending on the role and the policy document you attach to the role, you may need to onboard the role in your federation solution.
- For information about AWS Identity and Access Management, see AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) and for policy information, see Managed policies and inline policies. For information about AMS permissions, see Deploying IAM resources.

Update IAM entity or policy

Updating IAM entity or policy with the console



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.

- **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

  To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating IAM entity or policy with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

Note

You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-1e0xmuy1diafq" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Update role or policy" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName
\":\"AWSManagedServices-HandleAutomatedIAMProvisioningUpdate-Admin\",\"Region
\":\"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\":{\"ValidateOnly\":\"No\"},\"RoleDetails
\":{\"Roles\":[{\"RoleName\":\"RoleTest01\",\"Description\":\"This is a test
 role\",\"AssumeRolePolicyDocument\":\"{\\\"Version\\\":\\\"2012-10-17\\\",\
\\"Statement\\\":[{\\\"Effect\\\":\\\"Allow\\\",\\\"Principal\\\":{\\\"AWS\\
\":\\\"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root\\\"},\\\"Action\\\":\\\"sts:AssumeRole\
\\"}]}\",\"ManagedPolicyArns\":[\"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policy01\",
\"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policy02\"],\"MaxSessionDuration\":\"7200\",
\"PermissionsBoundary\":\"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/permission_boundary01\"}]},
\"ManagedPolicyDetails\":{\"Policies\":[{\"ManagedPolicyName\":\"TestPolicy01\",
\"PolicyDocument\":\"{\\\"Version\\\":\\\"2012-10-17\\\",\\\"Statement\\\":
[{\\\"Sid\\\":\\\"AllQueueActions\\\",\\\"Effect\\\":\\\"Allow\\\",\\\"Action
\\\":\\\"sqs:ListQueues\\\",\\\"Resource\\\":\\\"*\\\",\\\"Condition\\\":{\\
\"ForAllValues:StringEquals\\\":{\\\"aws:tagKeys\\\":[\\\"temporary\\\"]}}}]}\"}]}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; example names it UpdateIamResourceParams.json:

```
aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-1e0xmuy1diafq"
 --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
 UpdateIamResourceParams.json
```

2. Modify and save the UpdateIamResourceParams file; example creates an IAM Role with policy documents pasted inline.

```
{
  "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-HandleAutomatedIAMProvisioningUpdate-Admin",
  "Region": "us-east-1",
  "Parameters": {
    "ValidateOnly": "No"
  },
  "RoleDetails": {
    "Roles": [
      {
        "RoleName": "RoleTest01",
        "Description": "This is a test role",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
[{"Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"},"Action":"sts:AssumeRole"}]},
        "ManagedPolicyArns": [
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policy01",
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policy02"
        ],
        "MaxSessionDuration": "7200",
        "PermissionsBoundary": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
permission_boundary01"
      }
    ]
  },
  "ManagedPolicyDetails": {
    "Policies": [
      {
        "ManagedPolicyName": "TestPolicy01",
        "PolicyDocument": {"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
[{"Sid":"AllQueueActions","Effect":"Allow","Action":"sqs:ListQueues","Resource":"*","Condit
{"ForAllValues:StringEquals":{"aws:tagKeys":["temporary"]}}}]}
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named UpdateIamResourceRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateIamResourceRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the UpdateIamResourceRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
    "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
    "ChangeTypeId": "ct-1e0xmuy1diafq",
    "Title": "Update entity or policy (read-write permissions)"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the UpdateIamResourceRfc file and the UpdateIamResourceParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateIamResourceRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://UpdateIamResourceParams.json
```

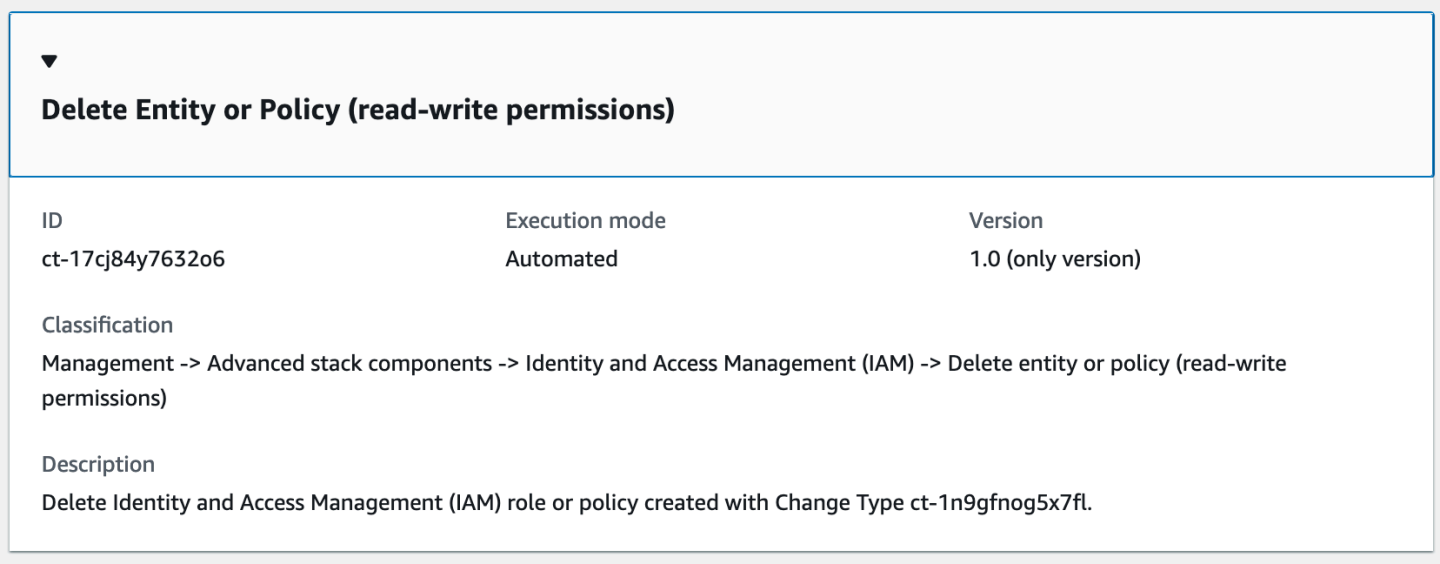
   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

- For information about AWS Identity and Access Management, see AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) and for policy information, see Managed policies and inline policies. For information about AMS permissions, see Deploying IAM resources.

Delete IAM entity or policy

Deleting IAM entity or policy with the console



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Deleting IAM entity or policy with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

Note

You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-17cj84y7632o6" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Delete role or policy" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName
\":\"AWSManagedServices-HandleAutomatedIAMProvisioningDelete-Admin\",\"Region
\":\"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\":{\"RoleName\":[\"TestRole01\",\"TestRole02\"],
\"ManagedPolicyName\":[\"TestPolicy01\",\"TestPolicy02\"]}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; example names it DeleteIamResourceParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-17cj84y7632o6"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    DeleteIamResourceParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the DeleteIamResourceParams file; example creates an IAM Role with policy documents pasted inline.

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName" : "AWSManagedServices-HandleAutomatedIAMProvisioningDelete-Admin",
     "Region" : "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "RoleName": ["TestRole01", "TestRole02"],
       "ManagedPolicyName": ["TestPolicy01", "TestPolicy02"]
     }
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named DeleteIamResourceRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > DeleteIamResourceRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the DeleteIamResourceRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   ```

```
    "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
    "ChangeTypeId": "ct-17cj84y7632o6",
    "Title": "Delete entity or policy (read-write permissions)"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the DeleteIamResourceRfc file and the DeleteIamResourceParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://DeleteIamResourceRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://DeleteIamResourceParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

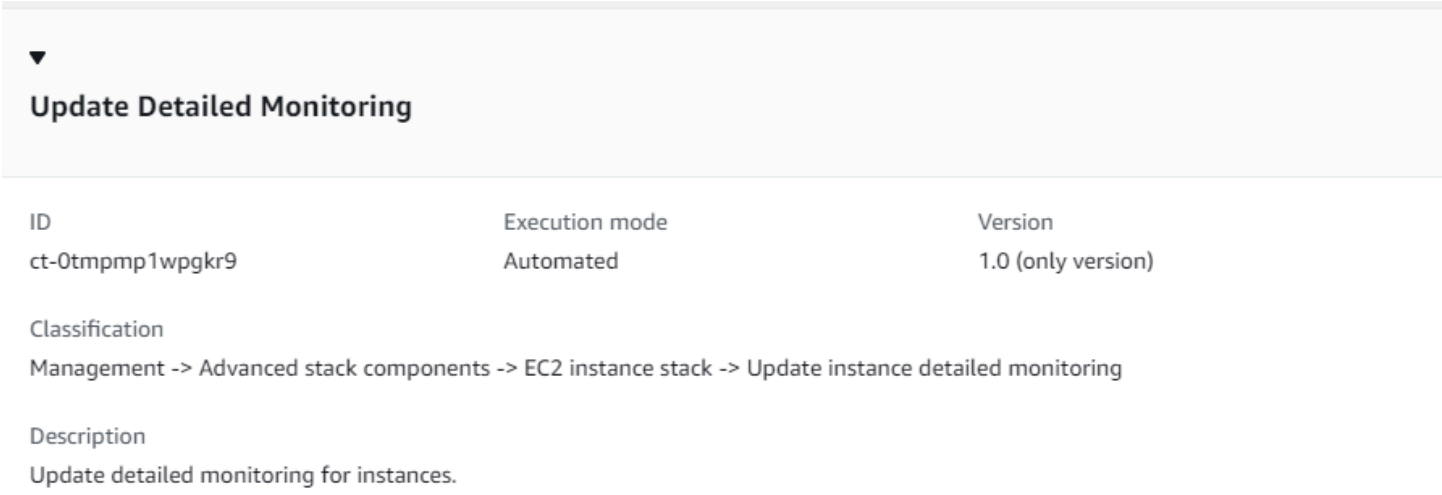
Tips

- For information about AWS Identity and Access Management, see AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) and for policy information, see Managed policies and inline policies.

Update detailed monitoring

Updating EC2 instances with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating EC2 instances with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id ID` command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

Note

You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --title "Update EC2 detailed monitoring" -update --change-
type-id ct-0tmpmp1wpgkr9 --change-type-version 1.0 --execution-parameters
 '{"DocumentName":"AWSManagedServices-UpdateInstanceEnhancedMonitoring","Region":"us-
east-1","Parameters":{"InstanceIds":["i-09d65b13db992e8d4","i-0cdbd78ad80d2378c"]}}'
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it UpdateEc2MonitoringParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-0tmpmp1wpgkr9"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdateEc2MonitoringParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the UpdateEc2MonitoringParams file, retaining only the parameters that you want to change. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-UpdateInstanceEnhancedMonitoring",
  "Region": "us-east-1",
  "Parameters": {
    "InstanceIds": [
      "i-09d65b13db992e8d4",
      "i-0cdbd78ad80d2378c"
    ],
    "MonitoringValue": "enabled"
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateEc2MonitoringRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateEc2MonitoringRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the UpdateEc2MonitoringRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-0tmpmp1wpgkr9",
"Title":                "EC2 Update Detailed Monitoring"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the UpdateEc2MonitoringRfc file and the UpdateEc2MonitoringParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateEc2MonitoringRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://UpdateEc2MonitoringParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

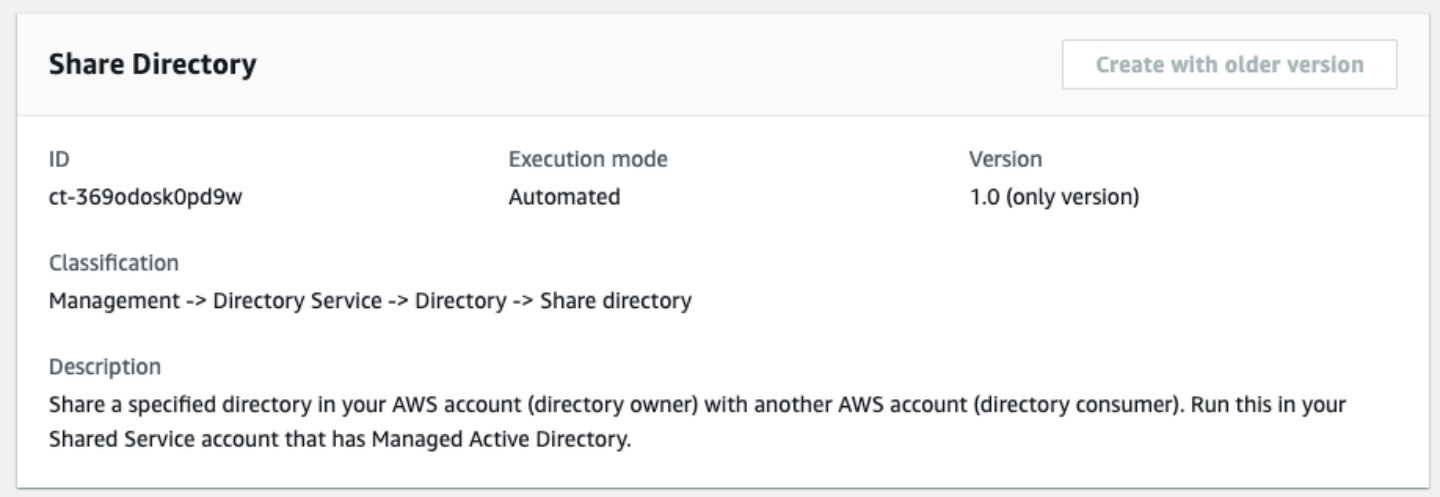
Tips

To learn more about Amazon EC2, see Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Documentation.

Share directory

Share a directory with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Share a directory with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm  create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-369odosk0pd9w" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Share Directory" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName\":
\"AWSManagedServices-ShareDirectory\",\"Region\":\"ap-southeast-2\",\"Parameters\":
{\"DirectoryId\":[\"d-123456ab7c\"],\"TargetAccountId\":[\"012345678912\"]}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it DirectorySharingParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-369odosk0pd9w"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    DirectorySharingParams.json
   ```

   Modify and save the DirectorySharingParams.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-ShareDirectory",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "DirectoryId": [
         "d-123456ab7c"
       ],
       "TargetAccountId": [
         "012345678912"
       ]
     }
   }
   ```

2. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it DirectorySharingRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > DirectorySharingRfc.json
   ```

