AWS Outposts: User Guide
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# Table of Contents

What is AWS Outposts? .......................................................................................................................... 1  
Key concepts ........................................................................................................................................ 1  
AWS resources on Outposts .................................................................................................................. 1  
Pricing .................................................................................................................................................. 3  
How AWS Outposts works .................................................................................................................... 4  
Network components ........................................................................................................................... 4  
  VPCs and subnets ................................................................................................................................. 5  
  DNS ................................................................................................................................................... 5  
Region connectivity ............................................................................................................................... 6  
  Connectivity through service links ..................................................................................................... 6  
  Service link private connectivity using VPC ....................................................................................... 8  
  Redundant internet connections .......................................................................................................... 9  
How local gateways work ..................................................................................................................... 9  
  Local gateway .................................................................................................................................. 10  
  Customer-owned IP addresses ............................................................................................................ 10  
  Routing .......................................................................................................................................... 11  
  Rack local connectivity ...................................................................................................................... 14  
How local network interfaces work .................................................................................................... 21  
  Local network interface .................................................................................................................... 22  
  Local network interfaces on your network ...................................................................................... 22  
  Server local connectivity .................................................................................................................... 24  
Requirements ...................................................................................................................................... 27  
  Rack requirements ............................................................................................................................. 27  
  Server requirements .......................................................................................................................... 33  
Create an Outpost and order capacity .................................................................................................. 37  
  Order fulfillment ................................................................................................................................. 33  
Get started ......................................................................................................................................... 39  
  Outpost server installation ............................................................................................................... 39  
    Grant permission ............................................................................................................................... 39  
    Step 1: Inspect .................................................................................................................................. 40  
    Step 2: Rack mount .......................................................................................................................... 41  
    Step 3: Connect network .................................................................................................................. 43  
    Step 4: Power up .............................................................................................................................. 44  
    Step 5: Authorize server ................................................................................................................... 46  
  Launch an instance ............................................................................................................................. 55  
    Step 1: Create a subnet ....................................................................................................................... 56  
    Step 2: Launch an instance on the Outpost ...................................................................................... 56  
    Step 3: Allocate and associate a customer-owned IP address with the instance ......................... 57  
    Step 4: Configure local connectivity .............................................................................................. 59  
    Step 5: Test the connectivity ............................................................................................................ 60  
Working with Outposts and sites ............................................................................................................ 62  
  Outposts ........................................................................................................................................... 62  
  Sites .................................................................................................................................................. 63  
Working with local gateways .................................................................................................................. 66  
  Local gateways ................................................................................................................................. 66  
    Manage local gateway tags ............................................................................................................. 66  
  Local gateway route tables ................................................................................................................ 67  
    View local gateway route table details ........................................................................................... 67  
    Manage local gateway route table tags .......................................................................................... 68  
VPC associations ................................................................................................................................. 68  
  Create a VPC association ................................................................................................................... 68  
  Delete a VPC association .................................................................................................................... 69  
Working with shared resources ............................................................................................................. 71  
  Shareable Outpost resources ............................................................................................................ 71
Prerequisites for sharing Outposts resources ................................................................. 72
Related services .................................................................................................................. 72
Sharing across Availability Zones .................................................................................... 73
Sharing an Outpost resource ........................................................................................... 73
Unsharing a shared Outpost resource ............................................................................... 74
Identifying a shared Outpost resource ............................................................................. 74
Shared Outpost resource permissions ............................................................................. 75
Permissions for owners ...................................................................................................... 75
Permissions for consumers ................................................................................................. 75
Billing and metering .......................................................................................................... 75
Limitations .......................................................................................................................... 75
Security ................................................................................................................................ 76
Data protection .................................................................................................................. 76
Encryption at Rest .............................................................................................................. 76
Encryption in transit .......................................................................................................... 77
Data deletion ....................................................................................................................... 77
Identity and access management ...................................................................................... 77
Policy structure .................................................................................................................. 77
Example policies ............................................................................................................... 78
Using temporary credentials with AWS Outposts .............................................................. 78
Service-linked roles .......................................................................................................... 78
Considerations .................................................................................................................... 79
Using service-linked roles ................................................................................................. 79
Infrastructure security ...................................................................................................... 82
Resilience .......................................................................................................................... 82
Compliance validation ....................................................................................................... 82
Monitoring .......................................................................................................................... 84
CloudWatch metrics ......................................................................................................... 84
Outpost metrics .................................................................................................................. 85
Outpost metric dimensions ............................................................................................... 88
View CloudWatch metrics for your outpost ..................................................................... 88
Logging AWS Outposts API calls with AWS CloudTrail ................................................... 89
AWS Outposts information in CloudTrail ....................................................................... 89
Understanding AWS Outposts log file entries ................................................................. 90
Maintenance ....................................................................................................................... 91
Hardware maintenance ..................................................................................................... 91
Firmware updates .............................................................................................................. 91
Planned and unplanned power down ................................................................................ 92
Rack network troubleshooting .......................................................................................... 92
Connectivity with Outpost network devices .................................................................... 92
AWS Direct Connect public virtual interface connectivity to AWS Region ...................... 93
AWS Direct Connect private virtual interface connectivity to AWS Region ...................... 94
ISP public internet connectivity to AWS Region ............................................................... 94
Quotas ............................................................................................................................... 96
Document history .............................................................................................................. 97
AWS Outposts User Guide

Key concepts

What is AWS Outposts?

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools to customer premises. By providing local access to AWS managed infrastructure, AWS Outposts enables customers to build and run applications on premises using the same programming interfaces as in AWS Regions, while using local compute and storage resources for lower latency and local data processing needs.

An Outpost is a pool of AWS compute and storage capacity deployed at a customer site. AWS operates, monitors, and manages this capacity as part of an AWS Region. You can create subnets on your Outpost and specify them when you create AWS resources such as EC2 instances, EBS volumes, ECS clusters, and RDS instances. Instances in Outpost subnets communicate with other instances in the AWS Region using private IP addresses, all within the same VPC.

For more information, see the AWS Outposts product page.

AWS resources on Outposts

You can create the following resources on your Outpost to support low-latency workloads that must run in close proximity to on-premises data and applications:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource type</th>
<th>Racks</th>
<th>Servers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon EC2 instances – Launch an instance on your Outpost (p. 55)</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ECS clusters – Amazon Elastic Container Service on AWS Outposts</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon EKS nodes – Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service on AWS Outposts</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS App Mesh Envoy proxy – AWS App Mesh on AWS Outposts</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Storage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon EC2 instance block storage – Amazon EC2 instance store in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances and Amazon EC2 instance store in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBS volumes – Launch an instance on your Outpost (p. 55)</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon S3 buckets – Using Amazon S3 on AWS Outposts</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Analytics and Database</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon EMR clusters – EMR Clusters on AWS Outposts</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon RDS DB instances – Amazon RDS on AWS Outposts</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Networking, AWS IoT, and Amazon Machine Learning</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon VPC – Subnets in AWS Outposts</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Load Balancers – Subnets for your load balancer</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS IoT Greengrass</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
<td>☑Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pricing

You can choose from a variety of Outpost configurations, each providing a combination of EC2 instance types and storage options. The price for rack configurations includes installation, removal, and maintenance. For servers, you must install and maintain the equipment.

You purchase a configuration for a 3-year term and can choose from three payment options: All Upfront, Partial Upfront, and No Upfront. If you choose the Partial option or the No Upfront payment option, monthly charges will apply. Any upfront charges apply 24 hours after your Outpost is installed and the compute and storage capacity is available for use. For more information, see the AWS Outposts pricing page.
How AWS Outposts works

AWS Outposts is designed to operate with a constant and consistent connection between your Outpost and an AWS Region. To achieve this connection to the Region, and to the local workloads in your on-premises environment, you must connect your Outpost to your on-premises network. Your on-premises network must provide wide area network (WAN) access back to the Region and to the internet. It must also provide LAN or WAN access to the local network where your on-premises workloads or applications reside.

The following diagram illustrates both Outpost form factors.

Network components

AWS Outposts extends an Amazon VPC from an AWS Region to an Outpost with the VPC components that are accessible in the Region, including internet gateways, virtual private gateways, Amazon VPC Transit Gateways, and VPC endpoints. An Outpost is homed to an Availability Zone in the Region and is an extension of that Availability Zone that you can use for resiliency.

The following diagram shows the network components for your Outpost.

- An AWS Region and an on-premises network
- A VPC with multiple subnets in the Region
- A customer-owned IP address pool
- An Outpost in the on-premises network
A virtual private cloud (VPC) spans all Availability Zones in its AWS Region. You can extend any VPC in the Region to your Outpost by adding an Outpost subnet. To add an Outpost subnet to a VPC, specify the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Outpost when you create the subnet.

Outposts support multiple subnets. You can specify the EC2 instance subnet when you launch the EC2 instance in your Outpost. You cannot specify the underlying hardware where the instance is deployed, because the Outpost is a pool of AWS compute and storage capacity.

Each Outpost can support multiple VPCs that can have one or more Outpost subnets. For information about VPC quotas, see Amazon VPC Quotas in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

You create Outpost subnets from the VPC CIDR range of the VPC where you created the Outpost. You can use the Outpost address ranges for resources, such as EC2 instances that reside in the Outpost subnet. AWS does not directly advertise the VPC CIDR, or the Outpost subnet range to your on-premises location.

DNS

For network interfaces connected to a VPC, EC2 instances in Outposts subnets can use the Amazon Route 53 DNS Service to resolve domain names to IP addresses. Route 53 supports DNS features, such as domain registration, DNS routing, and health checks for instances running in your Outpost. Both public and private hosted Availability Zones are supported for routing traffic to specific domains. Route 53 resolvers are hosted in the AWS Region. Therefore, service link connectivity from the Outpost back to the AWS Region must be up and running for these DNS features to work.

You might encounter longer DNS resolution times with Route 53, depending on the path latency between your Outpost and the AWS Region. In such cases, you can use the DNS servers installed locally in your on-premises environment. To use your own DNS servers, you must create DHCP option sets for your on-premises DNS servers and associate them with the VPC. You must also ensure that there is IP connectivity to these DNS servers. You might also need to add routes to the local gateway routing table for reachability but this is only an option for Outpost racks with local gateway. Because DHCP option sets
Outpost connectivity to AWS Regions

AWS Outposts supports wide area network (WAN) connectivity through the service link connection.

Contents
- Connectivity through service links (p. 6)
- Service link private connectivity using VPC (p. 8)
- Redundant internet connections (p. 9)

Connectivity through service links

During AWS Outposts provisioning, you or AWS creates a service link connection that connects your Outpost back to your chosen AWS Region or Outposts home Region. The service link is an encrypted set of VPN connections that are used whenever the Outpost communicates with your chosen home Region. You use a virtual LAN (VLAN) to segment traffic on the service link. The service link VLAN enables communication between the Outpost and the AWS Region for both management of the Outpost and intra-VPC traffic between the AWS Region and Outpost.

If you select the private connectivity option for your Outpost, the service link VPN connection is established using an existing VPC and subnet that you specify. For more information, see Service link private connectivity using VPC (p. 8).

Alternatively, the Outpost is able to create the service link VPN back to the AWS Region through public Region connectivity. To do so, the Outpost needs connectivity to the AWS Region's public IP ranges, either through the public internet or AWS Direct Connect public virtual interface. This connectivity can be through specific routes in the service link VLAN, or through a default route of 0.0.0.0/0. For more information about the public ranges for AWS, see AWS IP Address Ranges.

After the service link is established, the Outpost is in service and managed by AWS. The service link is used for the following traffic:

- Management traffic to the Outpost through the service link
- Traffic between the Outpost and any associated VPCs

Service link maximum transmission unit (MTU) requirements

The maximum transmission unit (MTU) of a network connection is the size, in bytes, of the largest permissible packet that can be passed over the connection. AWS Outposts requires a minimum of 1500 bytes across your on-premises network. Outpost service links support a maximum packet size of 1300 bytes.

Service link bandwidth recommendations

For an optimal experience and resiliency, AWS recommends that you use redundant connectivity of at least 500 Mbps (1 Gbps is better) for the service link connection to the AWS Region. You can use AWS Direct Connect or an internet connection for the service link. For Outpost racks, the minimum 500 Mbps service link connection allows you to launch Amazon EC2 instances, attach Amazon EBS volumes, and access AWS services, such as Amazon EKS, Amazon EMR, and CloudWatch metrics. Outpost servers support a lower minimum. For more information, see the section called “Service link traffic for servers” (p. 25).

Your Outposts service link bandwidth requirements vary depending on the following characteristics:
• Number of Outpost racks and Outpost capacity configurations
• Workload characteristics, such as AMI size, application elasticity, burst speed needs, and Amazon VPC traffic to the Region

To receive a custom recommendation about the service link bandwidth required for your needs, contact your AWS sales representative or APN partner.

Firewalls and the service link

This section discusses firewall configurations and the service link connection.

In the following diagram, the configuration extends the Amazon VPC from the AWS Region to the Outpost. An AWS Direct Connect public virtual interface is the service link connection. The following traffic goes over the service link and the AWS Direct Connect connection:

• Management traffic to the Outpost through the service link
• Traffic between the Outpost and any associated VPCs

If you are using a stateful firewall with your internet connection to limit connectivity from the public internet to the service link VLAN, you can block all inbound connections that initiate from the internet. This is because the service link VPN initiates only from the Outpost to the Region, not from the Region to the Outpost.

If you use a firewall to limit the connectivity from the service link VLAN, you can block all inbound connections. You must allow outbound connections back to the Outpost from the AWS Region as per
the following table. If the firewall is stateful, outbound connections from the Outpost that are allowed, meaning that they were initiated from the Outpost, should be allowed back inbound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Source Port</th>
<th>Source Address</th>
<th>Destination Port</th>
<th>Destination Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Outpost service link /26</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Outpost Region's public routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1025-65535</td>
<td>Outpost service link /26</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Outpost Region's public routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

Instances in an Outpost cannot use the service link to communicate with instances in another Outposts if both instances are in the same VPC. Use the local gateway or local network interface to communicate between Outposts in the same VPC. Outpost racks are also designed with redundant power and networking equipment, including local gateway components. For more information, see Resilience in AWS Outposts (p. 82).

**Service link private connectivity using VPC**

You can select the private connectivity option in the console when you create your Outpost. When you do so, a service link VPN connection is established after the Outpost is installed using a VPC and subnet that you specify. This allows private connectivity by way of the VPC and minimizes public internet exposure.

**Note**

- If you need to undo the private connectivity for your Outpost, you must contact AWS Enterprise Support.
- Outposts servers do not support private gateways for AWS Direct Connect connections. You can use AWS Direct Connect for the service link connection, but you cannot use a private gateway.

**Prerequisites**

The following prerequisites are required before you can configure private connectivity for your Outpost:

- You must configure permissions for an IAM entity (user or role) to allow the user or role to create the service-linked role for private connectivity. The IAM entity needs permission to access the following actions:
  - `iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole on arn:aws:iam::*:role/aws-service-role/outposts.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForOutposts*`
  - `iam:PutRolePolicy on arn:aws:iam::*:role/aws-service-role/outposts.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForOutposts*`
  - `ec2:DescribeVpcs`
  - `ec2:DescribeSubnets`

For more information, see Identity and Access Management (IAM) for AWS Outposts (p. 77) and Using service-linked roles for AWS Outposts (p. 79).

- In the same AWS account and Availability Zone as your Outpost, create a VPC for the sole purpose of Outpost private connectivity with a subnet /25 or larger that does not conflict with 10.1.0.0/16. For example, you might use 10.2.0.0/16.
Redundant internet connections

- For Outpost racks, create an AWS Direct Connect connection, private virtual interface, and virtual private gateway to allow your on-premises Outpost to access the VPC. If the AWS Direct Connect connection is in a different AWS account from your VPC, see Associating a virtual private gateway across accounts in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide.

- Advertise the subnet CIDR to your on-premises network. You can use AWS Direct Connect to do so. For more information, see AWS Direct Connect virtual interfaces and Working with AWS Direct Connect gateways in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide. For other options besides AWS Direct Connect, see the Introduction to Amazon Virtual Private Cloud Connectivity Options.

You can select the private connectivity option when you create your Outpost in the AWS Outposts console. For instructions, see Create an Outpost and order Outpost capacity (p. 37).

Note
To select the private connectivity option when your Outpost is in PENDING status, choose Outposts from the console and select your Outpost. Choose Actions, Add private connectivity and follow the steps.

After you select the private connectivity option for your Outpost, AWS Outposts automatically creates a service-linked role in your account that enables it to complete the following tasks on your behalf:

- Creates network interfaces in the subnet and VPC that you specify, and creates a security group for the network interfaces.
- Grants permission to the AWS Outposts service to attach the network interfaces to a service link endpoint instance in the account.
- Attaches the network interfaces to the service link endpoint instances from the account.

For more information about the service-linked role, see Using service-linked roles for AWS Outposts (p. 79).

Important
After your Outpost is installed, confirm connectivity to the private IPs in your subnet from your Outpost.

Redundant internet connections

When you build connectivity from your Outpost to the AWS Region, we recommend that you create multiple connections for higher availability and resiliency. For more information, see AWS Direct Connect Resiliency Recommendations.

If you need connectivity to the public internet, you can use redundant internet connections and diverse internet providers, just as you would with your existing on-premises workloads.

How local gateways for racks work

Outpost racks include a local gateway to provide connectivity to your on-premises network. If you have an Outpost rack, you can include a local gateway as target where the destination is your on-premises network. Local gateways are only available for Outpost racks and can only be used in VPC and subnet route tables that are associated with an Outpost rack.

Contents
- Local gateway (p. 10)
- Customer-owned IP addresses (p. 10)
- Routing (p. 11)
- Local network connectivity for racks (p. 14)
Local gateway

A local gateway serves two purposes. It provides a target in your VPC route tables for on-premises destined traffic, and performs network address translation (NAT) for instances that have been assigned addresses from your customer-owned IP pool. You can also use the local gateway for communication for internet-bound traffic. Each Outpost supports a single local gateway. You can associate multiple VPCs with the local gateway. For more information, see Working with local gateways (p. 66) and Local network connectivity for racks (p. 14).

You can attach the local gateway to a VPC to connect to your on-premises network. The local gateway provides connectivity between your local network, or your local gateway VLAN, and the VPC. The local gateway performs NAT of the Outpost instances' IP addresses to Elastic IP addresses from a pool that is assigned to the local gateway. The local gateway NAT function is similar to how an internet gateway functions in an AWS Region.

The local gateway for your Outpost rack enables connectivity from your Outpost subnets to all AWS services that are available in the parent Region, in the same way that you access them from an Availability Zone subnet. For example, you can access the Regional service endpoints over the public internet, or you can use interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink) to access them without going over the public internet. For more information, see Outpost connectivity to AWS Regions (p. 6).

Connectivity through the local gateway

The primary role of a local gateway is to provide connectivity from an Outpost to your local on-premises LAN. It also provides connectivity to the internet through your on-premises network. The local gateway can also provide a data plane path back to the AWS Region. If you already have connectivity between your LAN and the Region through AWS Site-to-Site VPN or AWS Direct Connect, you can use the same path to connect from the Outpost to the AWS Region privately.

The data plane path for the local gateway traverses from the Outpost, through the local gateway, and to your private local gateway LAN segment. It would then follow a private path back to the AWS service endpoints in the Region.

The following diagram shows a private connectivity configuration that uses an AWS Direct Connect connection, virtual interface, and virtual private gateway.

Customer-owned IP addresses

During the installation process, AWS uses information that you provide about your on-premises network to create an address pool, known as a customer-owned IP address pool (CoIP pool). AWS then assigns it to the local gateway for use and advertisement back to your customer network through BGP.
Customer-owned IP addresses provide local or external connectivity to resources in your Outpost subnets through your on-premises network. You can assign these IP addresses to resources on your Outpost, such as EC2 instances, by allocating a new Elastic IP from the customer-owned IP pool, and then assigning this new Elastic IP to your EC2 instance. The following requirements apply to the customer-owned IP address pool:

- You must be able to route the address in your network
- The CIDR block must be a minimum of /26

When you allocate an Elastic IP address from your customer-owned IP address pool, you continue to own the IP addresses in your customer-owned IP address pool. You are responsible for advertising them as needed on your internal networks or WAN.

You can optionally share your customer-owned pool with multiple AWS accounts in your AWS Organizations using the AWS Resource Access Manager. After you share the pool, participants can allocate and associate Elastic IPs from the customer owned IP pool. For more information see, the section called “Step 3: Allocate and associate a customer-owned IP address with the instance” (p. 57). For information about how to share a customer-owned IPv4 addresses, see Sharing Your Resources in the AWS RAM User Guide. You use the customer-owned pool after you launch the Outpost instance.

Routing

By default, every Outpost subnet inherits the main route table from its VPC. You can create a custom route table and associate it with an Outpost subnet. You can include a local gateway as target when the destination is your on-premises network. A local gateway can only be used in VPC and subnet route tables that are associated with an Outpost.

The route tables for Outpost subnets work as they do for Availability Zone subnets. You can specify IP addresses, internet gateways, local gateways, virtual private gateways, and peering connections as destinations. For example, each Outpost subnet, either through the inherited main route table, or a custom table, inherits the VPC local route. This means that all traffic in the VPC, including the Outpost subnet with a destination in the VPC CIDR remains routed in the VPC. You cannot configure a more specific range than the VPC CIDR local route on the Outpost for Outpost subnets.

Outpost subnet route tables can include the following destinations:

- **VPC CIDR range** – AWS defines this at installation. This is the local route and applies to all VPC routing, including traffic between Outpost instances in the same VPC.
- **Customer on-premises network** – The local gateway routes this traffic for low latency routing to the on-premises network.
- **AWS Region destinations** – This includes prefix lists for Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon DynamoDB gateway endpoint, AWS Transit Gateways, virtual private gateways, internet gateways, and VPC peering.

If you have a peering connection with multiple VPCs on the same Outpost, the traffic between the VPCs remains in the Outpost and does not use the service link back to the Region.

Consider a scenario with the following configuration:

- A VPC with a CIDR block 10.0.0.0/16 that spans Availability Zone 1 and Availability Zone 2
- Three subnets in the VPC, Subnet 1 in Availability Zone 1 (10.0.1.0/24), Subnet 2 in Availability Zone 2 (10.0.2.0/24), and Subnet 3 in the Outpost (10.0.3.0/24). The Outpost is homed to Availability Zone 2.
- An EC2 instance in Subnet 1 with an IP address of 10.0.1.25.
- An EC2 instance in Subnet 2 with an IP address of 10.0.2.34.
- Two EC2 instance in Subnet 3 with private IP addresses 10.0.3.112 and 10.0.3.113.
- An on-premises network CIDR of 172.16.0.0/24.
- A customer-owned IP pool (10.1.0.0/26).
- A local gateway that uses BGP advertisement (10.1.0.0/26) to advertise the customer-owned IP pool to the on-premises network.
- An Elastic IP address association that maps 10.0.3.112 to 10.1.0.2 and 10.0.3.113 to 10.1.0.3.

You need the following entries in the Outpost subnet route table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Defined by AWS</td>
<td>The local VPC route. This route allows for intra-VPC connectivity, including subnets in the AWS Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>internet-gateway-id</td>
<td>Defined by the user</td>
<td>This route allows instances to connect to the public internet. Instances in Subnet 3 need an Elastic IP address assigned to allow for internet connectivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.16.0.0/24</td>
<td>local-gateway-id</td>
<td>Defined by the user</td>
<td>This route allows the instances in Subnet 3 to connect to the on-premises network though the local gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Example: Local gateway routing**

Consider a scenario with the following configuration:

- A VPC with a CIDR block 10.0.0.0/16.
- A subnet in the VPC with a CIDR block 10.0.3.0/24.
- An EC2 instance in the subnet with a private IP address 10.0.3.112.
- A customer-owned IP pool (10.1.0.0/26).
- A local gateway that uses BGP advertisement (10.1.0.0/26) to advertise the customer-owned IP pool to the on-premises network.
- An Elastic IP address association that maps 10.0.3.112 to 10.1.0.2.
- A router on the customer on-premises network that performs NAT.

You need the following entries in the Outpost subnet route table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Defined by AWS</td>
<td>This route allows for intra-VPC connectivity, including subnets in the Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>local-gateway-id</td>
<td>Defined by the user</td>
<td>Instances in the subnet need an Elastic IP address assigned to allow for internet connectivity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Local gateway access to the internet**

The local gateway can provide access to the internet to your Outpost subnets. You configure the route table so that the local gateway routes traffic to the public internet.

Traffic initiated from the EC2 instance for the internet uses the 0.0.0.0/0 route to route traffic to the local gateway. The local gateway maps the EC2 instance private IP address to the customer-owned IP
address (10.1.0.2), and then sends the traffic to the customer router. The router uses NAT to translate the customer-owned IP address to a public IP address on the router, and then sends the traffic to the destination.

**Outbound instance traffic to the on-premises network**

Traffic initiated from the EC2 instance with a destination of the on-premises network uses the Outpost subnet route table. The traffic routes to the local gateway, where the local gateway translates the EC2 instance IP address to the customer-owned IP address (Elastic IP address), and then sends the traffic to the destination.

**Inbound traffic from the on-premises network to the instance**

Traffic from the on-premises network with the EC2 instance as the destination uses the customer-owned IP address (Elastic IP address). When the traffic reaches the local gateway, the local gateway maps the customer-owned IP address (Elastic IP address) to the EC2 instance IP address, and then sends the traffic to the VPC.

**Local network connectivity for racks**

You need the following components to connect your Outpost rack to your on-premises network:

- Physical connectivity from the Outpost patch panel to your customer local network devices.
- Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to establish two link aggregation group (LAG) connections to your Outpost network devices and to your local network devices.
- Virtual LAN (VLAN) connectivity between the Outpost and your customer local network devices.
- Layer 3 point-to-point connectivity for each VLAN.
- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) for the route advertisement between the Outpost and your on-premises service link.
- BGP for the route advertisement between the Outpost and your on-premises local network device for connectivity to the local gateway.

**Physical connectivity**

An Outpost rack has two physical network devices that attach to your local network.

An Outpost requires a minimum of two physical links between these Outpost network devices and your local network devices. An Outpost supports the following uplink speeds and quantities for each Outpost network device.
### Rack local connectivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uplink speed</th>
<th>Number of uplinks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Gbps</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 6, or 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 8, 12, or 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Gbps or 100 Gbps</td>
<td>1, 2, or 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The uplink speed and quantity are symmetrical on each Outpost network device. If you use 100 Gbps as the uplink speed, you must configure the link with forward error correction (FEC CL91).

Outpost racks can support single-mode fiber (SMF) with Lucent Connector (LC), multimode fiber (MMF), or MMF OM4 with LC. AWS provides the optics that are compatible with the fiber that you provide at the rack position.

In the following diagram, the physical demarcation is the fiber patch panel in each Outpost. You provide the fiber cables that are required to connect the Outpost to the patch panel.

![Diagram showing fiber connections](image)

**Link aggregation**

AWS Outposts uses the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to establish two link aggregation group (LAG) connections, one from each Outpost network device to each local network device. The links from each Outpost network device are aggregated into an Ethernet LAG to represent a single network connection. These LAGs use LACP with standard fast timers.

To enable an Outpost installation at your site, you must configure your side of the LAG connections on your network devices.

From a logical perspective, ignore the Outpost patch panels as the demarcation point and use the Outpost networking devices.

For deployments that have multiple racks, an Outpost must have four LAGs between the aggregation layer of the Outpost network devices and your local network devices.

The following diagram shows four physical connections between each Outpost network device and its connected local network device. We use Ethernet LAGs to aggregate the physical links connecting the Outpost network devices and the customer local network devices.
Virtual LANs

Each LAG between an Outpost network device and a local network device must be configured as an IEEE 802.1q Ethernet trunk. This enables the use of multiple VLANs for network segregation between data paths.

Each Outpost has the following data paths between the on-premises network and its network:

- **Service link VLAN** – Enables communication between the Outpost and the AWS Region for both management of the Outpost and intra-VPC traffic between the AWS Region and Outpost. This VLAN provides access to the AWS Region, which enables the service link connection from the Outpost to be established back to the Region. The service link is a custom VPN or VPNs from the Outpost to the Region. It is connected to the Outpost that is configured in the Availability Zone when you purchase the Outpost.

- **Local gateway VLAN** – Enables VPC traffic from your VPC to your local LAN. This VLAN enables instances running on the Outpost to communicate with your on-premises network. It also enables them to communicate with the internet through your on-premises network.

You can configure the service link VLAN and local gateway VLAN only between the Outpost and your customer local network devices.

An Outpost is designed to separate the service link and local gateway data paths into two isolated networks. This enables you to choose which of your networks can communicate with services running on the Outpost. It also enables you to make the service link an isolated network from the local gateway network by using multiple route table on your customer local network device, commonly known as Virtual Routing and Forwarding instances (VRF). The demarcation line exists at the port of the Outpost network devices. AWS manages any infrastructure on the AWS side of the connection, and you manage any infrastructure on your side of the line.

To integrate your Outpost with your on-premises network during the installation and on-going operation, you must allocate the VLANs used between the Outpost network devices and the customer local network devices. You need to provide this information to AWS before the installation. For more information, see the section called "Network readiness checklist" (p. 28).
Network layer connectivity

Each Outpost network device requires an IP address on each VLAN so they can communicate with the
customer local network devices to establish a BGP session. We recommend that you use a dedicated
subnet, with a /30 or /31 CIDR, to represent this logical point-to-point connectivity. We recommend that
you do not bridge the VLANs between your customer local network devices.

You need to establish two paths:

- **Service link path** - To establish this path, specify a VLAN subnet with a range of /30 or /31 and an IP
  address for the service link VLAN on the Outpost network device.

- **Local gateway path** - To establish this path, specify a VLAN subnet with a range of /30 or /31 and an IP
  address for the local gateway VLAN on the Outpost network device.

The following diagram shows the connections from each Outpost network device to the customer
local network device for the service link path and the local gateway path. There are four VLANs for this
example:

- VLAN A is for the service link path that connects the Outpost network device 1 with the customer local
  network device 1.
- VLAN B is for the local gateway path that connects the Outpost network device 1 with the customer
  local network device 1.
- VLAN C is for the service link path that connects the Outpost network device 1 with the customer local
  network device 2.
- VLAN D is for the local gateway path that connects the Outpost network device 2 with the customer local
  network device 2.

The following table shows example values for the subnets that connect the Outpost network device 1
with the customer local network device 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Subnet</th>
<th>Customer Device 1 IP</th>
<th>AWS OND 1 IP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>10.0.0.0/30</td>
<td>10.0.0.2</td>
<td>10.0.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>172.16.0.0/30</td>
<td>172.16.0.2</td>
<td>172.16.0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows example values for the subnets that connect the Outpost network device 2
with the customer local network device 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Subnet</th>
<th>Customer Device 2 IP</th>
<th>AWS OND 2 IP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>10.0.0.4/30</td>
<td>10.0.0.6</td>
<td>10.0.0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>172.16.0.4/30</td>
<td>172.16.0.6</td>
<td>172.16.0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Service link BGP connectivity

The Outpost establishes an external BGP peering session between each Outpost network device and the customer local network device for service link connectivity over the service link VLAN. The BGP peering session is established between the /30 or /31 IP addresses provided for the point-to-point VLAN. Each BGP peering session uses a private Autonomous System Number (ASN) on the Outpost network device and an ASN that you choose for your customer local network devices. AWS provides the attributes as part of the installation process.

Consider the scenario where you have an Outpost with two Outpost network devices connected by a service link VLAN to two customer local network devices. You configure the following infrastructure, and customer local network device BGP ASN attributes for each service link:

- The service link BGP ASN. 2-byte (16-bit) or 4-byte (32-bit). The valid values are 64512-65535 or 4200000000-4294967294.
- The infrastructure CIDR. This must be a /26 CIDR per rack.
- The customer local network device 1 service link BGP peer IP address.
- The customer local network device 1 service link BGP peer ASN. The valid values are 1-4294967294.
- The customer local network device 2 service link BGP peer IP address.
- The customer local network device 2 service link BGP peer ASN. The valid values are 1-4294967294.

For more information, see RFC4893.

The Outpost establishes an external BGP peering session over the service link VLAN using the following process:

1. Each Outpost network device uses the ASN to establish a BGP peering session with its connected local network device.
2. Outpost network devices advertise the /26 CIDR range as two /27 CIDR blocks to support link and device failures.
3. The subnet is used for connectivity from the Outpost to the AWS Region.
Service link infrastructure subnet advertisement and IP range

You provide a /26 CIDR range during the pre-installation process for the service link infrastructure subnet. The Outpost infrastructure uses this range to establish connectivity to the Region through the service link. The service link subnet is the Outpost source, which initiates the connectivity.

Outpost network devices advertise the /26 CIDR range as two /27 CIDR blocks to support link and device failures.

You must provide a service link BGP ASN and an infrastructure subnet CIDR (/26) for the Outpost. For each Outpost network device, provide the BGP peering IP address on the VLAN of the local network device and the BGP ASN of the local network device.

If you have a multiple rack deployment, you must have one /26 subnet per rack.

Local gateway BGP connectivity

The Outpost establishes an external BGP peering from each Outpost network device to a local network device for connectivity to the local gateway. It uses a private Autonomous System Number (ASN) that you assign in order to establish the external BGP sessions. Each Outpost network device has a single external BGP peering to a local network device using its local gateway VLAN.

The Outpost establishes an external BGP peering session over the local gateway VLAN between each Outpost network device and its connected customer local network device. The peering session is established between the /30 or /31 IPs that you provided when you set up network connectivity and uses point-to-point connectivity between the Outpost network devices and customer local network devices. For more information, see the section called “Network layer connectivity” (p. 17).

Each BGP session uses the private ASN on the Outpost network device side, and an ASN that you choose on the customer local network device side. AWS provides the attributes as part of the pre-installation process.

Consider the scenario where you have an Outpost with two Outpost network devices connected by a service link VLAN to two customer local network devices. You configure the following local gateway and customer local network device BGP ASN attributes for each service link:

- AWS provides the local gateway BGP ASN. 2-byte (16-bit) or 4-byte (32-bit). The valid values are 64512-65535 or 4200000000-4294967294.
- You provide the customer owned CIDR that gets advertised (public or private, /26 minimum).
- You provide the customer local network device 1 local gateway BGP peer IP address.
- You provide the customer local network device 1 local gateway BGP peer ASN. The valid values are 1-4294967294. For more information, see RFC4893.
- You provide the customer local network device 2 local gateway BGP peer IP address.
- You provide the customer local network device 2 local gateway BGP peer ASN. The valid values are 1-4294967294. For more information, see RFC4893.
Local gateway customer-owned IP subnet advertisement

During the pre-installation process, AWS creates an address pool, known as a customer-owned IP address pool. It is created based on information that you provide about your on-premises network. You can create Elastic IP addresses from this pool, and then assign the addresses to resources on your Outpost, such as EC2 instances.