3. Modify and save the DirectorySharingRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-369odosk0pd9w",
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "Title": "Share Directory"
}
```

4. Create the RFC, specifying the DirectorySharingRfc file and the DirectorySharingParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://DirectorySharingRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://DirectorySharingParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

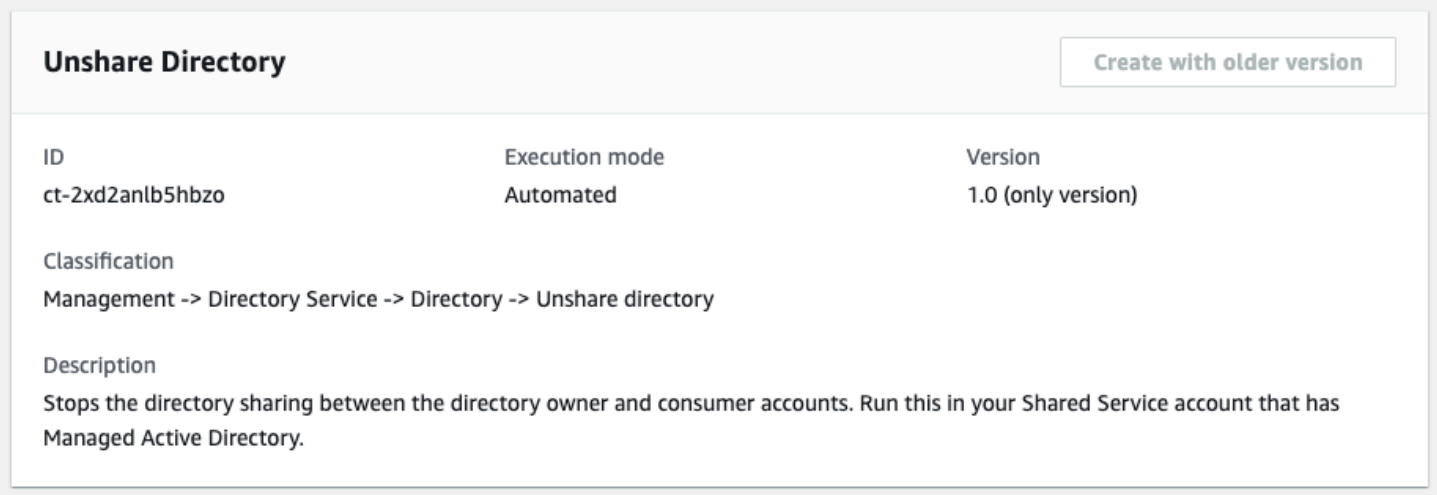
Tips

For related CTs, see Directory Service Subcategory.

Unshare directory

Unshare a directory with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Unshare a directory with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

Note

You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm  create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2xd2anlb5hbzo" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Unshare Directory" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName\":
\"AWSManagedServices-ShareDirectory\",\"Region\":\"ap-southeast-2\",\"Parameters\":
{\"DirectoryId\":[\"d-123456ab7c\"],\"UnshareTarget\":[\"012345678912\"]}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it DirectoryUnsharingParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2xd2anlb5hbzo"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    DirectoryUnsharingParams.json
   ```

Modify and save the DirectoryUnsharingParams.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-UnshareDirectory",
  "Region": "us-east-1",
  "Parameters": {
    "DirectoryId": [
      "d-123456ab7c"
    ],
    "UnshareTarget": [
      "012345678912"
    ]
  }
}
```

2. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it DirectoryUnsharingRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > DirectoryUnsharingRfc.json
```

3. Modify and save the DirectoryUnsharingRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-2xd2anlb5hbzo",
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "Title": "Unshare Directory"
}
```

4. Create the RFC, specifying the DirectoryUnsharingRfc file and the DirectoryUnsharingParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://DirectoryUnsharingRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://DirectoryUnsharingParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

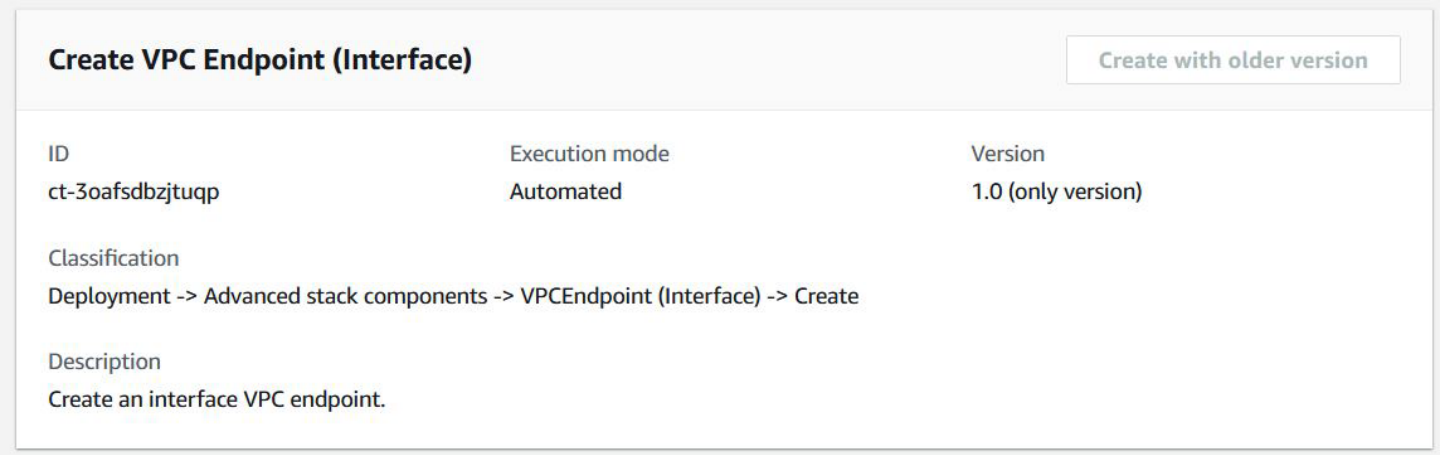
Tips

For related CTs, see Directory Service Subcategory.

Create VPC endpoint

Creating a VPC endpoint with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating a VPC endpoint with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not

the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline) and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-3oafsdbzjtuqp" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Create VPC Endpoint" --execution-parameters "{\"Description\":\"VPC
 endpoint interface\",\"VpcId\":\"vpc-1234567890abcdef0\",\"Name\":\"VPC endpoint
 interface\",\"StackTemplateId\":\"stm-f0cumpt1rfc1p1739\",\"TimeoutInMinutes
\":60,\"Parameters\":{\"VpcId\":\"vpc-1234567890abcdef0\",\"ServiceName\":
\"com.amazonaws.us-east-1.codedeploy\",\"SecurityGroups\":[\"sg-1234567890abcdef0\",
\"sg-1234567890abcdef1\"],\"SubnetIds\":[\"subnet-1234567890abcdef0\",
\"subnet-1234567890abcdef1\"],\"EnablePrivateDns\":\"false\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type; this example names it VPCEndpointCreateParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-3oafsdbzjtuqp"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    VPCEndpointCreateParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters as VPCEndpointCreateParams.json. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "Description": "VPC endpoint interface",
     "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
     "Name": "VPC endpoint interface",
     "StackTemplateId": "stm-f0cumpt1rfc1p1739",
     "TimeoutInMinutes": 60,
     "Parameters": {
       "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
       "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.codedeploy",
       "SecurityGroups": [
   ```

```
      "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
      "sg-1234567890abcdef1"
    ],
    "SubnetIds": [
      "subnet-1234567890abcdef0",
      "subnet-1234567890abcdef1"
    ],
    "EnablePrivateDns": "false"
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file; this example names it VPCEndpointCreateRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > VPCEndpointCreateRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the VPNGatewayCreateRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion" : "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId" : "ct-3oafsdbzjtuqp",
  "Title" : "Create VPC Endpoint "
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the VPCEndpointCreateRfc file and the VPCEndpointCreateParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://VPCEndpointCreateRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://VPCEndpointCreateParams.json
```

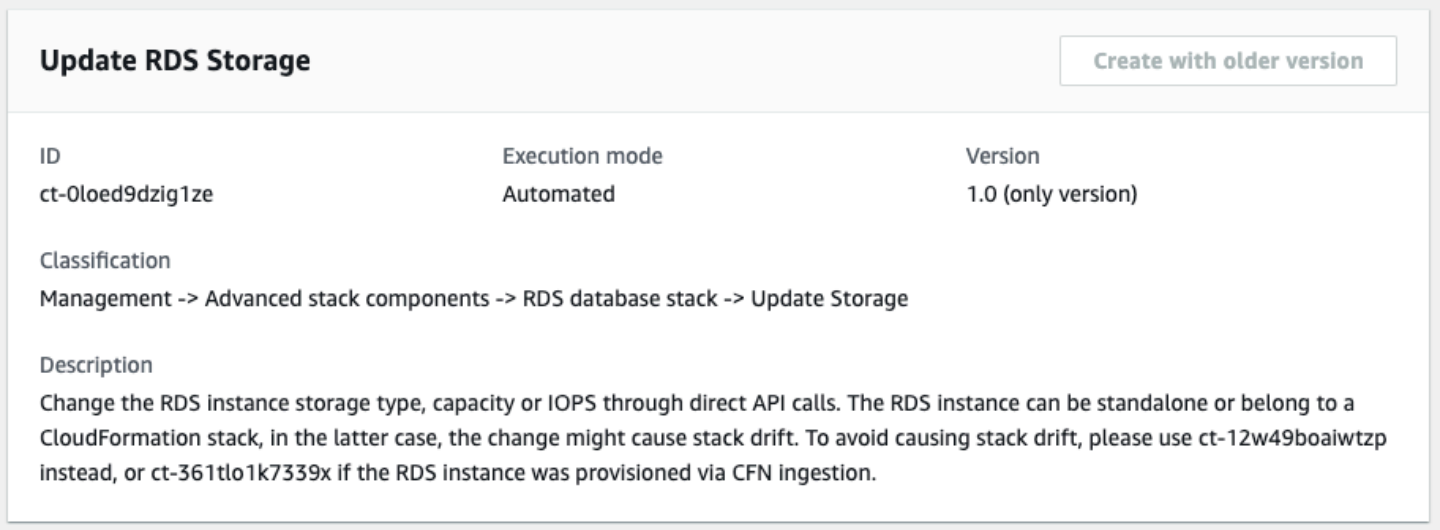
You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

Update RDS storage

Updating RDS storage with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating RDS storage with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-0loed9dzig1ze" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Update RDS storage" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName\":
\"AWSManagedServices-UpdateRDSStorage\",\"Region\":\"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\":
 {\"DBInstanceIdentifier\":[\"rt123456789\"], \"AllocatedStorage\": [\"100\"],,
\"ApplyImmediately\": \"true\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named UpdateStorageParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-0loed9dzig1ze" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > UpdateStorageParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-UpdateRDSStorage",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "DBInstanceIdentifier": [
         "rt123456789"
       ],
       "AllocatedStorage": [
         "100"
       ],
       "ApplyImmediately": "false"
     }
   }
   ```

3. Output the JSON template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateStorageRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateStorageRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the UpdateStorageRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-0loed9dzig1ze",
"Title":                "Update RDS storage"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the execution parameters file and the UpdateStorageRfc file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateStorageRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://UpdateStorageParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

> **Note**
>
> AMS employs drift detection on certain stacks, including RDS stacks, to determine if configuration changes. The AMS disallows updates to an RDS stack that has been determined to have configuration drift. The RFC will fail with the following error message: "Update cannot be performed on this stack, please contact AMS for further assistance."

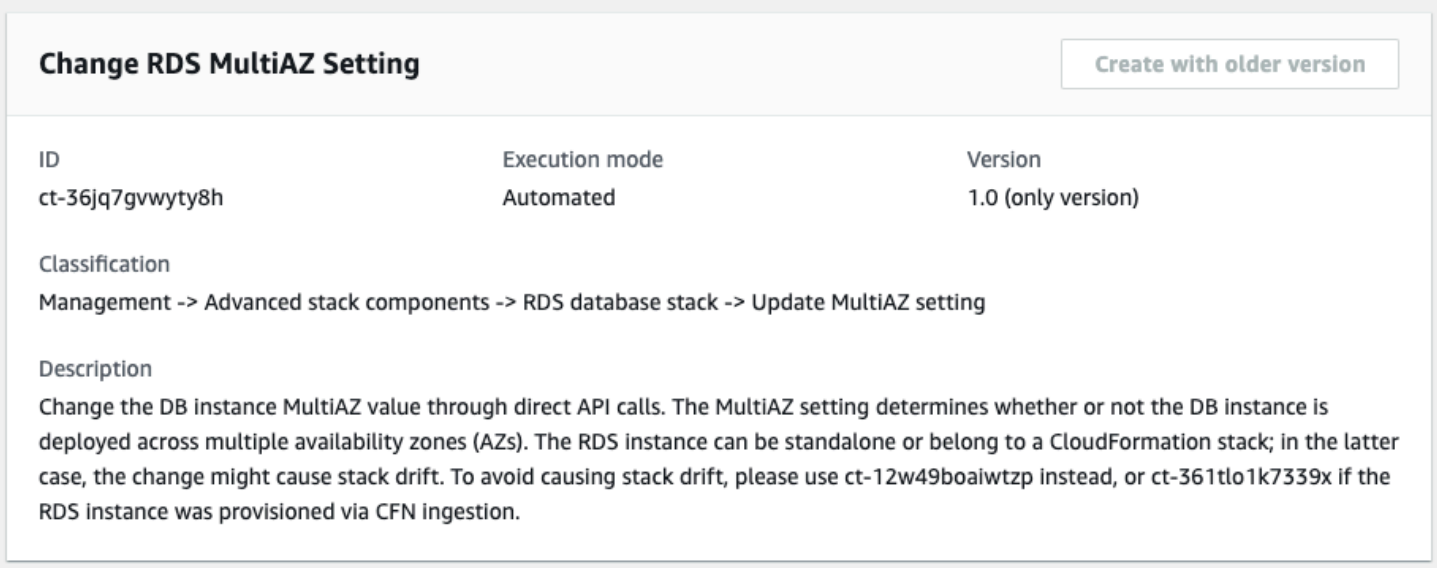
To learn more about Amazon RDS, including size recommendations, see Amazon Relational Database Service Documentation.

To update an RDS stack for Aurora, see RDS Database Stack | Update.

Update an RDS multi-AZ deployment

Updating an RDS multi-AZ deployment with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating an RDS multi-AZ deployment with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-36jq7gvwyty8h" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Update RDS Multiple AZ" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName\":
\"AWSManagedServices-UpdateRDSMultiAZ\",\"Region\":\"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\":
 {\"DBInstanceIdentifier\":[\"rt123456789\"], \"MultiAZ\": \"true\",\"ApplyImmediately
\": \"true\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named UpdateMultipleAzParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-36jq7gvwyty8h"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdateMultipleAzParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-UpdateRDSMultiAZ",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "DBInstanceIdentifier": [
         "rt123456789"
       ],
       "MultiAZ": "true",
       "ApplyImmediately": "false"
     }
   }
   ```

3. Output the JSON template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateMultipleAzRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateMultipleAzRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the UpdateMultipleAzRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-36jq7gvwyty8h",
"Title":                "Update RDS Multiple AZ"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the execution parameters file and the UpdateMultipleAzRfc file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateMultipleAzRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://UpdateMultipleAzParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

> **Note**
>
> AMS employs drift detection on certain stacks, including RDS stacks, to determine if configuration changes. The AMS disallows updates to an RDS stack that has been determined to have configuration drift. The RFC will fail with the following error message: "Update cannot be performed on this stack, please contact AMS for further assistance."