The local gateway translates the Elastic IP address to an address in the customer-owned pool. The local gateway advertises the translated address to your on-premises network, and any other network that communicates with the Outpost. The addresses are advertised on both local gateway BGP sessions to the local network devices.

Consider the scenario where you have an Outpost with two Outpost network devices connected by a service link VLAN to two customer local network devices. The following is configured:

- A VPC with a CIDR block 10.0.0.0/16.
- A subnet in the VPC with a CIDR block 10.0.3.0/24.
- An EC2 instance in the subnet with a private IP address 10.0.3.112.
- A customer-owned IP pool (10.1.0.0/26).
- An Elastic IP address association that associates 10.0.3.112 to 10.1.0.2.
- A local gateway that uses BGP to advertise 10.1.0.0/26 to the on-premises network through the local devices.
- Communication between your Outpost and on-premises network will use the CoIP Elastic IPs to address instances in the Outpost, the VPC CIDR range is not used.
How local network interfaces for servers work

Outpost servers include a local network interface to provide connectivity to your on-premises network. A local network interface is available only for Outposts servers running on an Outpost subnet. You cannot use a local network interface from an EC2 instance on an Outpost rack or in the AWS Region. The local network interface is meant only for on-premises locations.

Contents
- Local network interface (p. 22)
- Local network interfaces on your network (p. 22)
- Local network connectivity for servers (p. 24)
The local connection method your Outposts uses depends on the form factor at your site. Outpost servers use local network interfaces. A local network interface is a logical networking component that connects an EC2 instance to your on-premises network.

A local network interface runs directly on your local area network. With this type of local connectivity, you don’t need routers or gateways to communicate with your on-premises equipment. Local network interfaces are named similarly to network interfaces or elastic network interfaces. In this section and throughout this guide, we distinguish between the two interfaces by always using local to refer to local network interfaces.

If you enable local network interfaces on an Outpost subnet, EC2 instances launched from an Outpost server include two network interfaces, one of which is a local network interface. The local network interface connects to the on-premises network while the other network interface connects to the VPC. Configure the operating system to enable the local network interface to communicate on your local area network, as you would for any other on-premises equipment. You cannot use DHCP option sets in a VPC to configure a local network interface because a local network interface runs on your local area network. For more information about enabling local network interfaces, see Working with local network interfaces (p. 22).

A network interface, not the local network interface, connected to the VPC works exactly as it does in the parent Region. For example, you can use the VPC network connection to access Regional service endpoints over the public internet, or you can use interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink) to access them without going over the public internet. For more information, see Outpost connectivity to AWS Regions (p. 6).

Local network interfaces on your network

In AWS Outposts, a local network interface is a logical networking component that connects an EC2 instance to your on-premises network. For more information, see Local network interface (p. 22).

Topics

- Local network interface basics (p. 23)
- Enable local network interfaces for Outpost subnets (p. 23)
- Using local network interfaces (p. 24)
Local network interface basics

Local network interfaces provide access to a physical layer-two network. VPC is a virtualized layer-three network. Local network interfaces do not support VPC networking components. These components include security groups, network access control lists, virtualized routers or route tables, flow logs, or other virtualized layer-three networking components. The local network interface does not give the Outpost server visibility into VPC layer-three flows. The host operating system of the instance does have full visibility into frames from the physical network. You can apply standard firewall logic to information within these frames. However, this communication happens inside the instance and outside the purview of virtualized constructs like EC2 and VPC.

Consider the following limitations for local network interfaces:

- Local network interfaces support ARP and DHCP protocols. They do not support general L2 broadcast messages.
- You can configure up to 100 local network interfaces in each AWS Region for your account. This limit is adjustable.
- One local network interface for each EC2 instance.
- Outposts servers can host multiple EC2 instances, each with a local network interface.

  Note
  EC2 instances within the same server can communicate directly without sending data outside the Outposts server. This communication includes traffic over a local network interface or elastic network interfaces.

- A local network interface is available only for instances running in an Outposts subnet on an Outpost server.
- Local network interfaces do not support promiscuous mode or MAC address spoofing.

Performance

Local network interfaces can provide the same level of bandwidth performance as network interfaces, but are limited by the uplink speed of the server. Any IP flow-based limits for network interfaces are instead based on MAC address pairs for local network interfaces. For more information, see Monitor your instances using CloudWatch in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. For Windows, see Monitor your instances using CloudWatch in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

Monitoring

CloudWatch metrics are produced for each local network interface just like network interfaces. For more information applicable to Linux, see Monitor network performance for your EC2 instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. For more information applicable to Windows, see Monitor network performance for your EC2 instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

MAC addresses

AWS provides MAC addresses for the local network interface. Local network interfaces use locally administered addresses (LAA) for their MAC addresses. A local network interface uses the same MAC address until you delete the interface. After you delete the local network interface, remove the MAC address from your local configurations. AWS can reuse MAC addresses that are no longer in use.

Enable local network interfaces for Outpost subnets

Use the modify-subnet-attribute command from the AWS CLI to enable local network interfaces on an Outpost subnet. The modify subnet attribute allows you to specify the device position for local network interfaces. The device position is the position of the network interface on the device index.
of the instance. All instances launched from Outpost servers on this subnet use the device position indicated by the subnet attribute. For example, 1 indicates local network interfaces in this subnet are the secondary network interface (eth1). A local network interface cannot be the primary network interface (eth0).

**To make local network interfaces available on instances launched from Outpost server**

- At a command prompt, issue the `modify-subnet-attribute` command to specify the device position for the local network interface.

```
$ aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id subnet-1a2b3c4d 
   --enable-lni-at-device-index 1
```

**Using local network interfaces**

EC2 instances that are launched on Outpost servers in an Outpost subnet automatically include a local network interface. Use this section to understand how to work with local network interfaces.

**Operating system configuration**

By default, EC2 instances launched from an Outpost server include two network interfaces, one of which is a local network interface. Ensure that you configure the operating system of the EC2 instances that you launch to support a multi-homed networking configuration.

**Security groups and local network interfaces**

By design, the local network interface does not use security groups in your VPC. A security group controls inbound and outbound VPC traffic. The local network interface is not attached to the VPC. The local network interface is attached to your local network. To control inbound and outbound traffic on the local network interface, use a firewall or similar strategy with the rest of your on-premises equipment.

**Local network connectivity for servers**

Use this topic to understand the network cabling and topology requirements for hosting an Outpost server. For more information, see the section called “Local network interface” (p. 22) and the section called “Local network interfaces on your network” (p. 22).

**Topics**

- Server topology on your network (p. 24)
- Server physical connectivity (p. 25)
- Service link traffic for servers (p. 25)
- Local network interface (LNI) link traffic (p. 26)
- Server IP address assignment (p. 26)
- Server registration (p. 26)

**Server topology on your network**

An Outpost server requires two distinct connections to your networking equipment. Each connection uses a different cable and carries a different type of traffic. The multiple cables are for traffic-class isolation only, and not for redundancy. The two cables do not need to connect to a common network.

The following table describes Outpost server traffic types and labels.
### Server local connectivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic label</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Service link traffic</strong> – This traffic enables communication between the Outpost and the AWS Region for both management of the Outpost and intra-VPC traffic between the AWS Region and the Outpost. Service link traffic includes the service link connection from the Outpost to the Region. The service link is a custom VPN or VPNs from the Outpost to the Region. The Outpost connects to the Availability Zone in the Region that you chose at time of purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Local network interface (LNI) link traffic</strong> – This traffic enables communication from your VPC to your local LAN over the local network interface. Local link traffic includes instances running on the Outpost that communicate with your on-premises network. Local link traffic can also include instances communicating with the internet through your on-premises network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Server physical connectivity

Each Outpost server includes non-redundant physical uplink ports. Ports have their own speed and connector requirements as follows:

- **10Gbe** – connector type QSFP+

#### QSFP+ cable

The QSFP+ cable has a connector that you attach to port 3 on the Outpost server. The other end of the QSFP+ cable has four SFP+ interfaces that you connect to your switch. Two of the switch-side interfaces are labeled 1 and 2. Use the 2 interface for service link traffic and the 1 interface for LNI link traffic. The remaining interfaces are not used.

### Service link traffic for servers

Configure the service link port on your switch as an untagged access port to a VLAN with a gateway and a route to the following Region endpoints:

- Service link endpoints
- Outposts registration endpoint

The service link connection must have public DNS available for the Outpost to discover its registration endpoint in the AWS Region. The connection can have a NAT device between the Outpost server and the registration endpoint. For more information about the public ranges for AWS, see [AWS IP Address Ranges](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/dg/ipranges.html) and [AWS Outposts endpoints and quotas](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/outposts/latest/userguide/awsumanagement.html).

To register the server, open the following network ports:

- TCP 443
- UDP 443
- UDP 53
Uplink speed

Outpost servers support a minimum requirement for uplink speed to the Region that is lower than bandwidth recommendations:

- 20 Mbps

However, you may need a faster uplink depending on your LNI link and service link utilization. For more information, see Bandwidth recommendations for service links (p. 6).

Local network interface (LNI) link traffic

Configure the LNI link port on your upstream network device as a standard access port to a VLAN on your local network. If you have more than one VLAN, configure all the ports on the upstream network device as trunk ports. Configure the port on your upstream network device to expect multiple MAC addresses. Each instance launched on the server will use a MAC address. Some network devices offer port-security features that will shut down a port that reports multiple MAC addresses.

Server IP address assignment

You do not need public IP address assignments for Outpost servers.

Dynamic host control protocol (DHCP) is network management protocol used to automate the process of configuring devices on IP networks. In the context of Outpost servers, you can use DHCP two ways:

- Network cards on the server
- Local network interfaces on instances

The information in this section is about using DHCP to configure your hardware connections on the server. To use DHCP to configure instances on your local network, see the section called “Operating system configuration” (p. 24).

By default, Outpost servers use DHCP to attach to the local network. DHCP must return DNS name servers and a default gateway. Ensure you use a stable IP address for the Outpost server. IP address changes can cause temporary service disruptions on the Outpost subnet. For more information, see the section called “Step 3: Connect network” (p. 43).

Server registration

When Outpost servers establish a connection on the local network, they use the service link connection to connect to Outpost registration endpoints and register themselves. Registration requires public DNS. When servers register, they create a secure tunnel to their service link endpoint in the Region. Outpost servers use TCP port 443 to facilitate communication with the Region. Depending on the private connectivity option for your Outpost, the communication to the Region goes over the public internet or privately by way of a VPC. For more information, see the section called “Step 5: Authorize server” (p. 46).
Outpost site requirements

An Outpost site is the physical location where your Outpost operates. Before you order an Outpost, consider the following information about the location of your site and its requirements:

- Outposts come in different form factors, each with separate requirements. Verify that your site meets the requirements for the form factor that you’re ordering.
- Outposts racks are available in select countries and territories. For more information, see the question, *In which countries and territories are Outposts racks available?*, in AWS Outposts rack FAQs.
- Outposts servers are available in select countries and territories. For more information, see the question, *In which countries and territories are Outposts servers available?*, in AWS Outposts servers FAQs.

Form factors
- Site requirements for Outpost racks (p. 27)
- Site requirements for Outpost servers (p. 33)

Site requirements for Outpost racks

These are the facility, networking, power, and rack order fulfillment requirements for Outposts racks.

Facility

These are the facility requirements for racks.

- **Temperature and humidity** – The ambient temperature must be between 41° F (5° C) and 95° F (35° C). The relative humidity must be between 8 percent and 80 percent with no condensation.
- **Airflow** – Racks draw cold air from the front aisle and exhaust hot air to the back aisle. The rack position must provide at least 145.8 times the kVA of cubic feet per minute (CFM) airflow.
- **Loading dock** – Your loading dock must accommodate a rack crate that is 94 inches (239 cm) high by 54 inches (138 cm) wide by 51 inches (130 cm) deep.
- **Weight support** – Weight varies by configuration. You can find the weight for your configuration specified in the order summary at the rack point loads. The location where the rack is installed and the path to that location must support the specified weight. This includes any freight and standard elevators along the path.
- **Clearance** – The rack is 80 inches (203 cm) high by 24 inches (61 cm) wide by 48 inches (122 cm) deep. Any doorways, hallways, turns, ramps, and elevators must provide sufficient clearance. At the final resting position, there must be a 24 inch (61 cm) wide by 48 inch (122 cm) deep area for the Outpost, with an additional 48 inches (122 cm) of front clearance and 24 inches (61 cm) of rear clearance. The total minimum area required for the Outpost is 24 inch (61 cm) wide by 10 feet (305 cm) deep.

The following diagram shows the total minimum area required for the Outpost, including clearance.
• **Seismic bracing** – To the extent required by regulation or code, you will install and maintain appropriate seismic anchorage and bracing for the rack while it is in your facility.

• **Bonding point** – We recommend that you provide a bonding wire / point at the rack position so that the AWS-certified technician can bond the racks during installation.

• **Facility access** – You will not change the facility in a way that negatively affects the ability of AWS to access, service, or remove the Outpost.

• **Elevation** – The elevation of the room where the rack is installed must be below 10,005 feet (3,050 meters).

**Networking**

These are the networking requirements for racks.

- Provide uplinks with speeds of 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps, 40 Gbps, or 100 Gbps.

  **Tip**
  For bandwidth recommendations for the service link connection, see Bandwidth recommendations (p. 6).

- Provide either single-mode fiber (SMF) with Lucent Connector (LC), multimode fiber (MMF), or MMF OM4 with LC.

- Provide one or two upstream devices, which can be switches or routers. We recommend two devices to provide high availability.

**Network readiness checklist**

Use this checklist when you are gathering the information for your Outpost configuration. This includes the LAN, WAN, and any devices between the Outpost and local traffic destinations, and the destination in the AWS Region.
Uplink speed, ports, and fiber

Uplink speed and ports

An Outpost has two Outpost network devices that attach to your local network. The number of uplinks each device can support depends on your bandwidth needs and what your router can support. For more information, see Physical connectivity (p. 14).

The following list shows how many uplink ports are supported for each Outpost network device, based on the uplink speed.

1 Gbps

1, 2, 4, 6, or 8 uplinks

10 Gbps

1, 2, 4, 8, 12, or 16 uplinks

40 Gbps or 100 Gbps

1, 2, or 4 uplinks

Fiber

The following fiber types are supported:

- Single-mode fiber (SMF) with Lucent Connector (LC)
- Multi-mode fiber (MMF) or MMF OM4 with LC

Depending on the uplink speed and the type of fiber that you choose, the following optical standards are supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uplink speed</th>
<th>Fiber type</th>
<th>Optical standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Gbps</td>
<td>SMF</td>
<td>– 1000Base-LX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gbps</td>
<td>MMF</td>
<td>– 1000Base-SX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
<td>SMF</td>
<td>– 10GBASE-IR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– 10GBASE-LR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
<td>MMF</td>
<td>– 10GBASE-SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Gbps</td>
<td>SMF</td>
<td>– 40GBASE-IR4 (LR4L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– 40GBASE-LR4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Gbps</td>
<td>MMF</td>
<td>– 40GBASE-ESR4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– 40GBASE-SR4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Gbps</td>
<td>SMF</td>
<td>– 100G PSM4 MSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– 100GBASE-CWDM4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– 100GBASE-LR4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Gbps</td>
<td>MMF</td>
<td>– 100GBASE-SR4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outpost link aggregation and VLANs

Link aggregation control protocol (LACP) is required between the Outpost and your network. You must use dynamic LAG with LACP.

The following VLANs are required for each Outpost network device. For more information, see Virtual LANs (p. 16).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outpost network device</th>
<th>Service link VLAN</th>
<th>Local gateway VLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>Valid values: 1-4094</td>
<td>Valid values: 1-4094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>Valid values: 1-4094</td>
<td>Valid values: 1-4094</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each Outpost network device, you can choose whether to use the same VLANs or different VLANs for the service link and local gateway. However, we recommend that each Outpost network device have a different VLAN from the other Outpost network device.

We also recommend redundant layer 2 connectivity. LACP is used for link aggregation and is not used for high availability. LACP between the Outpost network devices is not supported.

Outpost network device IP connectivity

Each of the two Outpost network devices requires a CIDR and IP address for the service link and local gateway VLANs. We recommend allocating a dedicated subnet for each network device with a /30 or /31 CIDR. Specify a subnet and an IP address from the subnet for the Outpost to use. For more information, see Network layer connectivity (p. 17).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outpost network device</th>
<th>Service link requirements</th>
<th>Local gateway requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>– Service link CIDR (/30 or /31)</td>
<td>– Local gateway CIDR (/30 or /31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Service link IP address</td>
<td>– Local gateway IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>– Service link CIDR (/30 or /31)</td>
<td>– Local gateway CIDR (/30 or /31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Service link IP address</td>
<td>– Local gateway IP address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Service link maximum transmission unit (MTU)

The maximum transmission unit (MTU) of a network connection is the size, in bytes, of the largest permissible packet that can be passed over the connection. AWS Outposts requires a minimum of 1500 bytes across your on-premises network. The Outpost service link supports a maximum packet size of 1300 bytes. For more information about the service link, see the section called “Region connectivity” (p. 6).

Service link Border Gateway Protocol

The Outpost establishes an external BGP (eBGP) peering session between each Outpost network device and your local network device for service link connectivity over the service link VLAN. For more information, see Service link BGP connectivity (p. 18).
### Outpost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service link BGP requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your Outpost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Outpost BGP Autonomous System Number (ASN). 2-byte (16-bit) or 4-byte (32-bit). From your private ASN range (64512-65534 or 4200000000-4294967294).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Infrastructure CIDR (/26 required, advertised as two contiguous /27s).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Local network device

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service link BGP requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Service link BGP peer IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Service link BGP peer ASN. 2-byte (16-bit) or 4-byte (32-bit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Service link BGP peer IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Service link BGP peer ASN. 2-byte (16-bit) or 4-byte (32-bit).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Service link firewall

UDP and TCP 443 must be statefully listed in the firewall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Source Port</th>
<th>Source Address</th>
<th>Destination Port</th>
<th>Destination Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Outpost service link /26</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Outpost Region's public routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1025-65535</td>
<td>Outpost service link /26</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Outpost Region's public routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use an AWS Direct Connect connection or a public internet connection to connect the Outpost back to the AWS Region. For Outpost service link connectivity, you can use NAT or PAT at your firewall or edge router. Service link establishment is always initiated from the Outpost.

### Local gateway Border Gateway Protocol

The Outpost establishes an eBGP peering session from each Outpost network device to a local network device for connectivity from your local network to the local gateway. For more information, see Local gateway BGP connectivity (p. 19).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local gateway BGP requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your Outpost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Outpost BGP Autonomous System Number (ASN). 2-byte (16-bit) or 4-byte (32-bit). From your private ASN range (64512-65534 or 4200000000-4294967294).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– CoIP CIDR to advertise (public or private, /26 minimum).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local network devices | Local gateway BGP requirements
---|---
#1 | – Local gateway BGP peer IP address.  
– Local gateway BGP peer ASN. 2-byte (16-bit) or 4-byte (32-bit).
#2 | – Local gateway BGP peer IP address.  
– Local gateway BGP peer ASN. 2-byte (16-bit) or 4-byte (32-bit).

**Power**

The Outposts power shelf supports three power configurations: 5 kVA, 10 kVA, or 15 kVA. The configuration of the power shelf depends on the total power draw of the Outpost capacity. For example, if your Outpost resource has a maximum power draw of 9.7 kVA, you must provide the power configurations for 10 kVA: 4 x L6-30P or IEC309, 2 drops to S1, and 2 drops to S2 for redundant, single-phase power. The three power configurations are described in the following second table.

To see the power draw requirements for different Outpost resources, choose **Browse catalog** in the AWS Outposts console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AC line voltage</th>
<th>Single-phase</th>
<th>208 to 277 VAC (50 or 60 Hz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three-phase</td>
<td>346 to 480 VAC (50 to 60 Hz)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power consumption</td>
<td>5 kVA (4 kW), 10 kVA (9 kW), or 15 kVA (13 kW)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC protection (upstream power breakers)</td>
<td>30 A or 32 A with D-curve circuit breaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC inlet type (receptacle)</td>
<td>Single-phase</td>
<td>3xL6-30P, P+P+E, 30A or 3xIEC60309 P+N+E, IP67, 32A plugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-phase, Wye</td>
<td>1xIEC60309, 3P+N+E, IP67, clock position 7, 30A plug or 1xIEC60309, 3P+N+E, IP67, clock position 6, 32A plug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-phase, Delta</td>
<td>1xNon-NEMA twistlock Hubbell CS8365C, 3P+E, center ground, 50A plug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>The best practice is to mate an IP67 plug with an IP67 receptacle. If that isn't possible, the IP67 plug will mate with an IP44 receptacle. The rating of the combined plug and socket will become the lower rating (IP44).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whip length</td>
<td>10.25 ft (3 m)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whip - Rack cabling input</td>
<td>From above or below the rack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The power shelf has two inputs, S1 and S2, that can be configured as follows.
## Server requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Redundant, single-phase</th>
<th>Redundant, three-phase</th>
<th>Single-phase</th>
<th>Three-phase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 kVA</td>
<td>1 x L6-30P or IEC309, 1 drop to S1 and 1 drop to S2</td>
<td>1 x L6-30P or IEC309, 1 drop to S1</td>
<td>1 x AH530P7W or AH532P6W, 1 drop to S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 kVA</td>
<td>2 x L6-30P or IEC309, 2 drops to S1 and 2 drops to S2</td>
<td>2 x L6-30P or IEC309, 2 drops to S1</td>
<td>2 x AH530P7W or AH532P6W, 1 drop to S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 kVA</td>
<td>3 x L6-30P or IEC309, 3 drops to S1 and 3 drops to S2</td>
<td>3 x L6-30P or IEC309, 3 drops to S1</td>
<td>1 x AH530P7W or AH532P6W, 1 drop to S1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the AC whips that AWS provides as previously described must be fitted with an alternate power plug, consider the following:

- Only a certified customer-provided electrician should modify the AC whip to fit a new plug type.
- The installation should comply with all applicable national, state, and local safety requirements, and be inspected as required for electrical safety.
- You, the customer, should notify your AWS representative of modifications to the AC whip plug. Upon request, you will provide information about the modifications to AWS. You’ll also include any safety inspection records issued by the authority having jurisdiction. This is a requirement to validate safety of the installation before having AWS employees perform work on the equipment.

### Rack order fulfillment

To fulfill the order, AWS will schedule a date and time with you. You will also receive a checklist of items to verify or provide before the installation.

The AWS installation team will arrive at your site at the scheduled date and time. The team will roll the rack to the identified position. You and your electrician are responsible for performing the electrical connection and installation to the rack.

You must ensure that electrical installations, and any changes to those installations, are performed by a certified electrician in accordance with all applicable laws, codes, and best practices. You must obtain approval from AWS in writing prior to making any changes to the Outpost hardware or the electrical installations. You agree to provide AWS with documentation verifying compliance and the safety of any changes. AWS is not responsible for any risks created by the Outpost electrical installation or facility electrical wiring or any changes. You must not make any other changes to the Outpost hardware.

The team will establish network connectivity for the rack over the uplink that you provide, and will configure the rack’s capacity.

The installation is complete when you confirm that the Amazon EC2 and Amazon EBS capacity for your Outpost is available from your AWS account.

### Site requirements for Outpost servers

These are the site requirements for Outpost servers.
Facility

These are the facility requirements for servers.

- **Temperature, humidity and air quality** – The ambient temperature must be between 41° F (5° C) and 95° F (35° C). The relative humidity must be between 8 percent and 80 percent with no condensation. Filtered air using MERV8 (or higher) filter.

- **Airflow** – The position of the server must ensure a minimum clearance of 6 inches (15 cm) between the server and walls in front of and behind the server to allow for sufficient airflow clearance.

- **Weight** – You must confirm that where you intend to put the server can support the weight of the server.

To see the weight requirements for different Outpost resources, choose **Browse catalog** in the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.

- **Rack Placement** – We recommend the use of standard 19-inch EIA-310D racks, with a depth of at least 36 inches (914 mm).
  - Outpost 2U servers require space with the following dimensions: 3.5 inches height (88.9mm), 17.5 inches width (447 mm), 30 inches depth (762 mm)
  - Outpost 1U servers require space with the following dimensions: 1.75 inches height (44.45 mm), 17.5 inches width (447 mm), 24 inches depth (610 mm)

  **Note**
  Outpost 1U servers are the same width as Outpost 2U servers, but half the height and less depth

AWS provides a rail kit for rack-mounting the server. For more information, see the section called “Step 2: Rack mount” (p. 41).

If you do not place the server in a rack, you must still meet the other requirements listed in this section.

- **Serviceability** – Outposts servers are front-aisle serviceable.

- **Acoustics** – rated to be less than 78 dBA sound power at temperatures of 80 ° F (27 ° C) and meets GR-63 CORE NEBS compliance.

- **Seismic bracing** – To the extent required by regulation or code, you will install and maintain appropriate seismic anchorage and bracing for the server while it is in your facility.

- **Elevation** – The elevation of the room where the rack is installed must be below 10,005 feet (3,050 meters).

- **Cleaning** – Wipe surfaces with damp wipes that contain approved antistatic cleaning chemicals.

  **Note**
  Specifications are for servers under normal operating conditions. For example, acoustics may sound louder during initial installation and then operate at the rated sound power after installation is complete.

Networking

Each Outpost server includes non-redundant physical uplink ports. Ports have their own speed and connector requirements as detailed below.
Port label | Speed | Connector on the upstream networking device | Traffic
--- | --- | --- | ---
Port 3 | 10Gbe | SFP+ | Both service and LNI link traffic – QSFP + breakout cable segments traffic. For more information, see the section called “Configure QSFP network” (p. 44).

Service link firewall

UDP and TCP 443 must be statefully listed in the firewall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Source Port</th>
<th>Source Address</th>
<th>Destination Port</th>
<th>Destination Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| UDP | 53 | Cable labeled 2 for service link traffic | 443 | Outpost service link endpoints
 | | | | Outpost registration endpoints |
| | 443 | | | |
| TCP | 443 | Cable labeled 2 for service link traffic | 443 | Outpost service link endpoints
 | | | | Outpost registration endpoints |

You can use an AWS Direct Connect connection or a public internet connection to connect the Outpost back to the AWS Region. For Outpost service link connectivity, you can use NAT or PAT at your firewall or edge router. Service link establishment is always initiated from the Outpost.

Service link maximum transmission unit (MTU)

The maximum transmission unit (MTU) of a network connection is the size, in bytes, of the largest permissible packet that can be passed over the connection. AWS Outposts requires a minimum of 1500 bytes across your on-premises network. The Outpost service link supports a maximum packet size of 1300 bytes. For more information about the service link, see the section called “Region connectivity” (p. 6).

Power

These are the power requirements for servers.

Power support

- **AC power** – Servers are rated up to 1600W 90-264 VaC 47/63 Hz AC power.
- **DC power** – For information about DC power support, contact AWS.
To see the power draw requirements for different Outpost resources, choose **Browse catalog** in the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.

**Power cabling outside a rack**

The server ships with the cables and connectors for power outlets on a rack. If you’re not using the C14 inlet power cable to connect the server to a power supply on the rack, you must provide adapters for the C14 inlets that connect to a power source. The following image shows the connectors on a C14 to C13 power cord.

![C14 to C13 power cord connectors](image)

**Power redundancy**

Servers include multiple power connections and ship with cables to enable power redundant operation. We recommend power redundancy, but redundancy is not required.

Servers do not include an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS).

**Server order fulfillment**

To fulfill the order, AWS will ship Outposts server equipment, including rail mounts and required power and network cables, to the address you provided. Your team or a third-party provider must install the equipment. For more information about server installation, see the section called “Outpost server installation” (p. 39).

The installation is complete when you confirm that the Amazon EC2 capacity for your Outpost is available from your AWS account.
Create an Outpost and order Outpost capacity

To begin using AWS Outposts, you must create an Outpost and order Outpost capacity. For more information about Outposts configurations, see our catalog.

When you order Outpost capacity, you can choose from a variety of Outpost configurations. Each configuration provides a mix of EC2 instance types and EBS volumes.

Prerequisites

- An Outpost site is the physical location for your Outpost equipment. Before ordering capacity, verify that your site meets the requirements for AWS Outposts. For more information, see Outpost site requirements (p. 27).
- You must have an AWS Enterprise Support plan.

To create an Outpost and order capacity

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. Choose Place order.
4. To order a server or rack, choose a supported hardware type.
5. To add capacity, choose a capacity configuration. If the available rack capacity configurations do not meet your needs, you can request a custom capacity configuration instead.
6. Choose Next.
7. Do one of the following:
   - To select an existing Outpost and site, choose Use existing Outpost, and select an Outpost.
   - To create a new Outpost at a new or existing site, choose Create new Outpost and perform the following steps:
     - Enter a name and description for your Outpost.
     - Select an Availability Zone for your Outpost.
     - (Optional) Choose Private connectivity option. For VPC and Subnet, select a VPC and subnet in the same AWS account and Availability Zone as your Outpost. For more information about VPC requirements, see the section called “Prerequisites” (p. 8).
   
   Note
   
   If you need to undo the private connectivity for your Outpost, you must contact AWS Enterprise Support. For more information, see Service link private connectivity using VPC (p. 8).
   
   - From Site ID, do one of the following:
     - To select an existing site, choose the site.
     - To create a new site, choose Create site, click Next, and enter the name, description, and operating address for your site.

     If you chose to support racks at the site, enter the following information, read the facility requirements, and then choose, I have read the facility requirements.
     
     - Max weight – Specify the maximum rack weight that this site can support.
• **Power draw** – Specify in kVA the power draw available at the hardware placement position for the rack.
• **Power option** – Specify the power option that you can provide for hardware.
• **Power connector** – Specify the power connector that AWS should plan to provide for connections to the hardware.
• **Power feed drop** – Specify whether the power feed comes above or below the rack.
• **Uplink speed** – Specify the uplink speed the rack should support for the connection to the Region.
• **Number of uplinks** – Specify the number of uplinks for each Outpost network device that you intend to use to connect the rack to your network.
• **Fiber type** – Specify the type of fiber that you will use to attach the Outpost to your network.
• **Optical standard** – Specify the type of optical standard that you will use to attach the Outpost to your network.
• **Notes** – Specify notes about a site.

8. Choose Next.
9. Select a payment option and delivery address.
10. Choose Next.
11. For Review and order, review the information, and choose Place order.

You can view the status of your order using the AWS Outposts console. The initial status of your order is Order received. An AWS representative will contact you within three business days. You will receive an email confirmation when the status of your order changes to Order processing. An AWS representative may contact you to get any additional information that AWS requires.

If you have any questions about your order, contact AWS Support.

## Order fulfillment

Order fulfillment is different based on the form factor that you order.

### Outpost racks

To fulfill the order, AWS will schedule a date and time with you.

You will also receive a checklist of items to verify or provide before the installation. The AWS installation team will arrive at your site at the scheduled date and time. The team will roll the rack to the identified position and your electrician can power the rack. The team will establish network connectivity for the rack over the uplink that you provide, and will configure the rack’s capacity. The installation is complete when you confirm that the Amazon EC2 and Amazon EBS capacity for your Outpost is available from your AWS account.

### Outpost servers

To fulfill the order, AWS will schedule a delivery date.

You are responsible for all installation tasks, including physical installation and network configuration. You can contract a third-party to perform these tasks for you. Whether you do the installation or contract to a third-party, installation requires IAM credentials in the AWS account that contains the Outpost to verify the identity of the new device. You are responsible for providing and managing this access. The installation is complete when Amazon EC2 capacity for your Outpost is available from your AWS account.
Get started with AWS Outposts

After your Outpost equipment is installed, the compute and storage capacity is available for you when you launch Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances and add storage.

Tasks
- Outpost server installation (p. 39)
- Launch an instance on your Outpost (p. 55)

Outpost server installation

When you order an Outpost server, you are responsible for installation. Whether you do the installation yourself or contract to a third-party, installation requires AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials in the AWS account that contains the Outpost. The party installing requires this access to verify the identity of the new device. For more information, see the Grant permission section in this topic.

Prerequisite
You must have an Outpost server form factor at your site. For more information, see Create an Outpost and order Outpost capacity (p. 37).

Tasks
- Grant permission (p. 39)
- Step 1: Inspect (p. 40)
- Step 2: Rack mount (p. 41)
- Step 3: Connect network (p. 43)
- Step 4: Power up (p. 44)
- Step 5: Authorize server (p. 46)

Grant permission

To verify the identity of the new device, installation requires IAM credentials in the AWS account that contains the Outpost. Consider the following information about providing access:

- If you are using a third party that does not have access to your AWS account, you must provide temporary access.
- If you use temporary credentials, you define how long the credentials last. Ensure you give the installer enough time to perform all the necessary steps for server installation.
- AWS Outposts supports using temporary credentials.

How IAM access works

By default, IAM users don’t have permissions for AWS Outposts resources and operations. To allow IAM users to interact with Outposts resources during installation, you must create an IAM policy that explicitly grants them permissions, and attach the policy to the IAM users or groups that require those permissions. For more information, see the section called “Identity and access management” (p. 77).

How temporary IAM access works
If you prefer to issue temporary credentials to access Outposts resources, for example if the individual installing the Outpost only needs access to Outposts resources during installation, you can use AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to create and provide trusted users with temporary credentials. AWS STS operations create temporary security credentials that include an access key pair and a session token. Users can use these credentials to access your resources, and you can configure credentials that last up to 36 hours. With Outposts, the customer is responsible for configuring and distributing AWS STS credentials to any installers.

For more information, see the section called "Using temporary credentials with AWS Outposts" (p. 78) and Requesting temporary security credentials in the IAM User Guide.

Step 1: Inspect

To complete an inspection of the Outposts equipment, you should check the shipping package for damage, unpack the shipping package, and locate the Nitro Security Key (NSK). Consider the following information about inspecting the server:

- The shipping package has shock sensors located on the two largest sides of the box.
- The inside flap of the shipping package contains instructions about how to unpack the server and locate the NSK.
- The NSK is an encryption module. To complete inspection, you locate the NSK. You attach the NSK to the server in a later step.