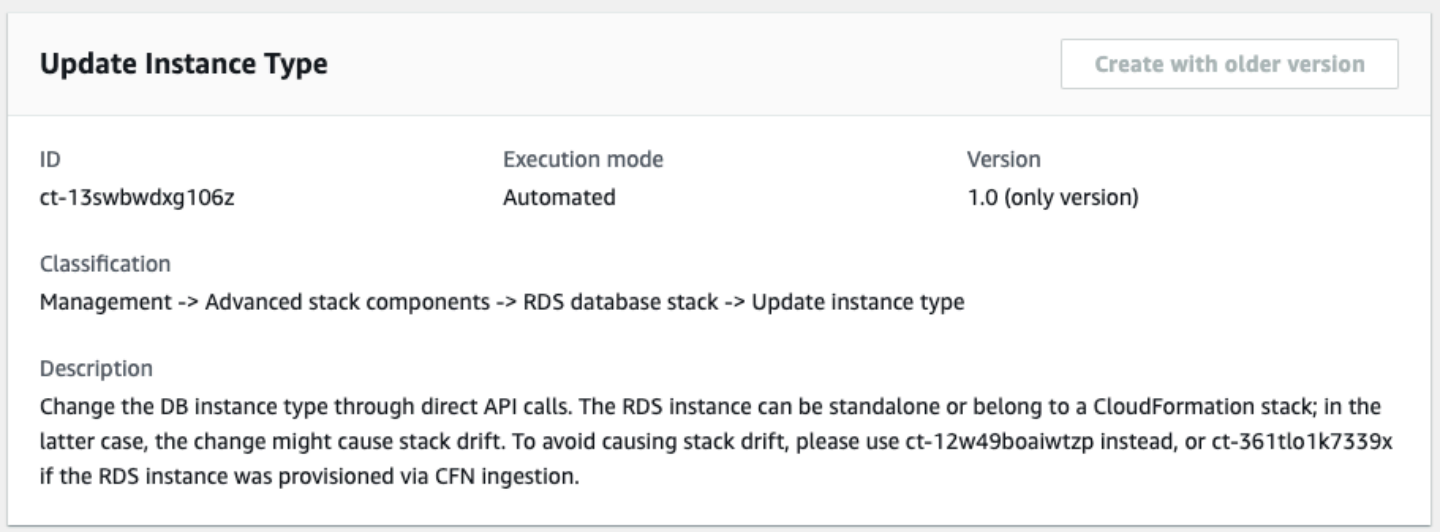
To learn more about Amazon RDS, including size recommendations, see Amazon Relational Database Service Documentation.

To update an RDS stack for Aurora, see RDS Database Stack | Update.

Update an RDS instance type

Updating an RDS instance type with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating an RDS instance type with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-13swbwdxg106z" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Update rds instance type" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName\":
\"AWSManagedServices-UpdateRDSInstanceType\",\"Region\":\"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\":
 {\"DBInstanceIdentifier\":[\"rt123456789\"], \"DBInstanceClass\": [\"db.m4.large\"],
\"ApplyImmediately\": \"true\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named UpdateInstanceTypeParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-13swbwdxg106z"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdateInstanceTypeParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-UpdateRDSInstanceType",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "DBInstanceIdentifier": [
         "rt123456789"
       ],
       "DBInstanceClass": [
         "db.m4.large"
       ],
       "ApplyImmediately": "false"
     }
   }
   ```

3. Output the JSON template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateInstanceTypeRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateInstanceTypeRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the UpdateInstanceTypeRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-13swbwdxg106z",
"Title":                "Update RDS instance type"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the execution parameters file and the UpdateInstanceTypeRfc file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateInstanceTypeRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://UpdateInstanceTypeParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

> **Note**
>
> AMS employs drift detection on certain stacks, including RDS stacks, to determine if configuration changes. The AMS disallows updates to an RDS stack that has been determined to have configuration drift. The RFC will fail with the following error message: "Update cannot be performed on this stack, please contact AMS for further assistance."

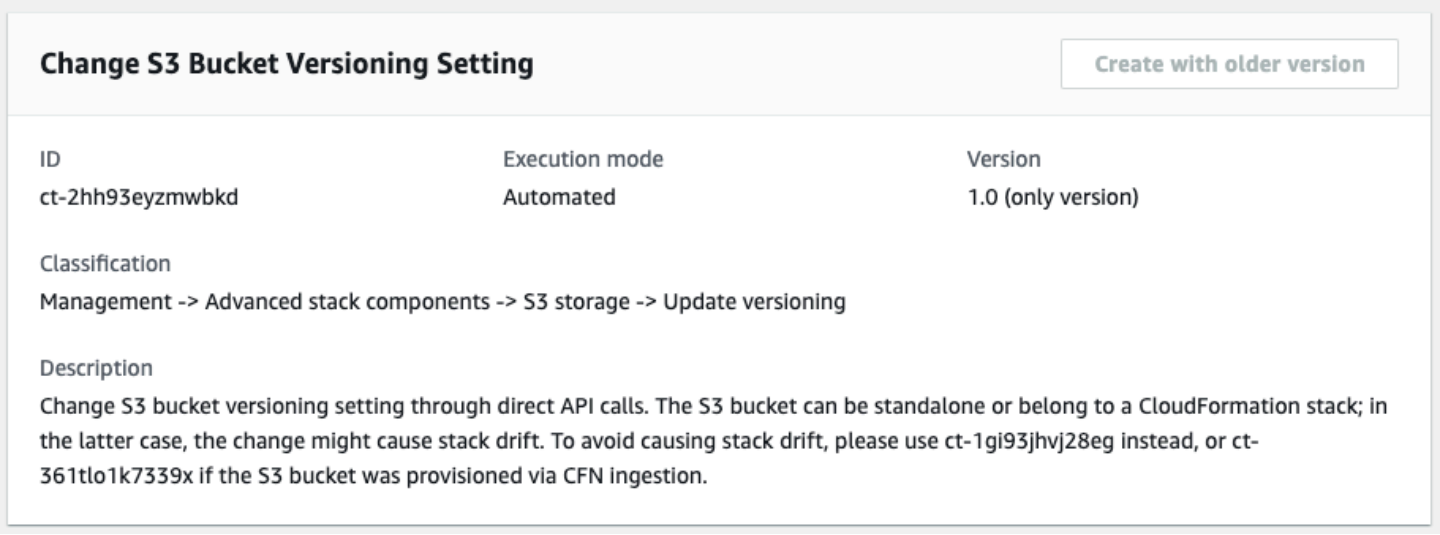
To learn more about Amazon RDS, including size recommendations, see Amazon Relational Database Service Documentation.

To update an RDS stack for Aurora, see RDS Database Stack | Update.

Update S3 bucket versioning

Updating S3 bucket versioning with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating S3 bucket versioning with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2hh93eyzmwbkd" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Update bucket versioning" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName\":
\"AWSManagedServices-UpdateBucketVersioning\",\"Region\":\"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\":
{\"BucketName\":[\"BucketName\"],\"Versioning\": \"Enabled\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named UpdateBucketVersioningParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2hh93eyzmwbkd"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdateBucketVersioningParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-UpdateBucketVersioning",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "BucketName": [
         "BucketName"
       ],
       "Versioning": "Enabled"
     }
   }
   ```

3. Output the JSON template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateBucketVersioningRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateBucketVersioningRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the UpdateBucketVersioningRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   ```

```
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-2hh93eyzmwbkd",
"Title":                "Update bucket versioning"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the execution parameters file and the UpdateRdsRfc file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateBucketVersioningRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://UpdateBucketVersioningParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

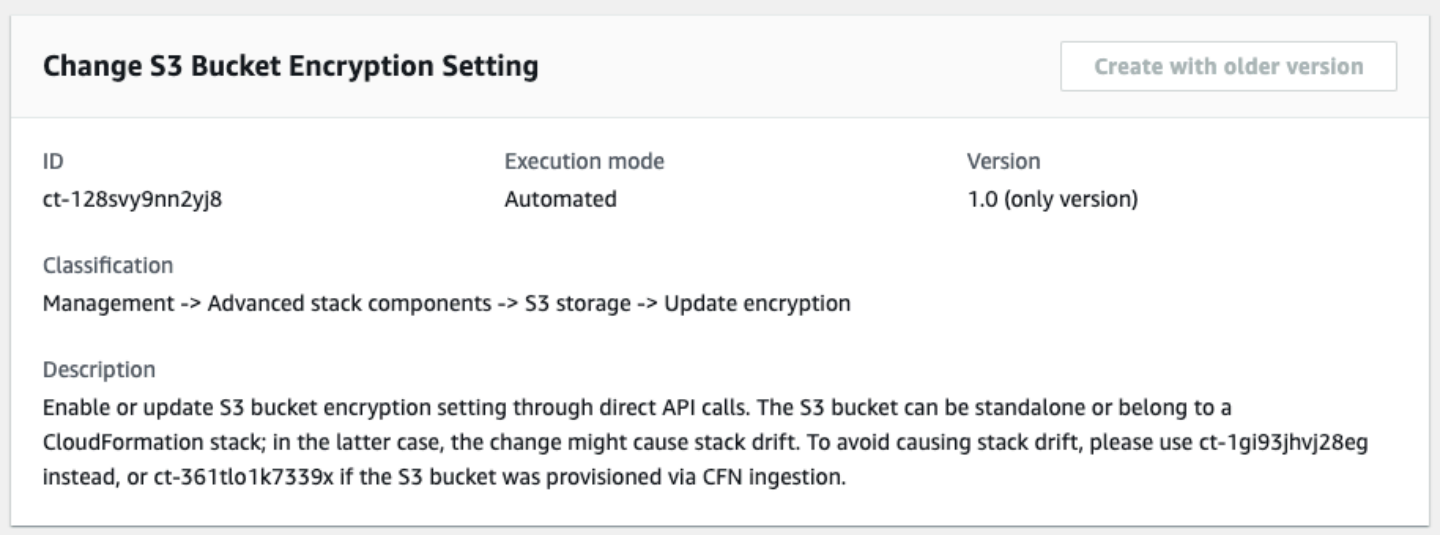
Tips

To learn more about Amazon S3, see Amazon Simple Storage Service Documentation.

Update S3 bucket encryption

Updating S3 bucket encryption with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.

2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating S3 bucket encryption with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

Note

You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-128svy9nn2yj8" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Update bucket encryption" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName\":
\"AWSManagedServices-UpdateBucketEncryption\",\"Region\":\"us-east-1\",\"Parameters
\":{\"BucketName\":[\"BucketName\"],\"ServerSideEncryption\": \"KmsManagedKeys\",
\"KMSKeyId\":[\"01234567-abcd-abcd-abcd-0123456789ab\"]}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named UpdateBucketEncryptionParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-128svy9nn2yj8"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdateBucketEncryptionParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   ```