Check the shipping package

To inspect the shipping package

- Before you open the shipping package, ensure that neither shock sensor has been activated. If the shock sensors have been activated, do not proceed with the installation and contact AWS Support for guidance on replacing your Outposts server.

Unpack the shipping package

To unpack the shipping package

- Open the package and ensure it contains the following items:
  - Server
  - Nitro Security Key (encryption module) – packaging marked with "NSK" in red. See the following procedure for locating the NSK from the shipping package for more information.
  - Rack installation kit (2 inner rails, 2 outer rails, and screws)
  - Installation pamphlet
  - Accessory kit

If the bar in the middle of the sensor is red, the sensor has been activated.
Step 2: Rack mount

To complete this step, you must attach inner rails to the server, outer rails to the rack, then mount the server on the rack. You need a Phillips-head screwdriver to complete these steps.

Rack mount alternatives

You are not required to mount the server in a rack. If you're not mounting the server in a rack, consider the following information:
- Ensure a minimum clearance of 6 inches (15 cm) between the server and walls in front of and behind the server to allow the hot air to circulate.
- Place the server on a stable surface free from mechanical hazards such as moisture or falling objects.
- To use the networking cables included with the server, you must place the server within 10 feet (3 m) of your upstream networking device.
- Follow local guidance for seismic bracing and bonding.

**Identify sides and ends**

**To identify left from right, front from back**

1. Locate and open the box of rack rails that came with the server.
2. Look at the markings on the rails to determine which is left and right. These markings determine to which side of the server each rail gets attached.
3. Look at the posts on each end of the rails to determine which is front, and which is back.

The front end has three posts.

The back end has two posts.
Attach inner rails

To attach inner rails to the server

1. Detach the inner rail from the outer rail for both rails. You should have four rails.
2. Attach the right inner rail to the right side of the server and secure the rail with a screw. Make sure you orient the rail correctly with the server. Point the front part of the rail toward the front of the server.
3. Attach the left inner rail to the left side of the server and secure the rail with a screw.

Attach outer rails

To attach outer rails to the rack

1. Face the rack and use the rail marked R on the right side of the rack. Attach the back of the rail to the rack first, then extend the rail to connect it to the front of the rack.
   
   Tip
   Pay attention to the orientation of the rails. Use included pin adapters if necessary.

2. Repeat with the left rail on the left side.

Mount the server

To mount the server in the rack

- Slide the server into the outer rails you installed on the rack in the previous step and secure the server at the front with two provided screws.

   Tip
   Use two people to slide the server into the rack.

Step 3: Connect network

To complete the network setup, you connect the server to your upstream networking device with network cable.

Consider the following information about connecting to the network:
The server requires connections for two types of traffic: service link traffic and local network interface (LNI) link traffic. The instructions in the following section describe which ports to use on the server to segment traffic. Consult with your IT group to determine which port on your upstream networking device should carry each type of traffic.

Ensure the server has connected to your upstream networking device and has been assigned an IP address. For more information, see the section called “Server IP address assignment” (p. 26).

Configure QSFP network

To connect the server to the network with the QSFP breakout cable

With the QSFP breakout cable, you use breakouts to segment traffic. One end of the QSFP cable has breakout cables labeled 1 - 4. Use the cable labeled 2 for service link traffic and the cable labeled 1 LNI link traffic.

1. Locate the QSFP breakout cable that came with the server.
2. Connect the single end of the QSFP breakout cable to port 3 on the server.
3. Connect breakouts 2 and 1 of the QSFP cable to the upstream networking device.

   **Important**
   You must use the cable labeled 2 for service link traffic and the cable labeled 1 for LNI link traffic.

Step 4: Power up

To complete power up, you attach the NSK, connect the server to a power source, and verify that the server has powered on. Consider the following information about powering the server:

- The server functions with one power source, but AWS recommends you use two power sources for redundancy.
- Connect the power cables before you connect the network cables.
- Use the pair of C13 outlet/C14 inlet power cables to connect the server to a power supply on the rack. If you're not using the C14 inlet power cable to connect the server to a power supply on the rack, you must provide adapters for the C14 inlets that connect to a power source.

Attach NSK

You use the NSK to destroy data on the server when you send the server back. Ignore the instructions on the body of the NSK.
Important
Do not use the NSK to destroy data on the server during installation.

To attach the NSK

- On the front right side of the server, attach the NSK by opening the NSK compartment and fitting
the NSK into the slot. Twist the knob with your fingers until it is snug. To destroy data on the server,
you give this knob three full turns with a hex driver tool. Use your fingers and do not twist the knob
tight enough to destroy the data.

Power up

To connect the server to power

1. Locate the pair of C13/C14 power cables that came with the server.
2. Connect the C14 end of both cables to your power source.
3. Connect the C13 end of both cables to the ports on the front of the server.

Verify power

To verify the server has power

1. Verify that you can hear the server running.
   
   Tip
   The noise level goes down after the server provisions itself.
2. Verify that the LED power lights above the power ports are lit.
Step 5: Authorize server

To authorize the server, you must connect your laptop to the server with a USB cable, then use a
command-based serial protocol to test the connection and authorize the server. In addition to IAM
credentials, you need a USB cable, a laptop, and serial terminal software, such as PuTTY or screen, to
complete these steps.

Consider the following information about authorizing the server:

• To authorize the server, you or the party installing the server needs IAM credentials in the
  AWS account that contains the Outpost. For more information, see the section called “Grant
  permission” (p. 39).
• You do not need to authenticate with the IAM credentials to test your connection.
• Consider testing the connection before you use the export command to set IAM credentials as
  environment variables.
• To protect your account, Outpost Configuration Tool never saves your IAM credentials.

Connect laptop to server

Use the USB cable to connect your laptop to the server. The server includes a USB chip that creates a
virtual serial port available to you on the laptop. You can use this virtual serial port to connect to the
server with serial terminal emulation software. You can only use this virtual serial port to run Outpost
Configuration Tool commands.

To connect the laptop to the server

• Use the USB cable to connect your laptop to the server.

  Note
  The USB chip requires drivers to create the virtual serial port. Your operating system should
  automatically install the required drivers if they are not already present. To download and
  install the drivers, see Installation Guides from FTDI.

Create a serial connection to the server

This section contains instructions for using popular serial terminal programs, but you are not required
to use these programs. Use the serial terminal program you prefer with a connection speed of 115200
baud.

Topics

• Windows serial connection (p. 46)
• Mac serial connection (p. 47)

Windows serial connection

The following instructions are for PuTTY on Windows. PuTTY is free, but you may have to download it.

Download PuTTY

Download and install PuTTY from the PuTTY download page.

To create a serial terminal on Windows using PuTTY

1. Plug the USB cable into the server and your Windows laptop.
2. From the Desktop, right-click Start, and choose Device Manager.
3. In Device Manager, expand Ports (COM & LPT) to determine the COM port for the USB serial connection. You will see a node named **USB Serial Port (COM#)**. The value for the COM port depends on your hardware.

![](image1.png)

4. In PuTTY, from Session, choose **Serial** for Connection type, and then enter the following information:
   - Under **Serial line**, enter the COM port from Device Manager.
   - Under **Speed**, enter: 115200

![](image2.png)

5. Choose **Open**.

**Mac serial connection**

The following instructions are for **screen** on macOS. You can find **screen** included with the operating system.

**To create a serial terminal on macOS using screen**

1. Plug the USB cable into the server and your laptop.
2. In Terminal, list /dev with a *USB* filter for output to find the virtual serial port.

```bash
ls -ltr /dev/*USB*
```

The serial device appears as tty. For example, consider the following sample output from the previous list command:

```bash
ls -ltr /dev/*USB*
```

```
crw-rw-rw-  1 root  wheel   21,   3 Feb  8 15:48 /dev/cu.usbserial-<EXAMPLE1>
crw-rw-rw-  1 root  wheel   21,   2 Feb  9 08:56 /dev/tty.usbserial-<EXAMPLE1>
```

3. In Terminal, use `screen` with the serial device and a baud rate of the serial connection to set up the serial connection. In the command below, replace `<EXAMPLE1>` with the value from your laptop.

```bash
screen /dev/tty.usbserial-<EXAMPLE1> 115200
```

**Test the connection**

This section describes how to use Outpost Configuration Tool to test the connection. You don't need IAM credentials to test the connection. Your connection needs to be able to resolve DNS to access the AWS Region.

1. Test the links and gather information about the connection
2. Test for DNS resolver
3. Test for access to the AWS Region

**To test the links**

1. Use the USB cable to connect your laptop to the server.
2. Use a serial terminal program, such as PuTTY or `screen`, to connect to the server. For more information, see the section called “Create a serial connection to the server” (p. 46).
3. Press Enter to access the Outpost Configuration Tool command prompt.

```
Outpost>
```

4. Use `describe-links` to return information about the network links on the server. Outpost servers must have one service link and one local network interface (LNI) link.

```
Outpost>describe-links
```

```
---
service_link_connected: True
local_link_connected: False
links:

- name: local_link
  connected: False
  mac: 00:00:00:00:00:00

- name: service_link
  connected: True
  mac: 0A:DC:FE:D7:8E:1F
  checksum: 0x46FDC542
```

If you get `connected: False` for either link, troubleshoot the network connection on the hardware.
5. **Use `describe-ip` to return the IP assignment status and configuration of each connected link.**

```bash
Outpost> describe-ip
---
links:
- name: local_link
  configured: True
  ip: 192.0.2.10
  netmask: 255.255.0.0
  gateway: 192.0.2.1
  dns: [ "198.51.100.17", "198.51.100.18" ]
  ntp: [ "203.0.113.17", "203.0.113.18" ]
- name: service_link
  configured: True
  ip: 10.189.206.29
  netmask: 255.255.0.0
  gateway: 0.0.0.0
  dns: [ "198.51.100.17", "198.51.100.18" ]
  ntp: [ "203.0.113.17", "203.0.113.18" ]
checksum: 0xD72BBFD5
```

You should have no missing values.

**To test for DNS**

1. Use the USB cable to connect your laptop to the server.
2. Use a serial terminal program, such as PuTTY or `screen`, to connect to the server. For more information, see the section called “Create a serial connection to the server” (p. 46).
3. Press `Enter` to access the Outpost Configuration Tool command prompt.

```bash
Outpost>
```

4. **Use `export` to enter the parent Region of the Outpost server as the value for `AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR`.**

```bash
AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR=Region
```

```bash
Outpost> export AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR=us-west-2
result: OK
checksum: 0x82A945RE
```

- Do not include a space before or after the equal (=) sign.
- No environment values are saved. You must export AWS Region each time you run Outpost Configuration Tool.
- If you are using a third-party to install the server, you must provide the third-party with the parent Region.

5. Use `describe-resolve` to determine if the Outpost server can reach a DNS resolver and resolve the IP address of the Outpost configuration endpoint in the Region. Requires at least one link with an IP configuration.

```bash
Outpost> describe-resolve
---
dns_responding: True
dns_resolving: True
```
To test access to AWS Regions

1. Use the USB cable to connect your laptop to the server.
2. Use a serial terminal program, such as PuTTY or screen, to connect to the server. For more information, see the section called “Create a serial connection to the server” (p. 46).
3. Press Enter to access the Outpost Configuration Tool command prompt.

4. Use export to enter the parent Region of the Outpost server as the value for AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR.

```
Outpost> export AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR=Region
```

```
result: OK
cHECKSUM: 0xB2A945RE
```

- Do not include a space before or after the equal (=) sign.
- No environment values are saved. You must export AWS Region each time you run Outpost Configuration Tool.
- If you are using a third-party to install the server, you must provide the third-party with the parent Region.

5. Use describe-reachability to determine if the Outpost server can reach the Outpost configuration endpoint in the Region. Requires a working DNS configuration, which you can determine by using describe-resolve.

```
Outpost> describe-reachability
```  

```
---
is_reachable: True
src_ip: 10.189.206.29
dst_ip: 54.190.8.67
dst_port: 443
checksum: 0xCB506615
```

- is_reachable indicates the outcome of the test
- src_ip is the IP address of the server
- dst_ip is the IP address of the Outpost configuration endpoint in the Region
- dst_port is the port the server used to connect to dst_ip

Authorize the server

This section describes how to use Outpost Configuration Tool and the IAM credentials from the AWS account that contains the Outpost to authorize the server.

To authorize the server

1. Use the USB cable to connect your laptop to the server.
2. Use a serial terminal program, such as PuTTY or screen, to connect to the server. For more information, see the section called “Create a serial connection to the server” (p. 46).

3. Press Enter to access the Outpost Configuration Tool command prompt.

```
Outpost>
```

4. Use `export` to enter your IAM credentials into Outpost Configuration Tool. If you are using a third-party to install the server, you must provide the third-party with the IAM credentials.

To authenticate, you must export the following four variables. Export one variable at a time. Do not include a space before or after the equal (=) sign. You must export credentials each time you run Outpost Configuration Tool. No credentials are saved.

- `AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=access-key-id`
- `AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=secret-access-key`
- `AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=session-token`
- `AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR=Region`

Use the parent Region of the Outpost server as the value for `AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR`. If you are using a third-party to install the server, you must provide the third-party with the parent Region.

The output in the following examples show successful exports.

```
Outpost> export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
result: OK
checksum: <example-checksum>
```

```
Outpost> export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=wJalrXUtfnFENI/K7MDENG/BpXrFicyEXAMPEKEY
result: OK
checksum: <example-checksum>
```

```
Outpost> export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=
result: OK
checksum: <example-checksum>
```

```
Outpost> export AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR=us-west-2
result: OK
checksum: <example-checksum>
```
5. **Use `start-connection` to create a secure connection to the Region.**

   The output in the following example shows a connection successfully started.

   ```
   Outpost> start-connection
   is_started: True
   asset_id: <example-asset-id>
   connection_id: <example-connection-id>
   timestamp: 2021-10-01T23:30:26Z
   checksum: <example-checksum>
   ```

6. Wait around 5 minutes.

7. **Use `get-connection` to check if connection to the Region has been established. After you make a successful connection, you can disconnect your laptop from the server.**

   The output in the following example shows a successful connection. If either of the two values in the following output shows `False`, wait 5 minutes and try again.

   ```
   Outpost> get-connection
   keys_exchanged: True
   connection_established: True
   timestamp: 2021-10-01T23:35:26Z
   checksum: <example-checksum>
   ```

### Outpost Configuration Tool command reference

This section contains a reference of Outpost Configuration Tool commands and examples.

#### Commands

- Export (p. 52)
- Describe links (p. 53)
- Describe IP (p. 54)
- Describe resolve (p. 54)
- Describe reachability (p. 54)
- Start connection (p. 54)
- Get connection (p. 55)

#### Export

**export**

Use `export` to set IAM credentials as environment variables.

**Syntax**

```
Outpost> export <variable>=<value>
```

`export` takes the variable assignment statement.

Must use the following format: `<variable>=<value>`

To authenticate, you must export the following four variables. Export one variable at a time. Do not include a space before or after the equal (=) sign. You must export credentials each time you run Outpost Configuration Tool. No credentials are saved.
Step 5: Authorize server

- **AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID**=access-key-id
- **AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY**=secret-access-key
- **AWS_SESSION_TOKEN**=session-token
- **AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR**=Region

Use the parent Region of the Outpost server as the value for **AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR**.

Example: successful credential imports

```bash
Outpost> export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
result: OK
checksum:<example-checksum>

Outpost> export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
result: OK
checksum:<example-checksum>

Outpost> export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oWuXOoNABgk
result: OK
checksum:<example-checksum>

Outpost> export AWS_DEFAULT_REGION_VAR=us-west-2
result: OK
checksum:<example-checksum>
```

**Describe links**

```bash
Outpost> describe-links
```

Use **describe-links** to return information about the network links on the server. Outpost servers must have one service link and one local network interface (LNI) link.

**Syntax**

```bash
Outpost> describe-links
```

**describe-links** takes no arguments.
Describe IP

describe-ip

Use `describe-ip` to return the IP assignment status and configuration of each connected link.

Syntax

```
Outpost> describe-ip
```

describe-ip takes no arguments.

Describe resolve

describe-resolve

Use `describe-resolve` to determine if the Outpost server can reach a DNS resolver and resolve the IP address of the Outpost configuration endpoint in the Region. Requires at least one link with an IP configuration.

Syntax

```
Outpost> describe-resolve
```

describe-resolve takes no arguments.

Describe reachability

describe-reachability

Use `describe-reachability` to determine if the Outpost server can reach the Outpost configuration endpoint in the Region. Requires a working DNS configuration, which you can determine by using `describe-resolve`.

Syntax

```
Outpost> describe-reachability
```

describe-reachability takes no arguments.

Start connection

start-connection

Use `start-connection` to initiate a connection with the Outpost service in the Region. This command sources the Signature Version 4 (SigV4) credentials from the environment variables you loaded with `export`. The connection runs asynchronously and returns immediately. To check the status of the connection, use `get-connection`.

Syntax

```
Outpost> start-connection [0|1]
```

start-connection takes an optional connection index to initiate another connection. Only values of 0 and 1 are valid.
Launch an instance on your Outpost

After your Outpost is installed and the compute and storage capacity is available for use, you can get started by creating resources. Resources available to you differ based on the form factor of your Outpost.

**Outpost racks**
Launch Amazon EC2 instances and create Amazon EBS volumes on your Outpost using an Outpost subnet. You can also create snapshots of Amazon EBS volumes on your Outpost. For more information applicable to Linux, see Local Amazon EBS snapshots on AWS Outposts in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*. For more information applicable to Windows, see Local Amazon EBS snapshots on AWS Outposts in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances*.

**Outpost servers**
Launch Amazon EC2 instances that use instance store. You can also use EBS direct APIs to back up instances to Amazon EBS in the AWS Region. For more information applicable to Linux, see EBS direct APIs in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*. For more information applicable to Windows, see EBS direct APIs in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances*.

For more information, see the section called “AWS resources on Outposts” (p. 1).

**Prerequisite**
You must have an Outpost installed at your site. For more information, see Create an Outpost and order Outpost capacity (p. 37).
Step 1: Create a subnet

You can add Outpost subnets to any VPC in the AWS Region for the Outpost. When you do so, the VPC also spans the Outpost. For more information, see Network components (p. 4).

Note
If you are launching an instance in an Outpost subnet that has been shared with you, skip to Step 2: Launch an instance on the Outpost (p. 56). For more information about sharing subnets, see Sharing a subnet in the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide.

To create an outpost subnet
1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. On the navigation pane, choose Outposts.
3. Select the Outpost, and then choose Actions, Create subnet.
4. Select the VPC and specify an IP address range for the subnet.
5. Choose Create.

Step 2: Launch an instance on the Outpost

You can launch EC2 instances in the Outpost subnet that you created, or in an Outpost subnet that has been shared with you. Security groups control inbound and outbound VPC traffic for instances in an Outpost subnet, just as they do for instances in an Availability Zone subnet. Local network interfaces do not use security groups. For more information, see the section called “Security groups and local network interfaces” (p. 24). To connect to an EC2 instance in an Outpost subnet, you can specify a key pair when you launch the instance, just as you do for instances in an Availability Zone subnet.

Considerations for servers

If your Outpost is a server form factor and your application requires storage, use an AMI with enough instance store in the root volume to meet the needs of your application. For more information, see Instance store volumes in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. For Windows, see Instance store volumes in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

Consider the following information about instance store:

• You must use an instance type with a single instance store volume. Instances types with multiple instance store volumes are not supported.

• If want to add additional volumes of instance store, add them at launch. You can add instance store only when you launch an instance. For more information, see Step 4: Add Storage in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. For Windows, see Step 4: Add Storage in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.
If your Outpost is a rack, you can use placement groups and customer-owned IP (CoIP) address pools. If your Outpost has been configured to use CoIP address pool, you must map an Elastic IP address to any instance you launch before you configure local connectivity. For more information, see the section called “Step 3: Allocate and associate a customer-owned IP address with the instance” (p. 57).

You can launch an instance as follows:

AWS Outposts console

To launch an instance in your Outpost subnet

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. On the navigation pane, choose Outposts.
3. Select the Outpost, and then choose Actions, View details.
4. On the Outpost summary page, choose Launch instance. You are redirected to the Amazon EC2 console.
5. Follow the steps in the Amazon EC2 Launch Instance Wizard to launch the instance in your Outpost subnet. If want to add additional volumes of instance store, use step 4 in the wizard. You can only add instance store during instance launch.

For more information applicable to Linux, see Launching an instance using the Launch Instance Wizard in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. For more information applicable to Windows, see Launching an instance using the Launch Instance Wizard in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

AWS CLI

To launch an instance in your Outpost subnet

- Use run-instances to launch an instance in your Outpost subnet. For more information about launching an instance, see run-instances in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

Example

```
aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-abc12345 --count 1 --instance-type c5.large --key-name MyKeyPair --security-group-ids sg-1a2b3c4d --subnet-id subnet-6e7f829e
```

Working with placement groups

Outpost racks support placement groups. Use placement groups to influence how the EC2 service should attempt to place groups of interdependent instances you launch on underlying hardware. You can use different strategies to meet the needs of different workloads. On Outposts, you can use cluster, partition, or spread strategies just as you would in the Region. However, the Outpost equipment at your Outpost site must include multiple racks to take advantage of a spread strategy.

For more information about working with placement groups, see Placement groups in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. For Windows, see Placement groups in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

**Step 3: Allocate and associate a customer-owned IP address with the instance**

Take one of the following actions:
AWS Outposts User Guide

Step 3: Allocate and associate a customer-owned IP address with the instance

- If you have an Outpost server, skip this step and configure local connectivity (p. 59).
- If you have an Outpost rack, you can allocate an customer-owned IP address and assign it to the instance as follows:

Amazon EC2 console

To allocate and associate an Elastic IP address with the instance

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Elastic IPs.
3. Choose Allocate new address.
4. For Network Border Group, select the location from which the IP address is advertised.
5. For Public IPv4 address pool, choose Customer owned IPv4 address pool.
6. For Customer owned IPv4 address pool, select the pool that you configured.
7. Choose Allocate, and close the confirmation screen.
8. In the navigation pane, choose Elastic IPs.
9. Select an Elastic IP address, and choose Actions, Associate address.
10. Select the instance from Instance, and then choose Associate.

AWS CLI

To allocate and associate an Elastic IP address with the instance

1. Use describe-coip-pools to retrieve information about your specified customer-owned address pools. For more information, see describe-coip-pools in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

Note the PoolId return value.

Example

```
aws ec2 describe-coip-pools
```

Output

```
{
  "CoipPools": [
    {
      "PoolId": "ipv4pool-coip-0abcdef0123456789",
      "Poolcidrs": [ "192.168.0.0/16" ],
      "LocalGatewayRouteTableId": "lgw-rtb-0abcdef0123456789"
    }
  ]
}
```

2. Use allocate-address to allocate an Elastic IP address. For more information, see allocate-address in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

Use the customer-owned-ipv4-pool option with the PoolId returned in the previous step.

Example
Step 4: Configure local connectivity

Connectivity configurations differ based on the form factor of the Outpost. Use the procedure that matches the form factor at your Outpost site.

Configure connectivity as follows.

Racks

You must explicitly associate a VPC with the local gateway route table to provide connectivity between the VPC and your local network. When you create a route, you can specify IP addresses, internet gateways, local gateways, virtual private gateways, and peering connections as destinations.

To configure routing for racks

1. Associate the VPC with the local gateway route table as follows:
   a. On the navigation pane, choose Local gateway route tables.
   b. Select the route table, and then choose Actions, Associate VPC.
   c. For VPC, select the VPC to associate with the local gateway route table.
   d. Choose Associate VPC.

2. For the instance in your Outpost subnets to communicate with the local network, you must add a route with the local gateway as the next hop target to your Outpost’s VPC subnet route table.
   a. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.

If you want to use a shared customer-owned IP address pool, the pool must be shared before you start the configuration. For information about how to share a customer-owned IPv4 addresses, see Sharing Your Resources in the AWS RAM User Guide.
b. In the navigation pane, choose **Route Tables**.
c. Select the route table associated with the subnet, and then choose **Actions, Edit routes**.
d. Choose **Add route**.
e. For **Destination**, enter the CIDR for the local network.
f. For **Target**, select the ID of the local gateway.
g. Choose **Save routes**.

**Servers**

You must configure the local network interface on the instance with an IP address on the local network. Typically, you do this with DHCP. For information, see the documentation for your operating system. Search for information about configuring additional network interfaces and secondary IP addresses.

To **describe a network interface using the console**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Network Interfaces**.
3. To view the details page for a network interface, select the ID of the network interface. Alternatively, to view information without leaving the network interfaces page, select the check box for the network interface.

For more information, applicable to Linux, see **Work with network interfaces** in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. For more information, applicable to Windows, see **Work with network interfaces** in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

### Step 5: Test the connectivity

You can test connectivity by using the appropriate use cases, as follows:

- **Test the connectivity from your local network to the Outpost.** From a computer in your local network, take one of the following actions depending on the form factor of the Outpost you want to test.
  - For racks, run the `ping` command to the Outpost instance's customer-owned IP address.
  - For servers, run the `ping` command to the Outpost instance's local network interface IP address.

```plaintext
ping 172.16.0.128
Ping statistics for 172.16.0.128
Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% lost)
Approximate round trip time in milliseconds
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

- **Test the connectivity from an Outpost instance to your local network.**

Depending on your operating system, use `ssh` or `rdp` to connect to the private IP address of your Outpost instance. For information about connecting to a Linux instance, see **Connect to your Linux instance** in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. For information about connecting to a
Windows instance, see Connect to your Windows instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

After the Outpost instance is running, run the ping command to an IP address of a computer in your local network. In the following example, the IP address is 172.16.0.130.

```
ping 172.16.0.130
Pinging 172.16.0.130
Reply from 172.16.0.130:  bytes=32 time=<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.0.130:  bytes=32 time=<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.0.130:  bytes=32 time=<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 172.16.0.130
Packets:    Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% lost)
Approximate round trip time in milliseconds
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

- Test connectivity between the AWS Region and the Outpost. Use run-instances to launch an instance in the subnet in the AWS Region. For more information, see run-instances in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

Example

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
  --image-id ami-abcdedefghi1234567898 \
  --instance-type c5.large \
  --key-name MyKeyPair \
  --security-group-ids sg-1a2b3c4d123456787 \
  --subnet-id subnet-6e7f829e123445678
```

After the instance is running, perform the following operations:
1. Get the AWS Region instance private IP address, for example 10.0.0.5. This information is available in the Amazon EC2 console on the instance detail page.
2. Depending on your operating system, use ssh or rdp to connect to the private IP address of your Outpost instance.
3. Run the ping command from your Outpost instance to the AWS Region instance IP address. In the following example, the IP address is 10.0.0.5.

```
ping 10.0.0.5
Pinging 10.0.0.5
Reply from 10.0.0.5:  bytes=32 time=<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.5:  bytes=32 time=<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.5:  bytes=32 time=<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.5
Packets:    Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% lost)
Approximate round trip time in milliseconds
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```
Working with Outposts and sites

Manage Outposts and sites for AWS Outposts.

You can tag Outposts and sites to help you identify them or categorize them according to your organization's needs. For more information about tagging, see Tagging AWS Resources in the AWS General Reference Guide.

Topics
- Manage Outposts (p. 62)
- Manage Outpost sites (p. 63)

Manage Outposts

AWS Outposts includes hardware and virtual resources known as Outposts. Use this section to create and manage Outposts, including changing the name, and adding or viewing details or tags.

To create an Outpost

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. On the navigation pane, choose Outposts.
4. Choose Create Outpost.
5. Choose a hardware type for this Outpost.
6. Enter a name and description for your Outpost.
7. Select an Availability Zone for your Outpost.
8. (Optional) Choose Private connectivity option. For VPC and Subnet, select a VPC and subnet in the same AWS account and Availability Zone as your Outpost.
   
   Note
   If you need to undo the private connectivity for your Outpost, you must contact AWS Enterprise Support. For more information, see Service link private connectivity using VPC (p. 8).

9. From Site ID, do one of the following:
   - To select an existing site, choose the site.
   - To create a new site, choose Create site, click Next, and enter the information about your site in the new window.

   After you create the site, return to this window to select the site. You may need to refresh the site list to see the new site. To refresh your data, choose the refresh icon (↻).
   
   For more information, see the section called “Sites” (p. 63).

10. Choose Create Outpost.
   
   Tip
   To add capacity to your new Outpost, you must place an order.

Use the following steps to edit the name and description of an Outpost.

To edit the Outpost name and description
Use the following steps to view the details of an Outpost.

**To view the Outpost details**

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. On the navigation pane, choose **Outposts**.
4. Select the Outpost, and then choose **Actions, View details**.

You can also use the AWS CLI to view Outpost details.

**To view Outpost details with the AWS CLI**

- Use the `get-outpost` AWS CLI command.

Use the following steps to manage tags on an Outpost.

**To manage the Outpost tags**

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. On the navigation pane, choose **Outposts**.
4. Select the Outpost, and then choose **Actions, Manage tags**.
5. Add or remove a tag.
   - To add a tag, choose **Add new tag** and do the following:
     - For **Key**, enter the key name.
     - For **Value**, enter the key value.
   - To remove a tag, choose **Remove** to the right of the tag’s key and value.
6. Choose **Save changes**.

**Manage Outpost sites**

The customer-managed physical buildings where AWS will install your Outpost. A site must meet the facility, networking, and power requirements for your Outpost. For more information, see **Requirements (p. 27)**.
To create an Outpost site

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. On the navigation pane, choose Sites.
4. Choose Create site.
5. Choose a supported hardware type for the site.
6. Enter a name, description, and operating address for your site. If you chose to support racks at the site, enter the following information:
   - Max weight – Specify the maximum rack weight that this site can support.
   - Power draw – Specify in kVA the power draw available at the hardware placement position for the rack.
   - Power option – Specify the power option that you can provide for hardware.
   - Power connector – Specify the power connector that AWS should plan to provide for connections to the hardware.
   - Power feed drop – Specify whether the power feed comes above or below the rack.
   - Uplink speed – Specify the uplink speed the rack should support for the connection to the Region.
   - Number of uplinks – Specify the number of uplinks for each Outpost network device that you intend to use to connect the rack to your network.
   - Fiber type – Specify the type of fiber that you will use to attach the Outpost to your network.
   - Optical standard – Specify the type of optical standard that you will use to attach the Outpost to your network.
   - Notes – Specify notes about a site.
7. Read the facility requirements and choose I have read the facility requirements.
8. Choose Create site.

Use the following steps to edit the name and description of an Outpost site.

To edit the site name and description

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. On the navigation pane, choose Sites.
4. Select the Outpost, and then choose Actions, Edit site.
5. Modify the name and description.
   - For Name, enter the name.
   - For Description, enter the description.
6. Choose Save changes.

Use the following steps to view the details of an Outpost site.

To view the site details

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. On the navigation pane, choose Sites.
4. Select the site, and then choose Actions, View details.
Use the following steps to manage tags on an Outpost site.

**To manage the site tags**

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. To change the AWS Region, use the Region selector in the upper-right corner of the page.
3. On the navigation pane, choose Sites.
4. Select the site, and then choose Actions, Manage tags.
5. Add or remove a tag.
   
   To add a tag, choose Add new tag and do the following:
   - For Key, enter the key name.
   - For Value, enter the key value.

   To remove a tag, choose Remove to the right of the tag’s key and value.
6. Choose Save changes.
Working with local gateways

Only Outpost racks support local gateways.

A local gateway serves two purposes. It provides a target in your VPC route tables for on-premises destined traffic, and it performs network address translation (NAT) for instances that have been assigned addresses from your customer-owned IP pool. You can also use the local gateway for communication between your Outpost and its parent AWS Region.

Each Outpost rack supports one local gateway. The AWS account associated with the Outpost owns the local gateway.

A local gateway has the following components:

- **Route tables** - AWS creates a local gateway for your Outpost, and a local gateway route table as part of the installation process. VPC route tables associated with subnets that reside on an Outpost can use the local gateway as a route target.
- **Virtual interfaces (VIFs)** - AWS creates one VIF for each LAG, and then associates the VIF with the default local gateway route table. The local gateway route table has a default route to the two VIFs for local network connectivity.

AWS configures a local gateway for your Outpost and a local gateway route table during the installation process. Each Outpost supports a single local gateway. The local gateway is owned by the AWS account associated with the Outpost. You can share the local gateway route table with other AWS accounts or organizational units using AWS Resource Access Manager.

**Topics**
- Local gateways (p. 66)
- Local gateway route tables (p. 67)
- VPC associations (p. 68)

Local gateways

The local gateway connects an Outpost rack to your on-premises network. For connecting an Outpost server to your on-premises network, see the section called “Local network interfaces on your network” (p. 22).

Manage local gateway tags

You can tag your local gateways to help you identify them or categorize them according to your organization's needs.

**AWS Outposts console**

To manage the local gateway tags

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. On the navigation pane, choose Local gateways.
3. Select the local gateway and then choose Manage tags.
4. Add or remove a tag.
To add a tag, choose Add new tag and do the following:

- For Key, enter the key name.
- For Value, enter the key value.

To remove a tag, choose Remove to the right of the tag's key and value.

5. Choose Save changes.

Local gateway route tables

AWS creates a local gateway for your Outpost, and a local gateway route table as part of the installation process. AWS configures two VIFs, one for each of the Outpost network devices that are physically connected to the local network.

View local gateway route table details

The local gateway route table is configured with a default route to each of the VIFs. After the route tables are provisioned, you can view the local gateway route tables using the AWS Outposts console, or the AWS CLI.

AWS Outposts console

To view the local gateway route table details

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. On the navigation pane, choose Local gateway route table.
3. Select the local gateway route table, and then choose Actions, View details.

Tip

In addition to details, the route table page includes routes, VPC associations, VIF associations, and tags.

AWS CLI

To view the local gateway route table details

Use the describe-local-gateway-route-tables AWS CLI command.

Example

```
aws ec2 describe-local-gateway-route-tables --region us-west-2
```

Output

```
{
  "LocalGatewayRouteTables": [
    {
      "LocalGatewayRouteTableId": "lgw-rtb-059615ef7deEXAMPLE",
      "LocalGatewayId": "lgw-09b493aa7cEXAMPLE",
      "OutpostId": "op-0dc11b66edEXAMPLE",
      "State": "available",
      "Tags": []
    }
  ]
}
```
Manage local gateway route table tags

You can tag your local gateway route tables to help you identify them or categorize them according to your organization's needs.

AWS Outposts console

To manage the local gateway route table tags

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. On the navigation pane, choose Local gateway route tables.
3. Select the local gateway route table, and then choose Actions, Manage tags.
4. Add or remove a tag.