```
  "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-UpdateBucketEncryption",
  "Region": "us-east-1",
  "Parameters": {
    "BucketName": [
      "BucketName"
    ],
    "ServerSideEncryption": "KmsManagedKeys",
    "KMSKeyId": [
      "01234567-abcd-abcd-abcd-0123456789ab"
    ]
  }
}
```

3. Output the JSON template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateBucketEncryptionRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateBucketEncryptionRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the UpdateBucketEncryptionRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-128svy9nn2yj8",
"Title":                "Update bucket encryption"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the execution parameters file and the UpdateBucketEncryptionRfc file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateBucketEncryptionRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://UpdateBucketEncryptionParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

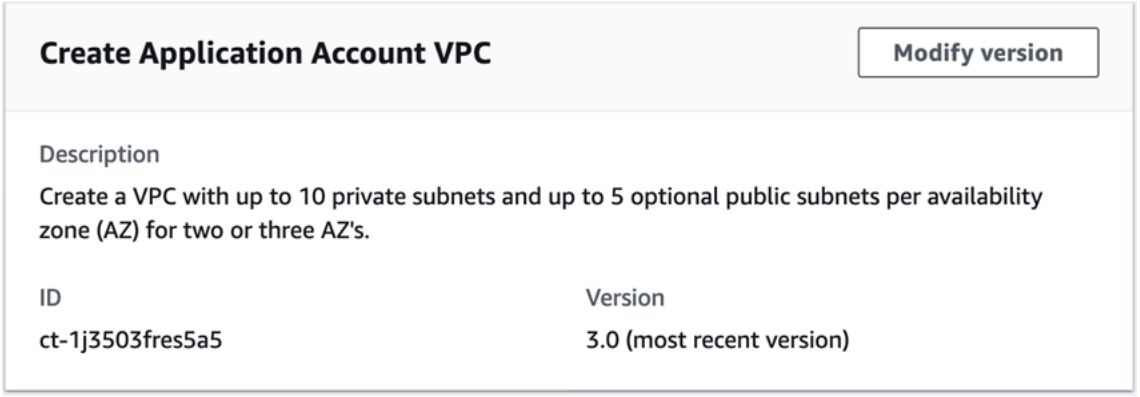
Tips

To learn more about Amazon S3, see Amazon Simple Storage Service Documentation.

Updating an application account (review required)

Updating an application account with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating an application account with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

> **Note**
>
> Run this change type from your Application account.

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-0fuztxgwy37rf" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Child Application Account RFC" --execution-parameters ""{\"RfcId\":
\"7cc277c6-9b55-1f63-361b-5811fce9f830\",\"Comment\":\"test RFC\"}""
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it CreateAppAcctVpcParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-0fuztxgwy37rf" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > UpdateAppAcctParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the UpdateAppAcctParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "RfcId": "7cc277c6-9b55-1f63-361b-5811fce9f830",
     "Comment": "test RFC"
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file; this example names it UpdateAppAcctRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateAppAcctRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the UpdateAppAcctRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   "ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
   "ChangeTypeId":         "ct-0fuztxgwy37rf",
   "Title":                "Child Application Account RFC"
   ```

```
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the UpdateAppAcctRfc file and the UpdateAppAcctParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateAppAcctRfc.json  --execution-
parameters file://UpdateAppAcctParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

- **Important**

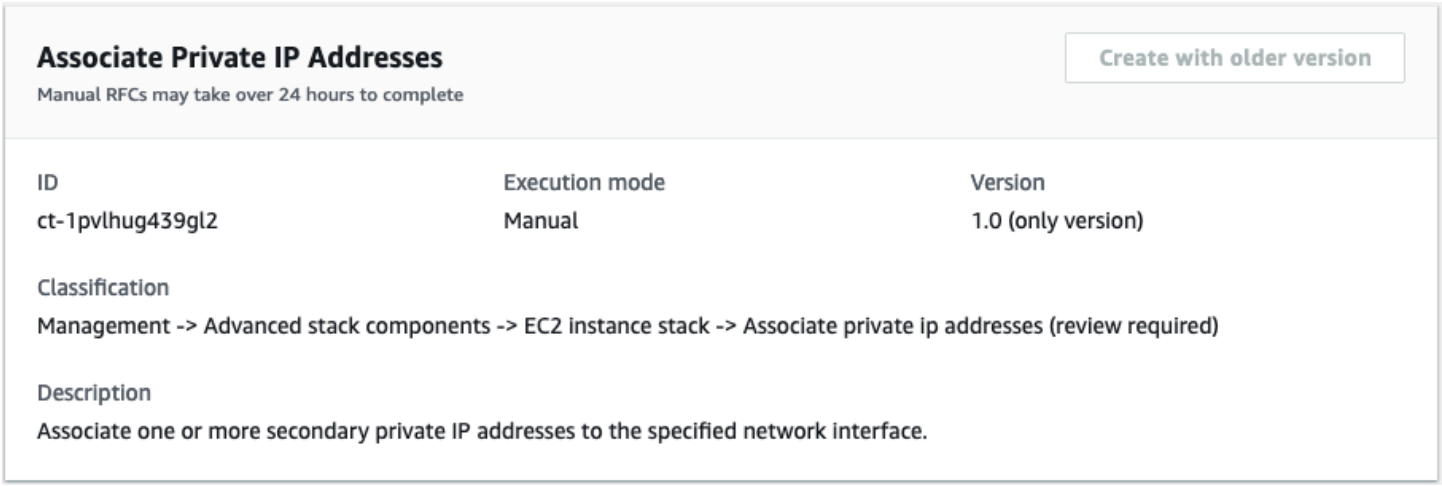
  To create an additional public subnet in a new availability zone (AZ), a private subnet must already be present.

- This change type is now at version 3.0 and it has been automated (it is no longer manually run by AMS). The 2.0 version of this change type was a "review required" (manual) change type.
- To learn more about AMS multi-account landing zone, see VPC sharing: A new approach to multiple accounts and VPC management.

Associate private IP addresses (review required) ct-1pvlhug439gl2

Associate private IP addresses with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating a pre-ingest instance with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.

2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *ID* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *ID* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --title="Associate Private IP Addresses" --description="Associate
 Private IP Addresses" --ct-id="ct-1pvlhug439gl2" --ct-version="1.0" --input-
params="{\"NetworkInterfaceId\":\"eni-0123456789abcdef0\",\"PrivateIpAddresses\":
[\"10.0.0.82\",\"10.0.0.83\"]}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it AssociatePrivateIPAddressesParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-1pvlhug439gl2"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    AssociatePrivateIPAddressesParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the AssociatePrivateIPAddressesParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0123456789abcdef0",
    "PrivateIpAddresses": ["10.0.0.82", "10.0.0.83"]
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it AssociatePrivateIPAddressesRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > AssociatePrivateIPAddressesRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the AssociatePrivateIPAddressesRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:.

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-1pvlhug439gl2",
  "Title": "Associate Private IP Addresses"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the AssociatePrivateIPAddressesRfc file and the AssociatePrivateIPAddressesParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://AssociatePrivateIPAddressesRfc.json
 --execution-parameters file://AssociatePrivateIPAddressesParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

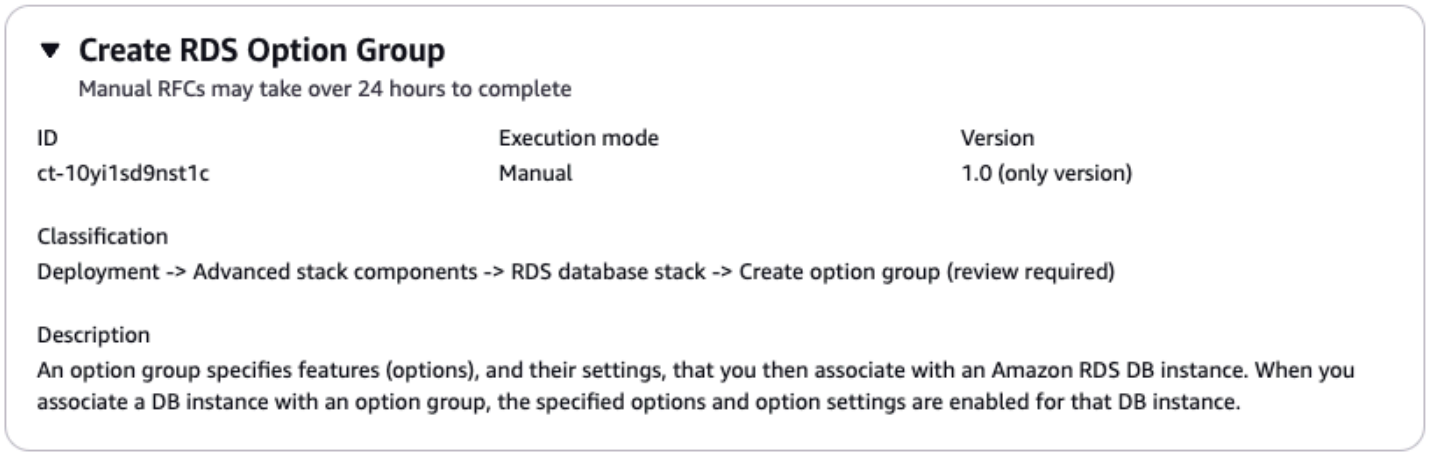
For more information about Amazon EC2 IP addresses, see Amazon EC2 instance IP addressing.

If needed, see EC2 instance stack create fail.

Create Amazon RDS option group (review required)

Creating an Amazon RDS Option Group with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating an Amazon RDS Option Group with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-10yi1sd9nst1c" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Create option group (review required)" --execution-parameters
 "{\"OptionGroupName\": \"CreatingTheOptionGroup\", \"Description\": \"RDS option
 group\", \"EngineName\": \"sqlserver-ee\", \"MajorEngineVersion\": \"10.01\",
 \"DBInstanceName\": \"database-1\", \"Priority\": \"Medium\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named CreateRdsOptionGroupParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-10yi1sd9nst1c"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    CreateRdsOptionGroupParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "OptionGroupName": "OptionGroup",
     "EngineName": "sqlserver-ee",
     "MajorEngineVersion": "10.01"
   }
   ```

3. Output the JSON template to a file in your current folder; this example names it CreateRdsOptionGroupRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateRdsOptionGroupRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the CreateRdsOptionGroupRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   "ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
   "ChangeTypeId":         "ct-10yi1sd9nst1c",
   ```

```
"Title":                "RDS-Create-RFC"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the execution parameters file and the CreateRdsOptionGroupRfc file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateRdsOptionGroupRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://CreateRdsOptionGroupParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

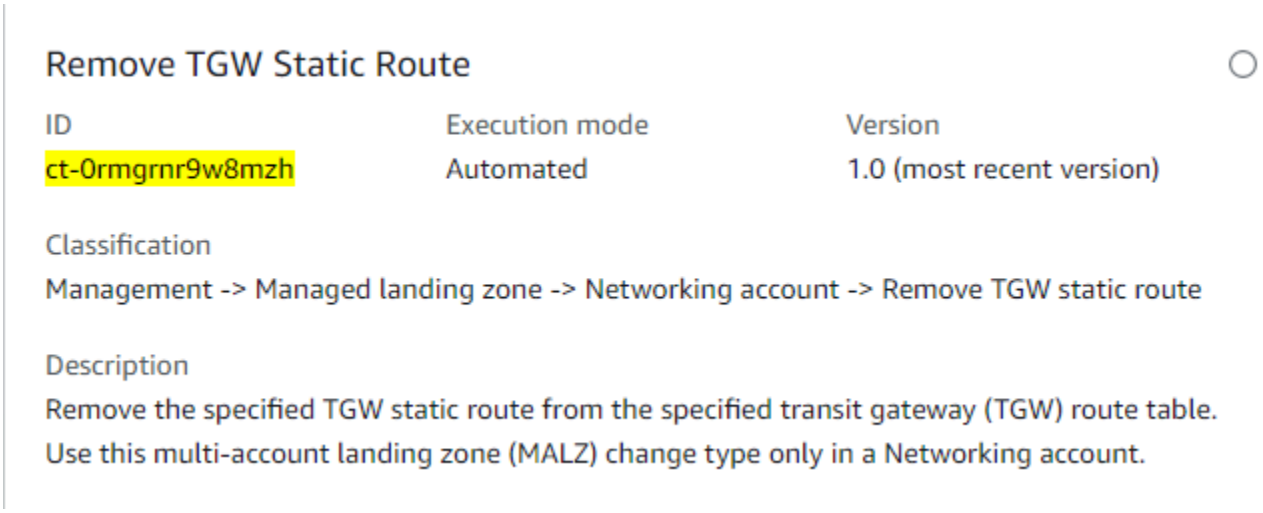
Tips

- To learn more about Amazon RDS DB option groups, see Working with option groups.
- You can add up to 50 tags, but to do so you must enable the **Advanced** view.

Remove TGW static route

Networking account: Remove a TGW static route with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.

2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Networking account: Remove a TGW static route with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-0rmgrnr9w8mzh" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Remove TGW Static Route" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName
\": \"AWSManagedServices-RemoveRouteFromTGWRouteTable\",\"Region\": \"us-east-1\",
\"Parameters\": {\"TransitGatewayRouteTableId\": \"tgw-rtb-06ddc751c0c0c881c\",
 \"DestinationCidrBlock\": \"10.16.1.0/24\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it RemoveTgwStaticRouteParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-0rmgrnr9w8mzh"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    RemoveTgwStaticRouteParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the RemoveTgwStaticRouteParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   ```

```
  "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-RemoveRouteFromTGWRouteTable",
  "Region": "us-east-1",
  "Parameters": {
    "TransitGatewayRouteTableId": "tgw-rtb-06ddc751c0c0c881c",
    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.16.1.0/24"
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file; this example names it RemoveTgwStaticRouteRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > RemoveTgwStaticRouteRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the RemoveTgwStaticRouteRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-0rmgrnr9w8mzh",
  "Title": "Remove TGW Static Route"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the RemoveTgwStaticRouteRfc file and the RemoveTgwStaticRouteParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://RemoveTgwStaticRouteRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://RemoveTgwStaticRouteParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

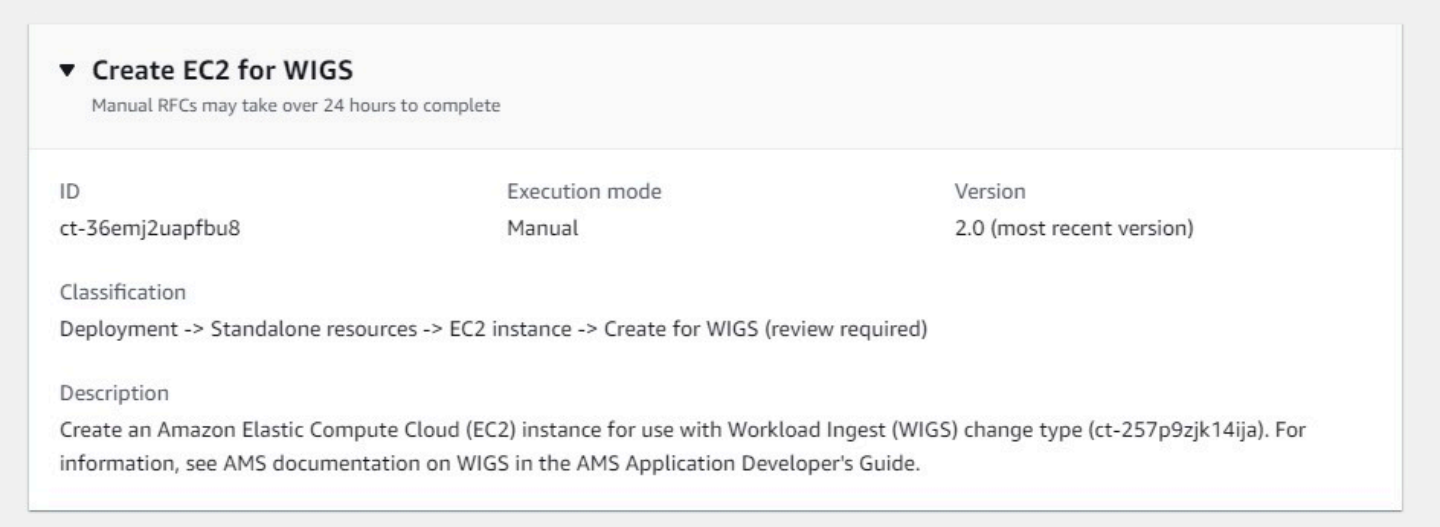
> **Note**
>
> This Change Type is only valid in Multi-account Landing Zone (MALZ) Networking accounts.

To learn more about AMS multi-account landing zones, see AWS Managed Services (AMS) Now Offers Managed Landing Zones.

Create for WIGS (Review Required)

Creating an instance for WIGS with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating an instance for WIGS with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-36emj2uapfbu8" --change-type-version "2.0"
 --title "Create Pre-Ingestion Instance" --execution-parameters "{\"InstanceVpcId
\": \"vpc-1234567890abcdef0\",\"InstanceAmiId\": \"ami-1234567890abcdef0\",
\"InstanceEBSOptimized\": false,\"InstanceRootVolumeSize\": 60,\"InstanceNameTagValue
\": \"temp-wigs\",\"InstanceType\": \"t3.large\",\"InstanceSubnetId\":
 \"subnet-0bb1c79de3EXAMPLE\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it CreateEc2PreIngestParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-36emj2uapfbu8"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    CreateEc2PreIngestParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the CreateEc2PreIngestParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
       "InstanceVpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
       "InstanceAmiId": "ami-1234567890abcdef0",
       "InstanceEBSOptimized": false,
       "InstanceRootVolumeSize": 60,
       "InstanceSubnetId": "subnet-1234567890abcdef0",
       "InstanceType": "t3.large",
       "InstanceNameTagValue": "temp-wigs",
     }
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it CreateEc2PreIngestRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateEc2PreIngestRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the CreateEc2PreIngestRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:.