   To add a tag, choose Add new tag and do the following:
   • For Key, enter the key name.
   • For Value, enter the key value.

   To remove a tag, choose Remove to the right of the tag's key and value.
5. Choose Save changes.

VPC associations

You must associate the VPCs with your local gateway route table. They are not associated by default.

Create a VPC association

Use the following procedure to associate a VPC with a local gateway route table.

You can optionally tag your association to help you identify it or categorize it according to your organization's needs.

AWS Outposts console

To associate a VPC

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. On the navigation pane, choose Local gateway route tables.
3. Select the route table and then choose Actions, Associate VPC.
4. For VPC ID, select the VPC to associate with the local gateway route table.
5. (Optional) Add or remove a tag.

   To add a tag, choose Add new tag and do the following:
   • For Key, enter the key name.
   • For Value, enter the key value.
Delete a VPC association

To remove a tag, choose **Remove** to the right of the tag's key and value.

6. Choose **Associate VPC**.

**AWS CLI**

**To associate a VPC**

Use the `create-local-gateway-route-table-vpc-association` command.

```bash
aws ec2 create-local-gateway-route-table-vpc-association --local-gateway-route-table-id local_gateway_route_table_id --vpc-id vpc_id
```

**Example**

```bash
aws ec2 create-local-gateway-route-table-vpc-association --local-gateway-route-table-id lgw-rtb-059615ef7dEXAMPLE --vpc-id vpc-07ef66ac77EXAMPLE
```

**Output**

```json
{
   "LocalGatewayRouteTableVpcAssociation": {
      "LocalGatewayRouteTableVpcAssociationId": "lgw-vpc-assoc-0ee765bca8EXAMPLE",
      "LocalGatewayRouteTableId": "lgw-rtb-059615ef7dEXAMPLE",
      "LocalGatewayId": "lgw-09b493aa7cEXAMPLE",
      "VpcId": "vpc-07ef66ac77EXAMPLE",
      "State": "associated"
   }
}
```

**Delete a VPC association**

Use the following procedure to disassociate a VPC from a local gateway route table.

**AWS Outposts console**

**To disassociate a VPC**

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. On the navigation pane, choose **Local gateway route tables**.
3. Select the route table and then choose **Actions, View details**.
4. In **VPC associations**, select the VPC to dissociate, and then choose **Disassociate**.
5. Choose **Disassociate**.

**AWS CLI**

**To disassociate a VPC**

Use the `delete-local-gateway-route-table-vpc-association` command.

```bash
aws ec2 delete-local-gateway-route-table-vpc-association --local-gateway-route-table-id local_gateway_route_table_id --vpc-id vpc_id
```
Example

```
aws ec2 delete-local-gateway-route-table-vpc-association --local-gateway-route-table-id lgw-rtb-059615ef7dEXAMPLE --vpc-id vpc-07ef66ac71EXAMPLE
```

Output

```
{
  "LocalGatewayRouteTableVpcAssociation": {
    "LocalGatewayRouteTableVpcAssociationId": "lgw-vpc-assoc-0ee765bcc8EXAMPLE",
    "LocalGatewayRouteTableId": "lgw-rtb-059615ef7dEXAMPLE",
    "LocalGatewayId": "lgw-09b493aa7cEXAMPLE",
    "VpcId": "vpc-07ef66ac71EXAMPLE",
    "State": "associated"
  }
}
```
Working with shared AWS Outposts resources

With Outpost sharing, Outpost owners can share their Outposts and Outpost resources, including Outpost sites and subnets, with other AWS accounts under the same AWS organization. As an Outpost owner, you can create and manage Outpost resources centrally, and share the resources across multiple AWS accounts within your AWS organization. This allows other consumers to use Outpost sites, configure VPCs, and launch and run instances on the shared Outpost.

In this model, the AWS account that owns the Outpost resources (owner) shares the resources with other AWS accounts (consumers) in the same organization. Consumers can create resources on Outposts that are shared with them in the same way that they would create resources on Outposts that they create in their own account. The owner is responsible for managing the Outpost and resources that they create in it. Owners can change or revoke shared access at any time. With the exception of instances that consume Capacity Reservations, owners can also view, modify, and delete resources that consumers create on shared Outposts. Owners cannot modify instances that consumers launch into Capacity Reservations that they have shared.

Consumers are responsible for managing the resources that they create on Outposts that are shared with them, including any resources that consume Capacity Reservations. Consumers can't view or modify resources owned by other consumers or by the Outpost owner. They also can't modify Outposts that are shared with them.

An Outpost owner can share Outpost resources with:

- Specific AWS accounts inside of its organization in AWS Organizations.
- An organizational unit inside of its organization in AWS Organizations.
- Its entire organization in AWS Organizations.

Shareable Outpost resources

An Outpost owner can share the Outpost resources listed in this section with consumers. Some Outpost resources are not available on every form factor. For example, you must have an Outpost rack to share local gateway route tables and On-Demand Capacity Reservations.
Rack-only sharable resources

Outpost rack owners can share the following Outpost resources with consumers.

- **Capacity Reservations** – Consumers with access to this resource can:
  - Identify Capacity Reservations shared with them.
  - Launch and manage instances that consume Capacity Reservations.
- **Customer-owned IPv4 addresses** – Consumers with access to this resource can:
  - Allocate and associate customer-owned IPv4 address with instances.
- **Local gateway route tables** – Consumers with access to this resource can:
  - Create and manage VPC associations to a local gateway.
  - View configurations of local gateway route tables and virtual interfaces.
- **Outposts** – Consumers with access to this resource can:
  - Create and manage subnets on the Outpost.
  - Create and manage EBS volumes on the Outpost.
  - Use the AWS Outposts API to view information about the Outpost.
- **S3 on Outposts** – Consumers with access to this resource can:
  - Create and manage S3 buckets, access points, and endpoints on the Outpost.

Rack and server sharable resources

All Outpost owners can share the following Outpost resources with consumers.

- **Outposts** – Consumers with access to this resource can:
  - Create and manage subnets on the Outpost.
  - Use the AWS Outposts API to view information about the Outpost.
- **Sites** – Consumers with access to this resource can:
  - Create, manage, and control an Outpost at the site.
- **Subnets** – Consumers with access to this resource can:
  - View information about subnets.
  - Launch and run EC2 instances in subnets.

Use the Amazon VPC console to share an Outpost subnet. For more information, see Sharing a subnet in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

Prerequisites for sharing Outposts resources

- To share an Outpost resource with your organization or an organizational unit in AWS Organizations, you must enable sharing with AWS Organizations. For more information, see Enable Sharing with AWS Organizations in the AWS RAM User Guide.
- To share an Outpost resource, you must own it in your AWS account. You cannot share an Outpost resource that has been shared with you.
- To share an Outpost resource, you must share it with an account that is within your organization.

Related services

Outpost resource sharing integrates with AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). AWS RAM is a service that enables you to share your AWS resources with any AWS account or through AWS
Organizations. With AWS RAM, you share resources that you own by creating a resource share. A resource share specifies the resources to share, and the consumers with whom to share them. Consumers can be individual AWS accounts, organizational units, or an entire organization in AWS Organizations.

For more information about AWS RAM, see the AWS RAM User Guide.

Sharing across Availability Zones

To ensure that resources are distributed across the Availability Zones for a Region, we independently map Availability Zones to names for each account. This could lead to Availability Zone naming differences across accounts. For example, the Availability Zone us-east-1a for your AWS account might not have the same location as us-east-1a for another AWS account.

To identify the location of your Outpost resource relative to your accounts, you must use the Availability Zone ID (AZ ID). The AZ ID is a unique and consistent identifier for an Availability Zone across all AWS accounts. For example, use1-az1 is an AZ ID for the us-east-1 Region and it is the same location in every AWS account.

To view the AZ IDs for the Availability Zones in your account

2. The AZ IDs for the current Region are displayed in the Your AZ ID panel on the right-hand side of the screen.

Note
Local gateway route tables are in the same AZ as their Outpost, so you do not need to specify an AZ ID for route tables.

Sharing an Outpost resource

When an owner shares an Outpost with a consumer, the consumer can create resources on the Outpost in the same way that they would create resources on Outposts that they create in their own account. Consumers with access to shared local gateway route tables can create and manage VPC associations. For more information, see Shareable Outpost resources (p. 71).

To share an Outpost resource, you must add it to a resource share. A resource share is an AWS RAM resource that lets you share your resources across AWS accounts. A resource share specifies the resources to share, and the consumers with whom they are shared. When you share an Outpost resource using the AWS Outposts console, you add it to an existing resource share. To add the Outpost resource to a new resource share, you must first create the resource share using the AWS RAM console.

If you are part of an organization in AWS Organizations and sharing within your organization is enabled, you can grant consumers in your organization access from the AWS RAM console to the shared Outpost resource. Otherwise, consumers receive an invitation to join the resource share and are granted access to the shared Outpost resource after accepting the invitation.

You can share an Outpost resource that you own using the AWS Outposts console, AWS RAM console, or the AWS CLI.

To share an Outpost that you own using the AWS Outposts console

1. Open the AWS Outposts console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/outposts/.
2. On the navigation pane, choose Outposts.
3. Select the Outpost, and then choose **Actions, View details**.
4. On the **Outpost summary** page, choose **Resource shares**.
5. Choose **Create resource share**.

You are redirected to the AWS RAM console to finish sharing the Outpost using the following procedure. To share a local gateway route table that you own, use the following procedure as well.

**To share an Outpost or local gateway route table that you own using the AWS RAM console**

See [Creating a Resource Share in the AWS RAM User Guide](#).

**To share an Outpost or local gateway route table that you own using the AWS CLI**

Use the `create-resource-share` command.

### Unsharing a shared Outpost resource

When a shared Outpost is unshared, consumers can no longer view the Outpost in the AWS Outposts console. They cannot create new subnets on the Outpost, create new EBS volumes on the Outpost, or view the Outpost details and instance types using the AWS Outposts console or the AWS CLI. Existing subnets, volumes, or instances created by consumers are not deleted. Any existing subnets consumers created on the Outpost can still be used to launch new instances.

When a shared local gateway route table is unshared, consumers can no longer create new VPC associations to it. Any existing VPC associations consumers created remain associated with the route table. Resources in these VPCs can continue to route traffic to the local gateway.

To unshare a shared Outpost resource that you own, you must remove it from the resource share. You can do this using the AWS RAM console or the AWS CLI.

**To unshare a shared Outpost resource that you own using the AWS RAM console**

See [Updating a Resource Share in the AWS RAM User Guide](#).

**To unshare a shared Outpost resource that you own using the AWS CLI**

Use the `disassociate-resource-share` command.

### Identifying a shared Outpost resource

Owners and consumers can identify shared Outposts using the AWS Outposts console and AWS CLI. They can identify shared local gateway route tables using the AWS CLI.

**To identify a shared Outpost using the AWS Outposts console**

2. On the navigation pane, choose **Outposts**.
3. Select the Outpost, and then choose **Actions, View details**.
4. On the **Outpost summary** page, view the **Owner ID** to identify the AWS account ID of the Outpost owner.

**To identify a shared Outpost resource using the AWS CLI**
Use the `list-outposts` and `describe-local-gateway-route-tables` commands. These commands return the Outpost resources that you own and Outpost resources that are shared with you. `OwnerId` shows the AWS account ID of the Outpost resource owner.

**Shared Outpost resource permissions**

**Permissions for owners**

Owners are responsible for managing the Outpost and resources that they create in it. Owners can change or revoke shared access at any time. They can use AWS Organizations to view, modify, and delete resources that consumers create on shared Outposts.

**Permissions for consumers**

Consumers can create resources on Outposts that are shared with them in the same way that they would create resources on Outposts that they create in their own account. Consumers are responsible for managing the resources that they launch onto Outposts that are shared with them. Consumers can't view or modify resources owned by other consumers or by the Outpost owner, and they can't modify Outposts that are shared with them.

**Billing and metering**

Owners are billed for Outposts and Outpost resources that they share. They are also billed for any data transfer charges associated with their Outpost's service link VPN traffic from the AWS Region.

There are no additional charges for sharing local gateway route tables. For shared subnets, the VPC owner is billed for VPC-level resources such as AWS Direct Connect and VPN connections, NAT gateways, and Private Link connections.

Consumers are billed for application resources that they create on shared Outposts, such as load balancers and Amazon RDS databases. Consumers are also billed for chargeable data transfers from the AWS Region.

**Limitations**

The following limitations apply to working with AWS Outposts sharing:

- Limitations for shared subnets apply to working with AWS Outposts sharing. For more information about VPC sharing limits, see Limitations in the *Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide*.
- Service quotas apply per individual account.
Security at AWS is the highest priority. As an AWS customer, you benefit from a data center and network architecture that is built to meet the requirements of the most security-sensitive organizations.

Security is a shared responsibility between AWS and you. The shared responsibility model describes this as security of the cloud and security in the cloud:

- **Security of the cloud** – AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs AWS services in the AWS Cloud. AWS also provides you with services that you can use securely. Third-party auditors regularly test and verify the effectiveness of our security as part of the AWS Compliance Programs. To learn about the compliance programs that apply to AWS Outposts, see AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program.
- **Security in the cloud** – Your responsibility is determined by the AWS service that you use. You are also responsible for other factors including the sensitivity of your data, your company’s requirements, and applicable laws and regulations.

For more information about security and compliance for AWS Outposts, see AWS Outposts FAQ.

This documentation helps you understand how to apply the shared responsibility model when using AWS Outposts. It shows you how to meet your security and compliance objectives. You also learn how to use other AWS services that help you to monitor and secure your resources.

Contents
- Data protection in AWS Outposts (p. 76)
- Identity and Access Management (IAM) for AWS Outposts (p. 77)
- Infrastructure security in AWS Outposts (p. 82)
- Resilience in AWS Outposts (p. 82)
- Compliance validation for AWS Outposts (p. 82)

Data protection in AWS Outposts

The AWS shared responsibility model applies to data protection in AWS Outposts. As described in this model, AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the AWS Cloud. AWS customers and APN Partners, acting either as data controllers or data processors, are responsible for any personal data that they put in the AWS Cloud.

For data protection purposes, we recommend that you protect AWS account credentials and set up individual user accounts with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), so that each user is given only the permissions necessary to fulfill their job duties.

For more information about data privacy, see the Data Privacy FAQ. For information about data protection in Europe, see the AWS Shared Responsibility Model and GDPR blog post on the AWS Security Blog.

Encryption at Rest

With AWS Outposts, encryption is enabled by default.

For Outpost racks, Amazon EBS encryption is an encryption solution for your EBS volumes and snapshots. Amazon EBS encryption uses AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and KMS keys. For Outpost servers, Amazon EC2 instance store is encrypted by default.
For more information, see Amazon EBS Encryption in the Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Encryption in transit

AWS encrypts in-transit data between your Outpost and its AWS Region. For more information, see Connectivity through service links (p. 6).

Use an encryption protocol such as Transport Layer Security (TLS) to encrypt sensitive data in transit through the local gateway to your local network.

Data deletion

When you stop or terminate an EC2 instance, the memory allocated to it is scrubbed (set to zero) by the hypervisor before it is allocated to a new instance, and every block of storage is reset.

For information about data deletion during required hardware maintenance, see Hardware maintenance (p. 91).

Identity and Access Management (IAM) for AWS Outposts

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is an AWS service that helps an administrator securely control access to AWS resources. IAM administrators control who can be authenticated (signed in) and authorized (have permissions) to use AWS resources. IAM enables you to create users and groups under your AWS account. You control the permissions that users have to perform tasks using AWS resources. You can use IAM for no additional charge.

By default, IAM users don’t have permissions for AWS Outposts resources and operations. To allow IAM users to manage AWS Outposts resources, you must create an IAM policy that explicitly grants them permissions, and attach the policy to the IAM users or groups that require those permissions.

When you attach a policy to a user or group of users, it allows or denies the users permission to perform the specified tasks on the specified resources. For more information, see Policies and Permissions in the IAM User Guide.

Before you use IAM to manage access to AWS Outposts, make sure that you understand what IAM features are available to use with AWS Outposts. To get a high-level view of how AWS Outposts and other AWS services work with IAM, see AWS Services That Work with IAM in the IAM User Guide.

Policy structure

An IAM policy is a JSON document that consists of one or more statements. Each statement is structured as follows.

```json
{
    "Statement":{
        "Effect":"effect",
        "Action":"action",
        "Resource":"*",
        "Condition":{
            "key":"value"
        }
    }
}
```
There are various elements that make up a statement:

- **Effect**: The effect can be **Allow** or **Deny**. By default, IAM users don't have permission to use resources and API actions, so all requests are denied. An explicit allow overrides the default. An explicit deny overrides any allows.

- **Action**: The action is the specific API action for which you are granting or denying permission.

- **Resource**: The resource that's affected by the action. Some API actions allow you to include specific resources in your policy that can be created or modified by the action. To specify a resource in the statement, you must use its Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

- **Condition**: Conditions are optional. Use them to control when your policy is in effect.

### Example policies

In an IAM policy statement, you can specify any API action from any service that supports IAM. For AWS Outposts, use the following prefix with the name of the API action: `outposts:`. For example:

- `outposts:CreateOutpost`
- `outposts:DescribeOutposts`

To specify multiple actions in a single statement, separate them with commas.

```
"Action": ["outposts:action1", "outposts:action2"]
```

You can also specify multiple actions using wildcards. For example, you can specify all AWS Outposts API actions whose name begins with the word "Get".

```
"Action": "outposts:Get*"
```

To specify all AWS Outposts API actions, use the * wildcard.

```
"Action": "outposts:*"
```

### Using temporary credentials with AWS Outposts

You can use temporary credentials to sign in with federation, assume an IAM role, or assume a cross-account role. Obtain temporary security credentials by calling AWS STS API operations, such as `AssumeRole` or `GetFederationToken`.