```
{
    "ChangeTypeVersion": "2.0",
    "ChangeTypeId": "ct-36emj2uapfbu8",
    "Title": "Create Pre-Ingestion Instance"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateEc2PreIngestRfc file and the CreateEc2PreIngestParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateEc2PreIngestRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://CreateEc2PreIngestParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

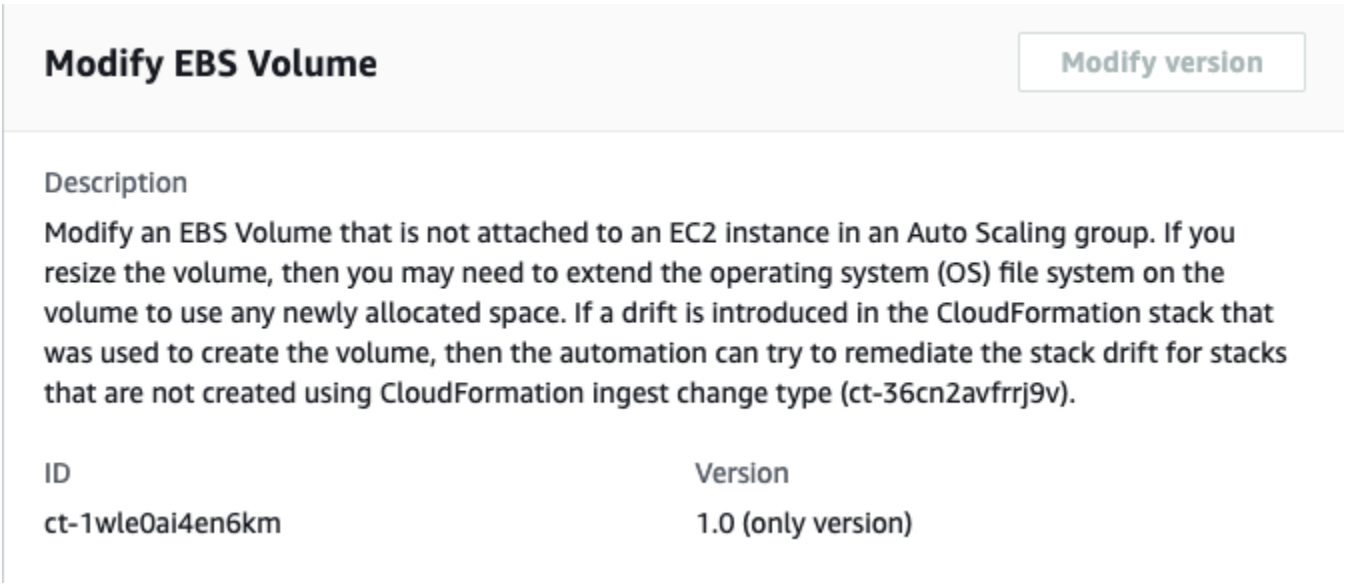
Tips

- To use the AWS Marketplace AMI, you must subscribe to the AMI from your AWS Marketplace account and agree to the terms of the AMI. AMS can't perform these actions for you because, as a buyer, you perform these actions yourself. If you need additional IAM permissions for these actions, use the Identity and Access Management (IAM) | Create EC2 Instance Profile change type in a separate RFC to request them.

Modify EBS volume

Modifying an EBS Volume with the Console

Screenshot of this change type, in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Modifying an EBS Volume with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-1wle0ai4en6km" --change-type-version
 "2.0" --title "Modify EBS Volume" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName\":
\"AWSManagedServices-ModifyEBSVolumes\",\"Region\":\"us-east-1\",\"Parameters
\":{\"VolumeIds\":[\"vol-1234567890abcdef1\",\"vol-1234567890abcdef2\",
\"vol-1234567890abcdef3\",\"vol-1234567890abcdef4\",\"vol-1234567890abcdef5\"],
\"CreateSnapshot\":[\"False\"],\"VolumeType\":[\"gp3\"],\"VolumeSize\":[\"40\"],\"Iops
\":[\"3000\"],\"Throughput\":[\"200\"],\"RemediateStackDrift\":[\"False\"]}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it ModifyEBSVolumeParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-1wle0ai4en6km"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    ModifyEBSVolumeParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the ModifyEBSVolumeParams file.

   ```
     {
    "DocumentName" : "AWSManagedServices-ModifyEBSVolumes",
    "Region" : "us-east-1",
    "Parameters" : {
      "VolumeIds" : [
              "vol-1234567890abcdef1",
              "vol-1234567890abcdef2",
              "vol-1234567890abcdef3",
              "vol-1234567890abcdef4",
              "vol-1234567890abcdef5"
          ],
      "CreateSnapshot" : [
        "False"
      ],
      "VolumeType" : [
        "gp3"
      ],
   ```

```
    "VolumeSize" : [
      "40"
    ],
    "Iops" : [
      "3000"
    ],
    "Throughput" : [
      "200"
    ],
    "RemediateStackDrift" : [
      "False"
    ]
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it ModifyEBSVolumeRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > ModifyEBSVolumeRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the ModifyEBSVolumeRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "2.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-1wle0ai4en6km",
  "Title": "Modify EBS Volume"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the ModifyEBSVolumeRfc file and the ModifyEBSVolumeParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://ModifyEBSVolumeRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://ModifyEBSVolumeParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

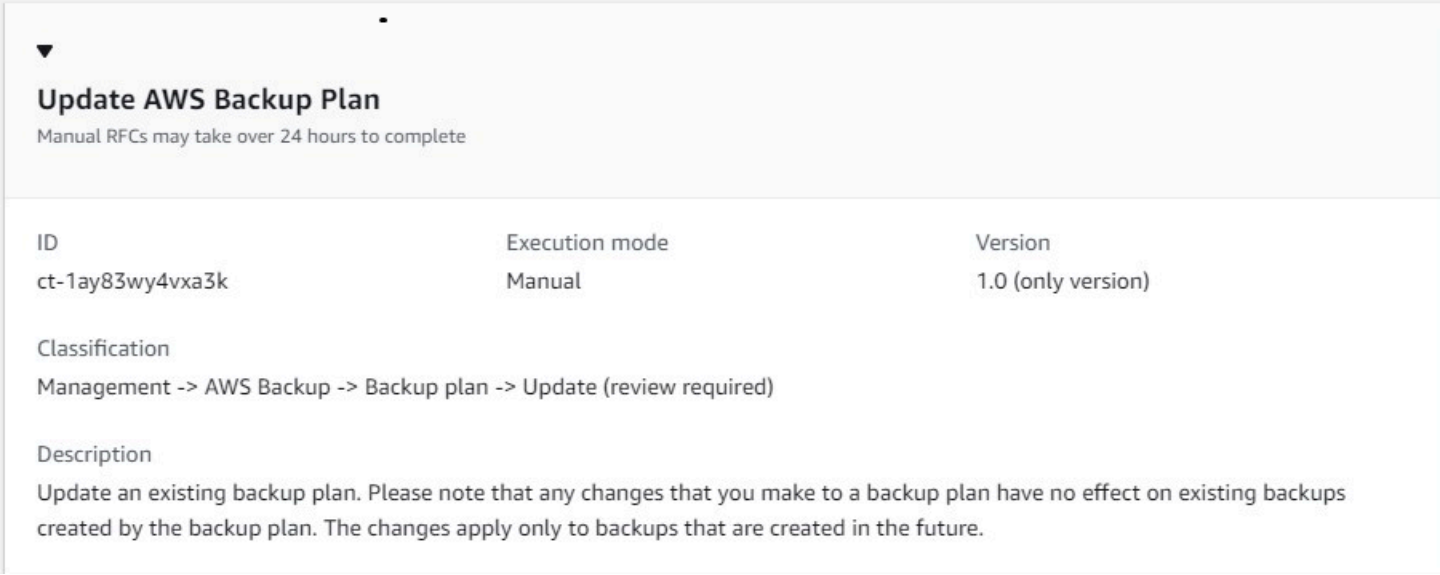
Tips

To learn more about Amazon EBS, see Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS).

Update AWS Backup plan (review required)

Updating an AWS Backup plan with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating an AWS Backup plan with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-1ay83wy4vxa3k" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Update AWSBackup Plan" --execution-parameters ""{\"BackupPlanName
\":\"PLAN_NAME\",\"ResourceTagKey\":\"TAG_KEY\",\"ResourceTagValue\":
\"TAG_VALUE\",\"BackupRuleName\":\"RULE_NAME\",\"BackupRuleVault\":\"VAULT\",
\"BackupRuleCompletionWindowMinutes\":120,\"BackupRuleScheduleExpression\":\"cron(0
 1 ? * * *)\",\"BackupRuleDeleteAfterDays\":90,\"BackupRuleMoveToColdStorageAfterDays
\":365,\"BackupRuleStartWindowMinutes\":60,\"BackupRuleRecoveryPointTagKey
\":\"TAG_KEY\",\"BackupRuleRecoveryPointTagValue\":\"TAG_VALUE\,
\"BackupRuleEnableContinuousBackup\":\"false\",\"BackupRuleCopyActionsDestVaultArn
\":\"VAULT\",\"BackupRuleCAMoveToColdStorageAfterDays\":0,
\"BackupRuleCopyActionsDeleteAfterDays\":90}""
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it UpdateBackupPlanParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-1ay83wy4vxa3k"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdateBackupPlanParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the UpdateBackupPlanParams file.

   ```
   {
     "BackupPlanName": "MyCustomBackupPlan",
     "ResourceTagKey": "custom_backup_test",
     "ResourceTagValue": "true",
     "WindowsVSS": "disabled",
     "BackupRuleName": "BackupRule",
     "BackupRuleVault": "ams-custom-backups",
     "BackupRuleCompletionWindowMinutes": 1440,
     "BackupRuleScheduleExpression": "cron(0 2 ? * * *)",
     "BackupRuleDeleteAfterDays": 0,
     "BackupRuleMoveToColdStorageAfterDays": 0,
     "BackupRuleStartWindowMinutes": 180,
     "BackupRuleRecoveryPointTagKey": "test",
   ```

```
  "BackupRuleRecoveryPointTagValue": "test",
  "BackupRuleEnableContinuousBackup": "false",
  "BackupRuleCopyActionsDestVaultArn": "",
  "BackupRuleCAMoveToColdStorageAfterDays": 0,
  "BackupRuleCopyActionsDeleteAfterDays": 0
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateBackupPlanRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateBackupPlanRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the UpdateBackupPlanRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-1ay83wy4vxa3k",
  "Title": "Update AWS Backup Plan"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the UpdateBackupPlanRfc file and the UpdateBackupPlanParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateBackupPlanRfc.json --execution-
parameters file://UpdateBackupPlanParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

> **Note**
>
> Not all resource types supported by AWS Backup are enabled by default. Review the enabled resource types in your account using Getting Started 1: Service Opt-In.

To learn more about AWS Backup, see AWS Backup: How It Works.

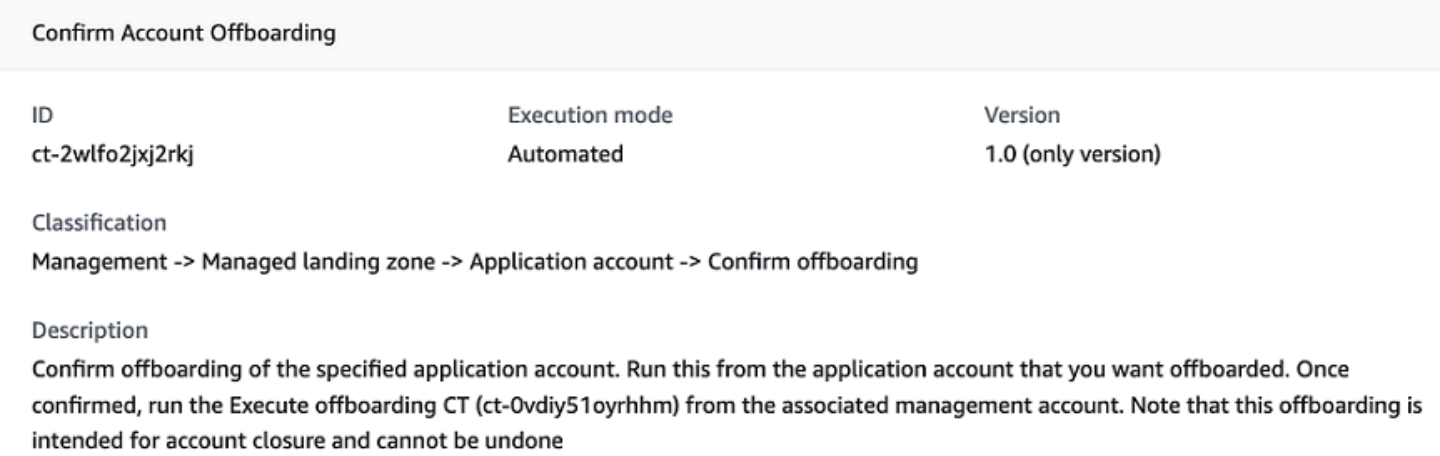
Before creating backup plans, confirm supported resources at Feature availability by resource.

Confirm offboarding

> **Important**
>
> After confirming your intent to offboard the application account, you have 48 hours to run the Management account: Offboard Application account change type (ct-0vdiy51oyrhhm). After 48 hours, the offboarding request fails and the process of confirming and then offboarding must be restarted.

Application account: Confirming offboarding with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.

- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Application account: Confirming offboarding with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

> **Note**
>
> Run this change type from your Application account.

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2wlfo2jxj2rkj" --change-type-version "1.0" --
title "Confirm Offboarding" --execution-parameters "{\"AccountID\": \"000000000000\",
\"AccountEmail\": \"email@amazon.com\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it ConfirmAppAcctOffBParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2wlfo2jxj2rkj"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    ConfirmAppAcctOffBParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the ConfirmAppAcctOffBParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "AccountID": "000000000000",
   ```

```
  "AccountEmail": "email@amazon.com",
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file; this example names it ConfirmAppAcctOffBRfc.json:

```
    aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > ConfirmAppAcctOffBRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the ConfirmAppAcctOffBRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-2wlfo2jxj2rkj",
  "Title": "Confirm Offboarding"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the ConfirmAppAcctOffBRfc file and the ConfirmAppAcctOffBParams file:

```
    aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://ConfirmAppAcctOffBRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://ConfirmAppAcctOffBParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

- The second step to offboarding the AMS multi-account landing zone Application account is to submit the Management account: Offboard Application account change type (ct-0vdiy51oyrhhm) from the application account *within 48 hours* of successfully running this change type confirming the intent to offboard.
- For application accounts (other than Customer Managed), run this from the Application account that you want offboarded. After successful confirmation, run the Offboard application account CT (ct-0vdiy51oyrhhm) from the associated management account. Offboarding is intended for account closure and cannot be undone.

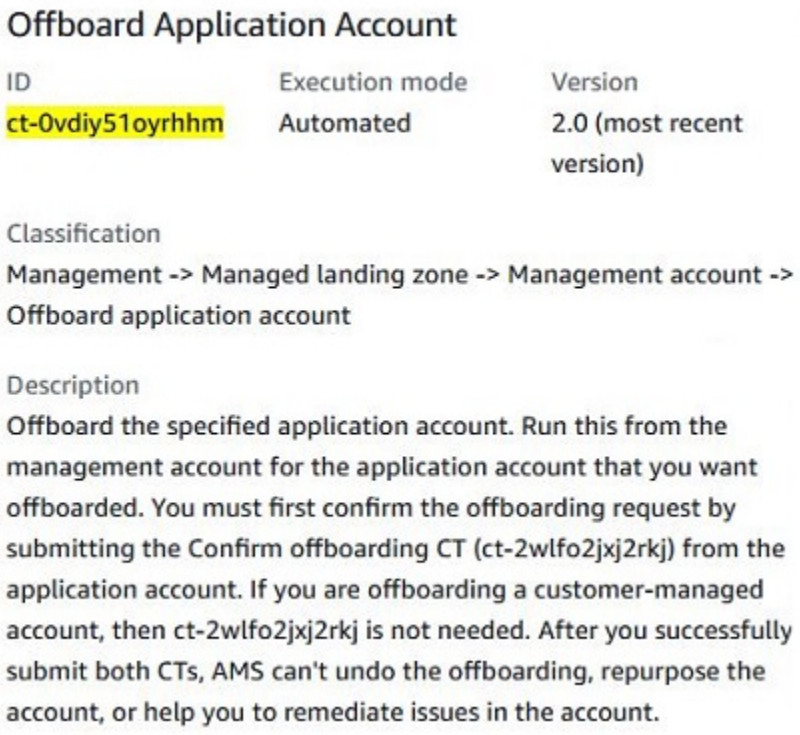
- Do not use this CT for Customer Managed application accounts. Go directly to Offboard application account CT (ct-0vdiy51oyrhhm).

Management account: Offboard Application account

> **Important**
>
> You have 48 hours to offboard the specified application account after successfully running the Confirm offboarding change type (ct-2wlfo2jxj2rkj). After 48 hours, the offboarding request fails and the process of confirming and then offboarding must be restarted.

Management account: Offboarding an Application account with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.

2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Management account: Offboarding an Application account with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

> **Note**
>
> Run this change type from the Management account associated with the application account being offboarded.

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-0vdiy51oyrhhm" --change-type-version
 "2.0" --title "Run Offboarding" --execution-parameters "{\"AccountID\":
 \"000000000000\",\"AccountEmail\": \"email@amazon.com\",\"Confirmation\": \"confirm\",
\"DeleteTransitGatewayAttachment\":true}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it RunAppAcctOffBParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-0vdiy51oyrhhm" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > RunAppAcctOffBParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the RunAppAcctOffBParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "AccountID": "000000000000",
  "AccountEmail": "email@amazon.com",
  "Confirmation": "confirm",
  "DeleteTransitGatewayAttachment" : true
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file; this example names it RunAppAcctOffBRfc.json:

```
    aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > RunAppAcctOffBRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the RunAppAcctOffBRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "2.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-0vdiy51oyrhhm",
  "Title": "Execute Offboarding"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the RunAppAcctOffBRfc file and the RunAppAcctOffBParams file:

```
    aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://RunAppAcctOffBRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://RunAppAcctOffBParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

- The first step to offboarding the AMS multi-account landing zone Application account is to submit the Confirm offboarding CT (ct-2wlfo2jxj2rkj) from the application account.

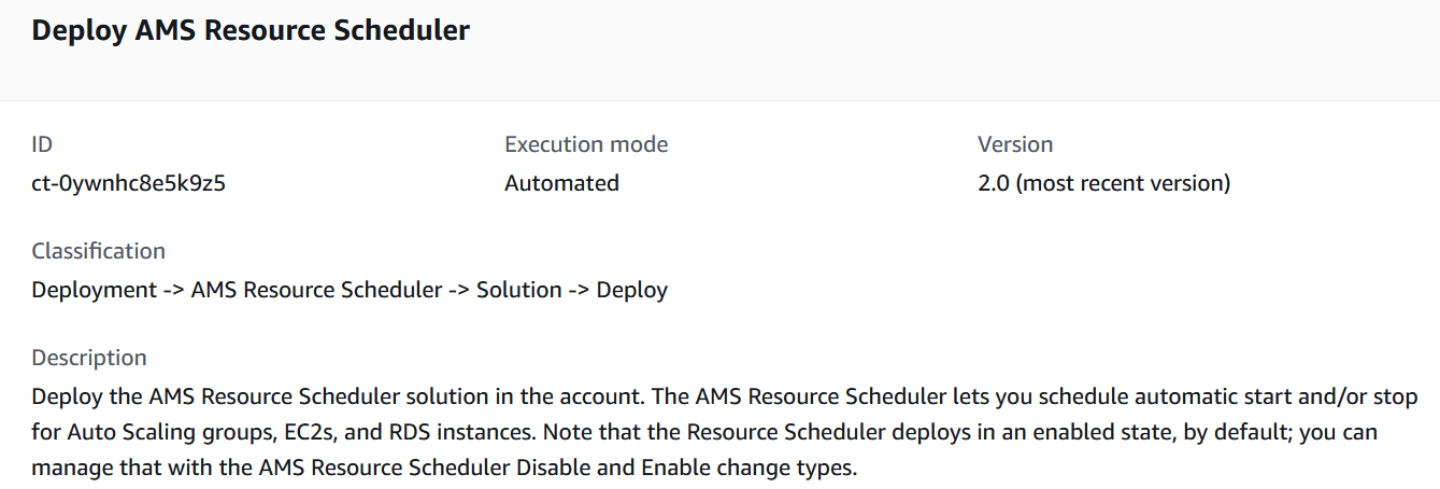
  Run this change type within 48 hours of successfully running the confirmation change type.
- There is no prerequisite or confirmation CT for Customer Managed application accounts.

- Note that offboarding is irreversible.
- If you intend to self-operate the account after offboarding from AMS, then make sure to specify `DeleteTransitGatewayAttachment` parameter as `false` to retain connectivity.

Deploy AMS Resource Scheduler Solution

Deploying AMS Resource Scheduler solution with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Deploying AMS Resource Scheduler solution with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not

the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id ct-0ywnhc8e5k9z5 --change-type-
version "2.0" --title "Deploy Resource Scheduler" --execution-parameters
 '{"DocumentName":"AWSManagedServices-HandleAMSResourceSchedulerStack-
Admin","Region":"us-east-1","Parameters":{"SchedulingActive":
["Yes"],"ScheduledServices":["ec2,rds,autoscaling"],"TagName":
["Schedule"],"DefaultTimezone":["America/New_York"],"Action":["Deploy"]}}'
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it DeployResSchedulerParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-0ywnhc8e5k9z5"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    DeployResSchedulerParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the DeployResSchedulerParams file.

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-HandleAMSResourceSchedulerStack-Admin",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "SchedulingActive": [
         "Yes"
       ],
       "ScheduledServices": [
         "ec2,rds,autoscaling"
       ],
       "TagName": [
         "Schedule"
       ],
   ```

```
    "DefaultTimezone": [
      "America/New_York"
    ],
    "Action": [
      "Deploy"
    ]
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it DeployResSchedulerRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > DeployResSchedulerRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the DeployResSchedulerRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "2.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-0ywnhc8e5k9z5",
"Title":                "Deploy AMS Resource Scheduler"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the DeployResSchedulerRfc file and the DeployResSchedulerParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://DeployResSchedulerRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://DeployResSchedulerParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

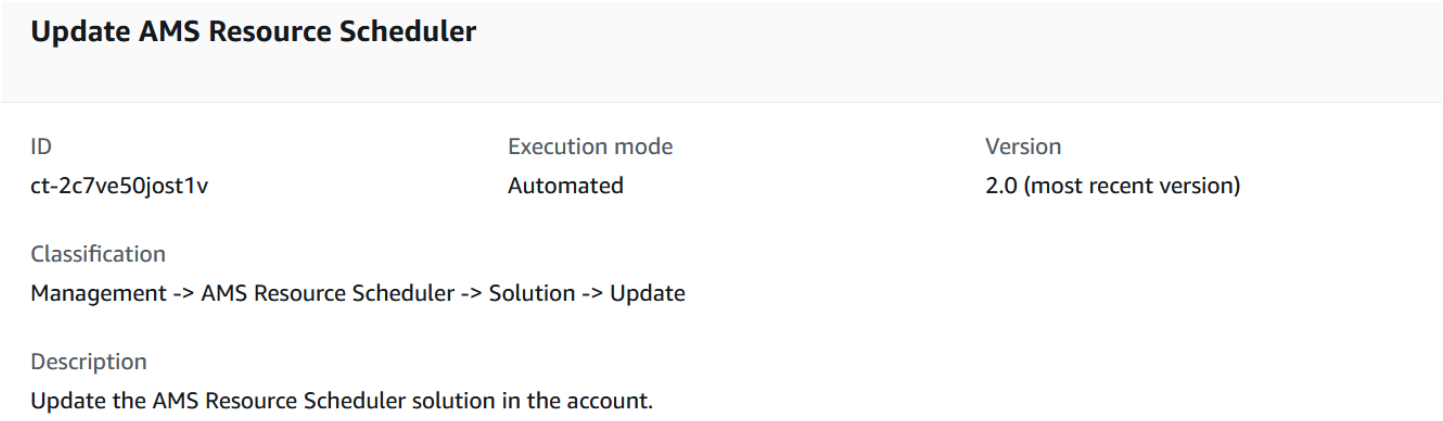
For background information, see How the AMS Resource Scheduler works. For a quick-start tutorial, see AMS Resource Scheduler quick start.

AMS Resource Scheduler is based on the AWS Instance Scheduler; to learn more, see AWS Instance Scheduler.

Update AMS Resource Scheduler Solution

Updating AMS Resource Scheduler solution with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating AMS Resource Scheduler solution with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id ct-2c7ve50jost1v --change-type-
version "2.0" --title "Update Resource Scheduler Configurations"
 --execution-parameters '{"DocumentName":"AWSManagedServices-
HandleAMSResourceSchedulerStack-Admin","Region":"us-east-1","Parameters":
{"SchedulingActive":["Yes"],"ScheduledServices":["ec2,rds,autoscaling"],"TagName":
["Schedule"],"DefaultTimezone":["America/New_York"],"Action":["Update"]}}'
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it UpdateResSchedulerParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2c7ve50jost1v"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdateResSchedulerParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the UpdateResSchedulerParams file.

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-HandleAMSResourceSchedulerStack-Admin",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "SchedulingActive": [
         "Yes"
       ],
       "ScheduledServices": [
         "ec2,rds,autoscaling"
       ],
       "TagName": [
         "Schedule"
       ],
       "DefaultTimezone": [
         "America/New_York"
       ],
       "Action": [
         "Update"
   ```

```
    ]
  }
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateResSchedulerRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateResSchedulerRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the UpdateResSchedulerRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "2.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-2c7ve50jost1v",
"Title":                "Update Resource Scheduler Configurations"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the UpdateResSchedulerRfc file and the UpdateResSchedulerParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateResSchedulerRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://UpdateResSchedulerParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

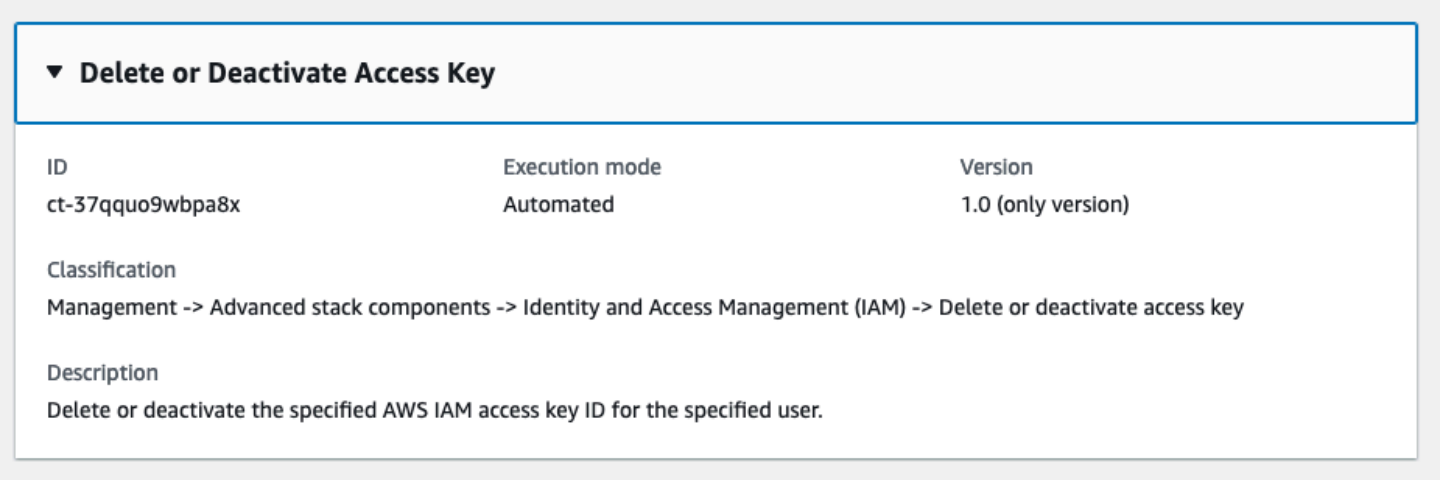
Tips

For background information, see How the AMS Resource Scheduler works. For a quick-start tutorial, see AMS Resource Scheduler quick start.

AMS Resource Scheduler is based on the AWS Instance Scheduler; to learn more, see AWS Instance Scheduler.

Delete or deactivate access key

Deleting or deactivating access key with the console



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Deleting or deactivating access key with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> When pasting in a policy document, note that the RFC only accepts policy pastes up to 5,000 characters. If your file has more than 5,000 characters, create a service request to upload the policy and then refer to that service request in the RFC that you open for IAM.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-37qquo9wbpa8x" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "Delete or deactivate access key" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName\":
 \"AWSManagedServices-DeactivateIAMAccessKey\",\"Region\": \"us-east-1\",\"Parameters
\": {\"UserName\": \"test-user\", \"AccessKeyId\": \"AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE\", \"Delete
\": false}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; example names it DeactivateIamAccessKeyParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-37qquo9wbpa8x"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    DeactivateIamAccessKeyParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the DeactivateIamAccessKey file; example creates an IAM Role with policy documents pasted inline.

   ```
   {
     "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-DeactivateIAMAccessKey",
     "Region": "us-east-1",
     "Parameters": {
       "UserName": "test-user",
       "AccessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
       "Delete": false
     }
     }
   ```

```
}
```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named DeactivateIamAccessKeyRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > DeactivateIamAccessKeyRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the DeactivateIamAccessKeyRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
    "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
    "ChangeTypeId": "ct-37qquo9wbpa8x",
    "Title": "Delete or Deactivate Access Key"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the DeactivateIamAccessKeyRfc.json file and the CreateIamResourceNrrParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://DeactivateIamAccessKeyRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://DeactivateIamAccessKeyParams.json
```

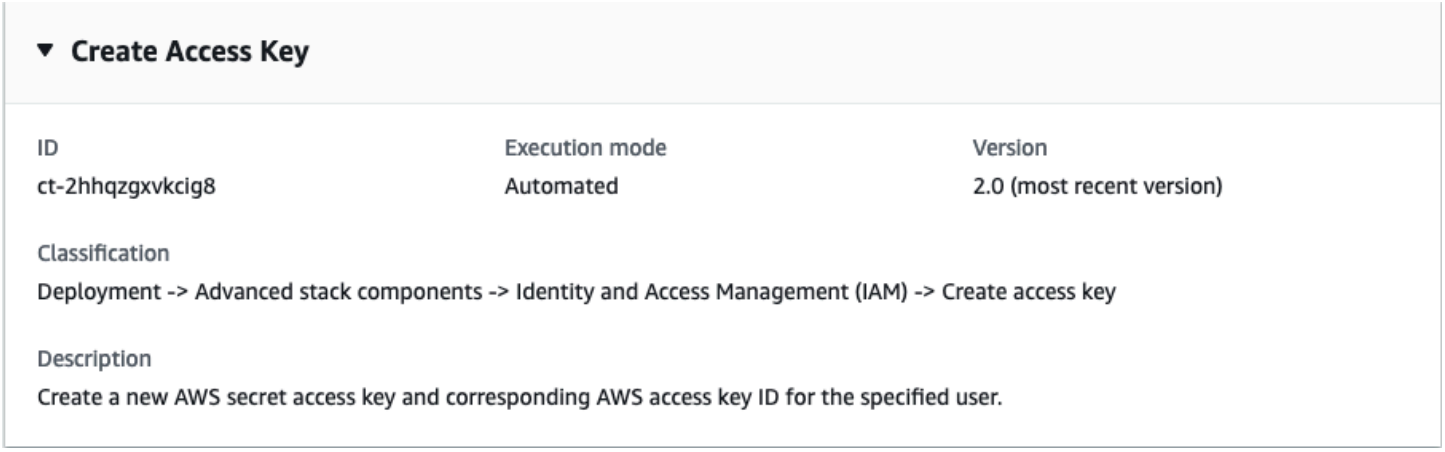
You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

- For information about AWS Identity and Access Management, see AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) and for policy information, see Managed policies and inline policies. For information about AMS permissions, see Deploying IAM resources.

Create access key

Creating access key with the console



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating access key with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> When pasting in a policy document, note that the RFC only accepts policy pastes up to 5,000 characters. If your file has more than 5,000 characters, create a service request to upload the policy and then refer to that service request in the RFC that you open for IAM.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2hhqzgxvkcig8" --change-type-version
 "2.0" --title "Create access key" --execution-parameters "{\"DocumentName\":
 \"AWSManagedServices-CreateIAMAccessKey\",\"Region\": \"us-east-1\",\"Parameters\":
 {\"UserARN\": \"arn:aws:iam::012345678910:user/myusername\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; example names it CreateIamAccessKeyParameters.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2hhqzgxvkcig8"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    CreateIamAccessKeyParameters.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the CreateIamAccessKeyParameters.json file; example creates an IAM Role with policy documents pasted inline.

   ```
   {
       "DocumentName": "AWSManagedServices-CreateIAMAccessKey",
       "Region": "ap-southeast-2",
       "Parameters": {
           "UserARN": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:user/myusername"
       }
     }
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named CreateIamAccessKeyRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateIamAccessKeyRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the CreateIamAccessKeyRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
  "ChangeTypeVersion": "2.0",
  "ChangeTypeId": "ct-2hhqzgxvkcig8",
  "Title": "Create IAM access key"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateIamAccessKeyRfc.json file and the CreateIamAccessKeyParameters.json file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateIamAccessKeyRFC.json --
execution-parameters file://CreateIamAccessKeyParameters.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

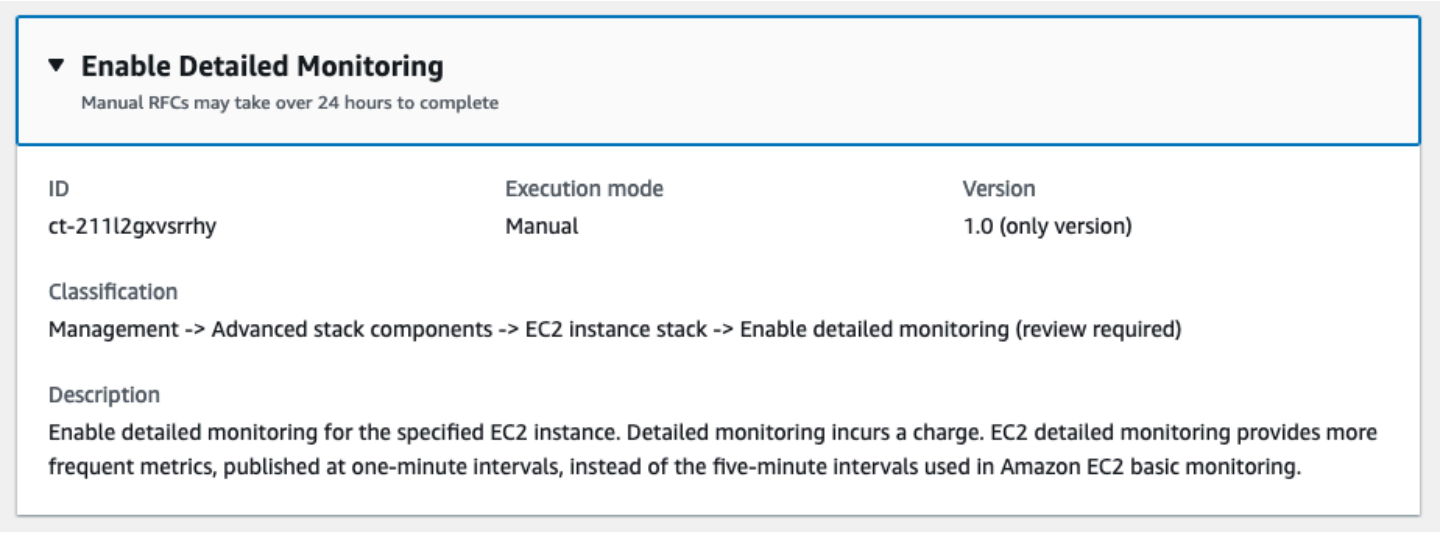
Tips

- For information about AWS Identity and Access Management, see AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) and for policy information, see Managed policies and inline policies. For information about AMS permissions, see Deploying IAM resources.

Enable Detailed Monitoring

Enable detailed monitoring with the console

The following shows this change type in the AMS console.



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Enable detailed monitoring with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-211l2gxvsrrhy" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "Enable Detailed Monitoring" --execution-parameters "{\"InstanceIds\":
 [\"i-1234567890abcdef0\",\"i-1234567890abcdef1\"]}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it EnableDetailedMonitoringParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-211l2gxvsrrhy"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    EnableDetailedMonitoringParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the EnableDetailedMonitoringParams file, retaining only the parameters that you want to change. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
       "InstanceIds": ["i-0cc489fa851c31a21","i-0cc489fa851c31a22"]
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it EnableDetailedMonitoringRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > EnableDetailedMonitoringRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the EnableDetailedMonitoringRfc file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
     "ChangeTypeId": "ct-211l2gxvsrrhy",
     "Title": "Enable Detailed Monitoring"
   }
   ```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the EnableDetailedMonitoringRfc file and the EnableDetailedMonitoringParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://EnableDetailedMonitoringRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://EnableDetailedMonitoringParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

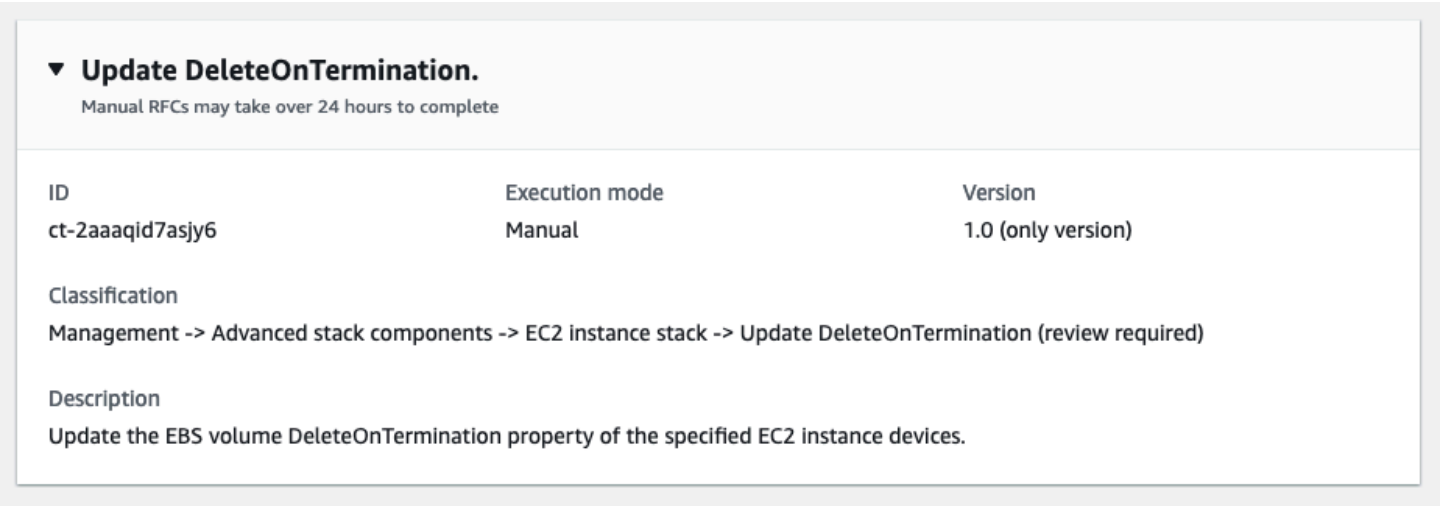
Tips

For more information about Amazon EC2, including size recommendations, see Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Documentation.

Update the DeleteOnTermination option (review required)

Updating the DeleteOnTermination option with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.

- **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.

3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating the DeleteOnTermination option with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients\" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-2aaaqid7asjy6" --change-type-version
 "1.0" --title "Update DeleteOnTermination" --execution-parameters "{\"InstanceId
\": \"i-1234567890abcdef0\", \"DeviceNames\": [\"/dev/sda1\", \"/dev/xvda\"],
 \"DeleteOnTermination\": \"False\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file; this example names it UpdateDeleteOnTerminationParams.json:

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-2aaaqid7asjy6"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdateDeleteOnTerminationParames.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the UpdateDeleteOnTerminationParams.json file, retaining only the parameters that you want to change. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "InstanceId": "i-0cc489fa851c31a21",
     "DeviceNames": [
       "/dev/sda1",
       "/dev/xvda"
     ],
   ```

```
  "DeleteOnTermination": "False"
}
```

3. Output the RFC template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateDeleteOnTerminationRfc.json:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateDeleteOnTerminationRfc.json
```

4. Modify and save the UpdateDeleteOnTerminationRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
{
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-2aaaqid7asjy6",
"Title":                "Update DeleteOnTermination"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the UpdateDeleteOnTerminationRfc.json file and the UpdateDeleteOnTerminationParams.json file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateDeleteOnTerminationRfc.json  --
execution-parameters file://UpdateDeleteOnTerminationParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

6. You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

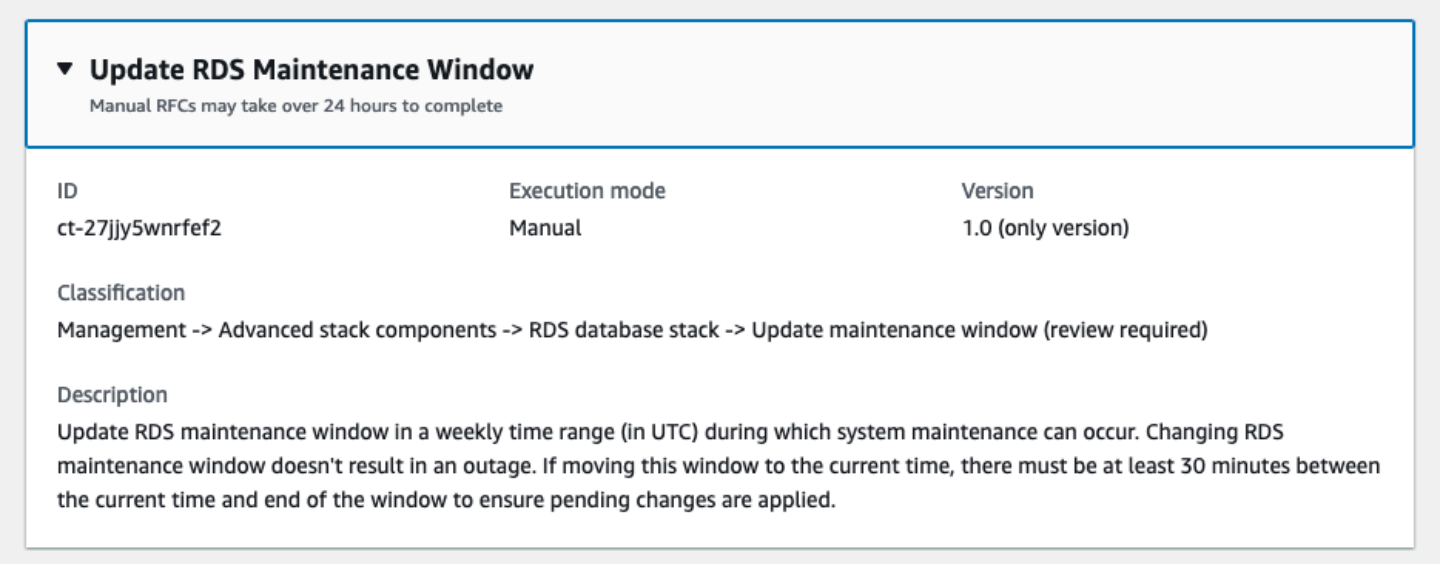
Tips

To learn more about Amazon EC2, including size recommendations, see Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Documentation.

Update RDS maintainance window (review required)

Updating an RDS maintainance window with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating an RDS maintainance window with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-27jjy5wnrfef2" --change-type-version "1.0"
 --title "Update RDS Maintenance Window" --execution-parameters "{\"DBIdentifierArn\":
 \"arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789101:db:database-1\", \"PreferredMaintenanceWindow\":
 \"Sun:04:00-Sun:04:30\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named UpdateRDSMaintenanceWindowParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-27jjy5wnrfef2"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdateRDSMaintenanceWindowParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "DBIdentifierArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789101:db:database-1",
     "PreferredMaintenanceWindow": "Sun:04:00-Sun:04:30"
   }
   ```

3. Output the JSON template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdateRDSMaintenanceWindowRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdateRDSMaintenanceWindowRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the UpdateRDSMaintenanceWindowRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "ChangeTypeVersion": "1.0",
     "ChangeTypeId": "ct-27jjy5wnrfef2",
     "Title": "Update RDS Maintenance Window"
   }
   ```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the execution parameters file and the UpdateRDSMaintenanceWindowRfc.json file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdateRDSMaintenanceWindowRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://UpdateRDSMaintenanceWindowParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

6. You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

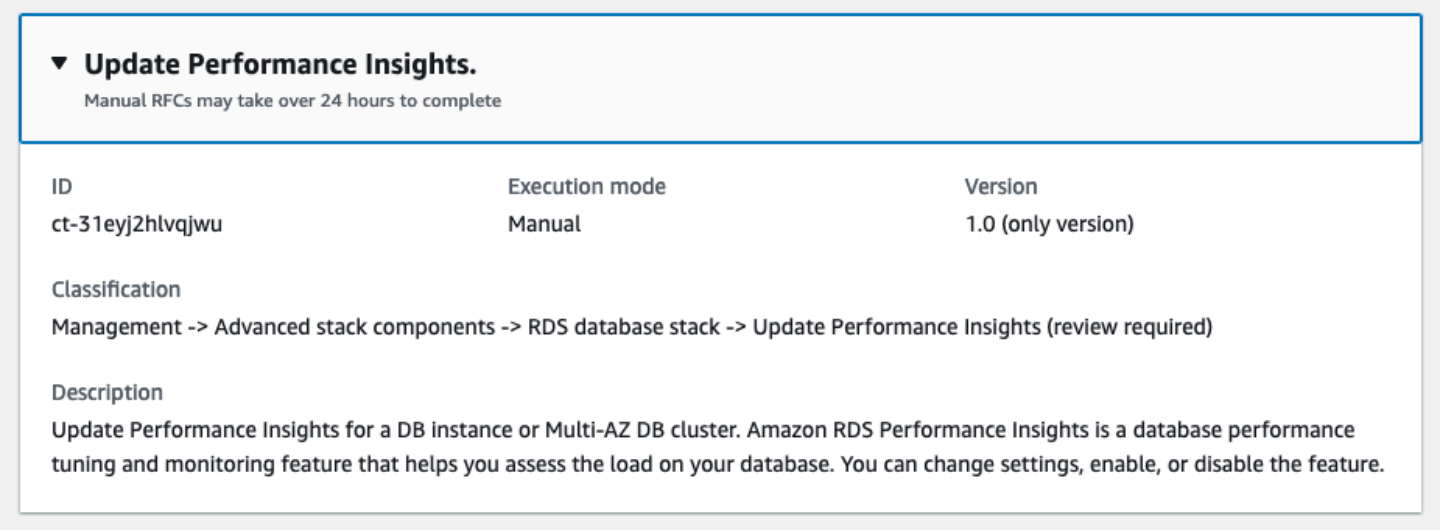
> **Note**
>
> AMS employs drift detection on certain stacks, including RDS stacks, to determine if configuration changes. The AMS disallows updates to an RDS stack that has been determined to have configuration drift. The RFC will fail with the following error message: "Update cannot be performed on this stack, please contact AMS for further assistance."

To learn more about Amazon RDS, including size recommendations, see Amazon Relational Database Service Documentation.

Update RDS performance insights (review required)

Updating an RDS performance insights with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.

4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.
5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Updating performance insights with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

```
aws amscm list-change-type-version-summaries --filter
 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotation marks when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-31eyj2hlvqjwu" --change-type-
version "1.0" --title "Update Performance Insights." --execution-parameters
 "{\"DBIdentifierArn\": \"arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster:database-1\",
\"PerformanceInsights\": \"true\", \"PerformanceInsightsKMSKeyId\": \"default\",
 \"PerformanceInsightsRetentionPeriod\": \"7 days\"}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters for this change type to a JSON file named UpdatePerformanceInsightsParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-31eyj2hlvqjwu"
    --query "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text >
    UpdatePerformanceInsightsParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the execution parameters JSON file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
     "DBIdentifierArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789101:cluster:database-1",
     "PerformanceInsights": "true",
     "PerformanceInsightsKMSKeyId": "default",
     "PerformanceInsightsRetentionPeriod": "7 days"
   }
   ```

3. Output the JSON template to a file in your current folder; this example names it UpdatePerformanceInsightsRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > UpdatePerformanceInsightsRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the UpdatePerformanceInsightsRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   "ChangeTypeVersion":    "1.0",
   "ChangeTypeId":         "ct-31eyj2hlvqjwu",
   "Title":                "Update Performance Insights"
   ```

```
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the execution parameters file and the UpdateRdsRfc file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://UpdatePerformanceInsightsRfc.json --
execution-parameters file://UpdatePerformanceInsightsParams.json
```

   You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

6. You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

> **Note**
>
> AMS employs drift detection on certain stacks, including RDS stacks, to determine if configuration changes. The AMS disallows updates to an RDS stack that has been determined to have configuration drift. The RFC will fail with the following error message: "Update cannot be performed on this stack, please contact AMS for further assistance."

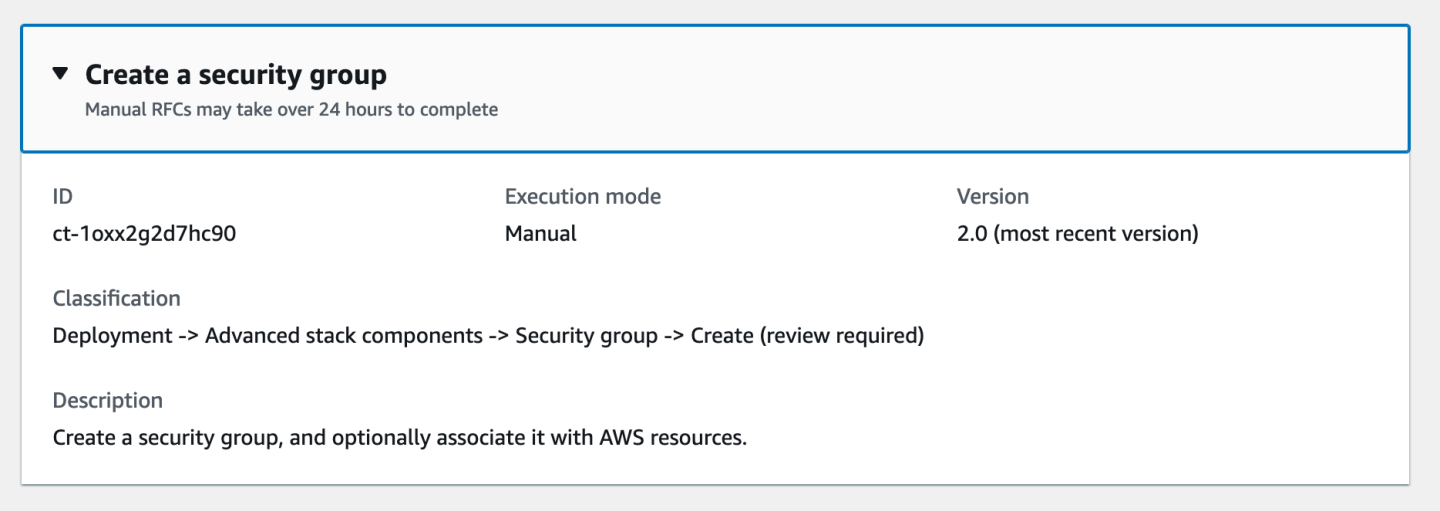
To learn more about Amazon RDS, including size recommendations, see Amazon Relational Database Service Documentation.

To update an RDS stack for Aurora, see RDS Database Stack | Update.

Create security group (review required)

Creating a Security Group (review required) with the Console

Screenshot of this change type in the AMS console:



How it works:

1. Navigate to the **Create RFC** page: In the left navigation pane of the AMS console click **RFCs** to open the RFCs list page, and then click **Create RFC**.
2. Choose a popular change type (CT) in the default **Browse change types** view, or select a CT in the **Choose by category** view.
   - **Browse by change type**: You can click on a popular CT in the **Quick create** area to immediately open the **Run RFC** page. Note that you cannot choose an older CT version with quick create.

     To sort CTs, use the **All change types** area in either the **Card** or **Table** view. In either view, select a CT and then click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page. If applicable, a **Create with older version** option appears next to the **Create RFC** button.
   - **Choose by category**: Select a category, subcategory, item, and operation and the CT details box opens with an option to **Create with older version** if applicable. Click **Create RFC** to open the **Run RFC** page.
3. On the **Run RFC** page, open the CT name area to see the CT details box. A **Subject** is required (this is filled in for you if you choose your CT in the **Browse change types** view). Open the **Additional configuration** area to add information about the RFC.

   In the **Execution configuration** area, use available drop-down lists or enter values for the required parameters. To configure optional execution parameters, open the **Additional configuration** area.
4. When finished, click **Run**. If there are no errors, the **RFC successfully created** page displays with the submitted RFC details, and the initial **Run output**.

5. Open the **Run parameters** area to see the configurations you submitted. Refresh the page to update the RFC execution status. Optionally, cancel the RFC or create a copy of it with the options at the top of the page.

Creating a Security Group (review required) with the CLI

How it works:

1. Use either the Inline Create (you issue a `create-rfc` command with all RFC and execution parameters included), or Template Create (you create two JSON files, one for the RFC parameters and one for the execution parameters) and issue the `create-rfc` command with the two files as input. Both methods are described here.
2. Submit the RFC: `aws amscm submit-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command with the returned RFC ID.

   Monitor the RFC: `aws amscm get-rfc --rfc-id` *`ID`* command.

To check the change type version, use this command:

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 Attribute=ChangeTypeId,Value=CT_ID
```

> **Note**
>
> You can use any `CreateRfc` parameters with any RFC whether or not they are part of the schema for the change type. For example, to get notifications when the RFC status changes, add this line, `--notification "{\"Email\": {\"EmailRecipients \" : [\"email@example.com\"]}}"` to the RFC parameters part of the request (not the execution parameters). For a list of all CreateRfc parameters, see the AMS Change Management API Reference.

INLINE CREATE:

Issue the create RFC command with execution parameters provided inline (escape quotes when providing execution parameters inline), and then submit the returned RFC ID. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

```
aws --profile saml amscm create-rfc --change-type-id "ct-1oxx2g2d7hc90" --change-type-
version "2.0" --title "Test-SG-RR" --execution-parameters "{\"Description\":\"Test-
SG-RR\", \"Name\":\"Test-SG-IC\", \"InboundRules\":{\"Protocol\":\"TCP\", \"PortRange
\":\"49152-65535\, \"Source\":\"203.0.113.5/32\"}, \"OutboundRules\":{\"Protocol\":
\"TCP\", \"PortRange\":\"49152-65535\, \"Destination\":\"203.0.113.5/32\"}}"
```

TEMPLATE CREATE:

1. Output the execution parameters JSON schema for this change type to a file; this example names it CreateSgRrParams.json.

   ```
   aws amscm get-change-type-version --change-type-id "ct-1oxx2g2d7hc90" --query
    "ChangeTypeVersion.ExecutionInputSchema" --output text > CreateSgRrParams.json
   ```

2. Modify and save the CreateSgRrParams file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   "Description":      "SG-Create-With-Review",
   "Name":             "My-SG",
   "VpcId":            "vpc-12345abc",
   "InboundRules":   {
       "Protocol":     "TRAFFIC_PROTOCOL",
       "PortRange":    "PORT_RANGE",
       "Source":       "TRAFFIC_SOURCE"
       },
   "OutboundRules":   {
       "Protocol":     "TRAFFIC_PROTOCOL",
       "PortRange":    "PORT_RANGE",
       "Destination":  "TRAFFIC_DESTINATION"
       }
   }
   ```

3. Output the RFC template JSON file to a file named CreateSgRrRfc.json:

   ```
   aws amscm create-rfc --generate-cli-skeleton > CreateSgRrRfc.json
   ```

4. Modify and save the CreateSgRrRfc.json file. For example, you can replace the contents with something like this:

   ```
   {
   ```

```
"ChangeTypeVersion":    "2.0",
"ChangeTypeId":         "ct-1oxx2g2d7hc90",
"Title":                "SG-Create-RR-RFC"
}
```

5. Create the RFC, specifying the CreateSgRrRfc file and the CreateSgRrParams file:

```
aws amscm create-rfc --cli-input-json file://CreateSgRrRfc.json  --execution-
parameters file://CreateSgRrParams.json
```

You receive the ID of the new RFC in the response and can use it to submit and monitor the RFC. Until you submit it, the RFC remains in the editing state and does not start.

Tips

> **Note**
>
> There is an automated change type for creating a security group, Deployment | Advanced stack components | Security group | Create (no review required) (ct-3pc215bnwb6p7) that provides options for TCP and ICMP ingress and egress rules. If those rules are adequate, the Create (auto) change type will execute more quickly than this change type. For details, see Security Group | Create.

> **Note**
>
> Once the security group is created, use Security Group | Associate to associate the security group with your AMS resources. In order to delete a security group, it must have associated resources.

> **Note**
>
> Outbound rules are not required; however, if they are not specified, then a "127.0.0.1/32 Blackhole Rule" is used, meaning that the resource will only be able to communicate to itself and not with other resources. You can see this default outbound rule when using the AMS console, but not when using the AMS API/CLI.

This is a "review required" change type (an AMS operator must review and run the CT), which means that the RFC can take longer to run and you might have to communicate with AMS through the RFC details page correspondance option. Additionally, if you schedule a "review required" change type RFC, be sure to allow at least 24 hours, if approval does not happen before the scheduled start time, the RFC is rejected automatically.

To learn more about AWS security groups and creating security groups, see Security Group Rules Reference; this page can help you determine the rules you want and, importantly, how to name your security group so choosing it when creating other resources is intuitive. Also see Amazon EC2 Security Groups for Linux Instances and/or Security Groups for Your VPC.

To better understand general AWS security, see Best Practices for Security, Identity, & Compliance.

Once the security group is created, use Security Group | Associate to associate the security group with your AMS resources. In order to delete a security group, it must have associated resources.