AWS Outposts supports using temporary credentials.

### Service-linked roles

Service-linked roles allow AWS services to access resources in other services to complete an action on your behalf. Service-linked roles appear in your IAM account and are owned by the service. An IAM administrator can view but not edit the permissions for service-linked roles.

AWS Outposts supports service-linked roles. For information about creating or managing AWS Outposts service-linked roles, see Using service-linked roles for AWS Outposts (p. 79).
Services that require permission to manage AWS Outposts resources

Some AWS services require permissions to manage Outpost resources, such as the local gateway route table or customer owned IP (CoIP) address pools. These services can call permission-only actions to manage these resources. A permission-only action can be called only by an AWS service. To make these actions available, you assign a service-linked role to grant the calling service permission to manage these resources.

For example, if you assign an Amazon RDS service-linked role that adds one or more of these permissions to your DB instance, Amazon RDS can call these permission-only actions on your behalf. For more information, see Working with Amazon RDS on AWS Outposts and Service-linked role permissions for Amazon RDS in the Amazon RDS User Guide.

The following list contains permission-only actions that AWS services might call on your behalf. Consult the service-linked role of the service that you're using to determine if your service requires these actions.

- **CreateLocalGatewayRouteTablePermission**
  Grants permission to allow a service to access a local gateway route table.

- **DeleteLocalGatewayRouteTablePermission**
  Grants permission to deny a service from accessing a local gateway route table.

- **DescribeLocalGatewayRouteTablePermissions**
  Grants permission to allow a service to describe local gateway route table permissions.

- **CreateCoipPoolPermission**
  Grants permission to allow a service to access a customer owned IP (CoIP) pool.

- **DeleteCoipPoolPermission**
  Grants permission to deny a service from accessing a customer owned IP (CoIP) pool.

Considerations

AWS Outposts does not support specifying resource ARNs in an IAM policy or controlling access based on tags.

AWS Outposts does not provide condition keys for any specific service, but it does support using some global condition keys. To see all AWS global condition keys, see AWS Global Condition Context Keys in the IAM User Guide.

Using service-linked roles for AWS Outposts

AWS Outposts uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service-linked roles. A service-linked role is a unique type of IAM role that is linked directly to AWS Outposts. Service-linked roles are predefined by AWS Outposts and include all the permissions that the service requires to call other AWS services on your behalf.

A service-linked role makes setting up your AWS Outposts more efficient because you don't have to manually add the necessary permissions. AWS Outposts defines the permissions of its service-linked roles, and unless defined otherwise, only AWS Outposts can assume its roles. The defined permissions include the trust policy and the permissions policy, and that permissions policy cannot be attached to any other IAM entity.
You can delete a service-linked role only after first deleting the related resources. This protects your AWS Outposts resources because you can't inadvertently remove permission to access the resources.

For information about other services that support service-linked roles, see AWS Services That Work with IAM and look for the services that have Yes in the Service-Linked Role column. Choose a Yes with a link to view the service-linked role documentation for that service.

**Service-linked role permissions for AWS Outposts**

AWS Outposts uses the service-linked role named `AWSServiceRoleForOutposts_OutpostID` – Allows Outposts to access AWS resources for private connectivity on your behalf. This service-linked role allows private connectivity configuration, creates network interfaces, and attaches them to service link endpoint instances.

The `AWSServiceRoleForOutposts_OutpostID` service-linked role trusts the following services to assume the role:

- `outposts.amazonaws.com`

The `AWSServiceRoleForOutposts_OutpostID` service-linked role includes the following policies:

- `AWSOutpostsServiceRolePolicy`
- `AWSOutpostsPrivateConnectivityPolicy_OutpostID`

The `AWSOutpostsServiceRolePolicy` policy is a service-linked role policy to enable access to AWS resources managed by AWS Outposts.

This policy allows AWS Outposts to complete the following actions on the specified resources:

- **Action:** `ec2:DescribeNetworkInterfaces` on all AWS resources
- **Action:** `ec2:DescribeSecurityGroups` on all AWS resources
- **Action:** `ec2:CreateSecurityGroup` on all AWS resources
- **Action:** `ec2:CreateNetworkInterface` on all AWS resources

The `AWSOutpostsPrivateConnectivityPolicy_OutpostID` policy allows AWS Outposts to complete the following actions on the specified resources:

- **Action:** `ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress` on all AWS resources that match the following Condition:

  ```json
  { "StringLike" : { "ec2:ResourceTag/outposts:private-connectivity-resourceId" : "OutpostID" } } and { "StringEquals" : { "ec2:Vpc" : "vpcArn" } }
  ```

- **Action:** `ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress` on all AWS resources that match the following Condition:

  ```json
  { "StringLike" : { "ec2:ResourceTag/outposts:private-connectivity-resourceId" : "OutpostID" } } and { "StringEquals" : { "ec2:Vpc" : "vpcArn" } }
  ```

- **Action:** `ec2:CreateNetworkInterfacePermission` on all AWS resources that match the following Condition:

  ```json
  { "StringLike" : { "ec2:ResourceTag/outposts:private-connectivity-resourceId" : "OutpostID" } } and { "StringEquals" : { "ec2:Vpc" : "vpcArn" } }
  ```
AWS Outposts User Guide
Using service-linked roles

• Action: ec2:CreateTags on all AWS resources that match the following Condition:

```json
{ "StringLike" : { "aws:RequestTag/outposts:private-connectivity-resourceId" : "{{OutpostId}}*"}}
```

You must configure permissions to allow an IAM entity (such as a user, group, or role) to create, edit, or delete a service-linked role. For more information, see Service-Linked Role Permissions in the IAM User Guide.

Creating a service-linked role for AWS Outposts

You don't need to manually create a service-linked role. When you configure private connectivity for your Outpost in the AWS Management Console, AWS Outposts creates the service-linked role for you. For more information, see Service link private connectivity using VPC (p. 8).

Editing a service-linked role for AWS Outposts

AWS Outposts does not allow you to edit the AWSServiceRoleForOutposts_OutpostID service-linked role. After you create a service-linked role, you cannot change the name of the role because various entities might reference the role. However, you can edit the description of the role using IAM. For more information, see Editing a Service-Linked Role in the IAM User Guide.

Deleting a service-linked role for AWS Outposts

If you no longer require a feature or service that requires a service-linked role, we recommend that you delete that role. That way you avoid having an unused entity that is not actively monitored or maintained. However, you must clean up the resources for your service-linked role before you can manually delete it.

**Note**

If the AWS Outposts service is using the role when you try to delete the resources, then the deletion might fail. If that happens, wait for a few minutes and try the operation again.

**Warning**

You must delete your Outpost before you can delete the AWSServiceRoleForOutposts_OutpostID service-linked role. The following procedure deletes your Outpost.

Before you begin, make sure that your Outpost is not being shared using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). For more information, see Unsharing a shared Outpost resource (p. 74).

**To delete AWS Outposts resources used by the AWSServiceRoleForOutposts_OutpostID**

- Contact AWS Enterprise Support to delete your Outpost.

**To manually delete the service-linked role using IAM**

Use the IAM console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API to delete the AWSServiceRoleForOutposts_OutpostID service-linked role. For more information, see Deleting a Service-Linked Role in the IAM User Guide.

Supported Regions for AWS Outposts service-linked roles

AWS Outposts supports using service-linked roles in all of the Regions where the service is available. For more information, see AWS Outposts endpoints and quotas.
Infrastructure security in AWS Outposts

As a managed service, AWS Outposts is protected by the AWS global network security procedures that are described in the Amazon Web Services: Overview of Security Processes whitepaper.

You use AWS published API calls to access AWS Outposts through the network. Clients must support Transport Layer Security (TLS) 1.0 or later. We recommend TLS 1.2 or later. Clients must also support cipher suites with perfect forward secrecy (PFS) such as Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (DHE) or Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE). Most modern systems such as Java 7 and later support these modes.

Additionally, requests must be signed using an access key ID and a secret access key that is associated with an IAM principal. Or you can use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to generate temporary security credentials to sign requests.

For more information about the infrastructure security provided for the EC2 instances and EBS volumes running on your Outpost, see Infrastructure Security in Amazon EC2.

VPC Flow Logs function the same way as they do in an AWS Region. This means that they can be published to CloudWatch Logs, Amazon S3, or to Amazon GuardDuty for analysis. Data needs to be sent back to the Region for publication to these services, so it is not visible from CloudWatch or other services when the Outpost is in a disconnected state.

Resilience in AWS Outposts

AWS Outposts is designed to be highly available. Outpost racks are designed with redundant power and networking equipment. For additional resilience, we recommend that you provide dual power sources and redundant network connectivity for your Outpost.

For high availability, you can provision additional built-in and always active capacity on the Outpost. Outpost capacity configurations are designed to operate in production environments, and support N +1 instances for each instance family when you provision the capacity to do so. AWS recommends that you allocate sufficient additional capacity for your mission-critical applications to enable recovery and failover if there is an underlying host issue. You can use the Amazon CloudWatch capacity availability metrics and set alarms to monitor the health of your applications, create CloudWatch actions to configure automatic recovery options, and monitor capacity utilization of your Outpost over time.

When you create an Outpost, you select an Availability Zone from an AWS Region. This Availability Zone supports control plane operations such as responding to API calls, monitoring the Outpost, and updating the Outpost. To benefit from the resiliency provided by AWS Availability Zones, you can deploy applications on multiple Outposts, each attached to a different Availability Zone. This enables you to build additional application resilience and avoid a dependence on a single Availability Zone. For more information about AWS Regions and Availability Zones, see AWS Global Infrastructure.

You can use a placement group with a spread strategy to ensure that instances are placed on distinct Outpost racks. By doing so, this can help reduce correlated failures. For more information, see the section called “Working with placement groups” (p. 57).

Compliance validation for AWS Outposts

AWS publishes a list of specific in scope compliance certifications for AWS Outposts. For more information, see AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program. However, these services are not in scope when running locally on AWS Outposts unless AWS Outposts is also separately listed for the specific compliance or assurance program.
Third-party auditors assess the security and compliance of AWS Outposts as part of multiple AWS compliance programs. These include ISO, PCI, HIPAA, and others.

Under the shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the hardware and software that run AWS services. This applies to AWS Outposts, just as it does to an AWS Region. This includes patching the infrastructure software and configuring infrastructure devices. As a customer, you are responsible for implementing best practices for data encryption, patching their guest operating system and applications, identity and access management, and operating system, network, and firewall configurations.

For more information about security and compliance for AWS Outposts, see AWS Outposts FAQ.

AWS uses secure channels from manufacturing through installation and delivery of the Outpost equipment. When the Outpost equipment is on your site, any replacement parts are delivered through the same secure channels and are checked for tampering. No server or switch repairs occur on site.

As a customer, you are responsible for the physical security and environmental controls at the facility where the Outpost is located, and for providing networking between the Outpost and the AWS Region. Your responsibilities include the following:

- Physical and environmental security of the Outpost, starting from the moment that the Outpost equipment arrives at your facility to the point at which the Outpost equipment is removed at the end of the term or for repairs.
- Physical access controls around the Outpost equipment at your facility. This includes background checks and security training for facility staff.
- Data management policies, including terminating EC2 instances and deleting data volumes before the Outpost equipment is removed at the end of the term or for repairs.
- Configuring and maintaining a network connection between the Outpost and the AWS Region. Communication sent over this connection between the Outpost and the Region is encrypted by AWS.
- Encrypting any traffic traveling over your network to the local gateway.
Monitor your Outpost

AWS Outposts integrates with the following services that offer monitoring and logging capabilities:

**CloudWatch metrics**

Use Amazon CloudWatch to retrieve statistics about data points for your Outposts as an ordered set of time series data, known as *metrics*. You can use these metrics to verify that your system is performing as expected. For more information, see CloudWatch metrics for AWS Outposts (p. 84).

**CloudTrail logs**

Use AWS CloudTrail to capture detailed information about the calls made to AWS APIs. You can store these calls as log files in Amazon S3. You can use these CloudTrail logs to determine such information as which call was made, the source IP address where the call came from, who made the call, and when the call was made.

The CloudTrail logs contain information about the calls to API actions for AWS Outposts. They also contain information for calls to API actions from services on an Outpost, such as Amazon EC2 and Amazon EBS. For more information, see AWS Outposts information in CloudTrail (p. 89).

**VPC Flow Logs**

Use VPC Flow Logs to capture detailed information about the traffic going to and from your Outpost and within your Outpost. For more information, see VPC Flow Logs in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

**Traffic Mirroring**

Use Traffic Mirroring to copy and forward network traffic from Outpost to out-of-band security and monitoring appliances in Outpost. You can use the mirrored traffic for content inspection, threat monitoring, or troubleshooting. For more information, see Traffic Mirroring Guide for Amazon Virtual Private Cloud.

**AWS Health Dashboard**

The AWS Health Dashboard displays information and notifications that are initiated by changes in the health of AWS resources. The information is presented in two ways: on a dashboard that shows recent and upcoming events organized by category, and in a full event log that shows all events from the past 90 days. For example, a connectivity issue on the service link would initiate an event that would appear on the dashboard and event log, and remain in the event log for 90 days. A part of the AWS Health service, AWS Health Dashboard requires no setup and can be viewed by any user that is authenticated in your account. For more information, see Getting started with the AWS Health Dashboard.

---

**CloudWatch metrics for AWS Outposts**

AWS Outposts publishes data points to Amazon CloudWatch for your Outposts. CloudWatch enables you to retrieve statistics about those data points as an ordered set of time series data, known as *metrics*. Think of a metric as a variable to monitor, and the data points as the values of that variable over time. For example, you can monitor the instance capacity available to your Outpost over a specified time period. Each data point has an associated timestamp and an optional unit of measurement.

You can use metrics to verify that your system is performing as expected. For example, you can create a CloudWatch alarm to monitor the `ConnectedStatus` metric. If the average metric is less than 1, CloudWatch can initiate an action, such as sending a notification to an email address. You can then investigate potential on-premises or uplink networking issues that might be impacting the operations.
of your Outpost. Common issues include recent on-premises network configuration changes to firewall and NAT rules, or internet connection issues. For ConnectedStatus issues, we recommend verifying connectivity to the AWS Region from within your on-premises network, and contacting AWS Support if the problem persists.

For more information about creating a CloudWatch alarm, see Using Amazon CloudWatch Alarms in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide. For more information about CloudWatch, see the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

Contents
• Outpost metrics (p. 85)
• Outpost metric dimensions (p. 88)
• View CloudWatch metrics for your outpost (p. 88)

Outpost metrics

The AWS/Outposts namespace includes the following metrics.

ConnectedStatus

The status of an Outpost's service link connection. If the average statistic is less than 1, the connection is impaired.

Unit: Count

Maximum resolution: 1 minute

Statistics: The most useful statistic is Average.

Dimensions
• OutpostId

CapacityExceptions

The number of insufficient capacity errors for instance launches.

Unit: Count

Maximum resolution: 5 minutes

Statistics: The most useful statistics are Maximum and Minimum.

Dimensions
• OutpostId
• InstanceType, OutpostId

InstanceFamilyCapacityAvailability

The percentage of instance capacity available.

Unit: Percent

Maximum resolution: 5 minutes

Statistics: The most useful statistics are Average and pNN.NN (percentiles).

Dimensions
• InstanceFamily, OutpostId
InstanceFamilyCapacityUtilization

The percentage of instance capacity in use.

Unit: Percent

**Maximum resolution:** 5 minutes

**Statistics:** The most useful statistics are Average and pNN . NN (percentiles).

**Dimensions**

- Account, InstanceFamily, OutpostId

InstanceTypeCapacityAvailability

The percentage of instance capacity available.

Unit: Percent

**Maximum resolution:** 5 minutes

**Statistics:** The most useful statistics are Average and pNN . NN (percentiles).

**Dimensions**

- InstanceType, OutpostId

InstanceTypeCapacityUtilization

The percentage of instance capacity in use.

Unit: Percent

**Maximum resolution:** 5 minutes

**Statistics:** The most useful statistics are Average and pNN . NN (percentiles).

**Dimensions**

- Account, InstanceType, OutpostId

UsedInstanceType_Count

The number of instance types that are currently in use, including any instance types used by managed services such as Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) or Application Load Balancer.

Unit: Count

**Maximum resolution:** 5 minutes

**Dimensions**

- Account, InstanceType, OutpostId

AvailableInstanceType_Count

The number of available instance types.

Unit: Count

**Maximum resolution:** 5 minutes

**Dimensions**

- InstanceType, OutpostId
AvailableReservedInstances

The number of Reserved Instances that are available on an Outpost.

**Unit:** Count

**Maximum resolution:** 5 minutes

**Dimensions**
- InstanceType, OutpostId

UsedReservedInstances

The number of reserved instances that are currently in use on an Outpost.

**Unit:** Count

**Maximum resolution:** 5 minutes

**Dimensions**
- InstanceType, OutpostId

TotalReservedInstances

The total number of instances reserved on an Outpost.

**Unit:** Count

**Maximum resolution:** 5 minutes

**Dimensions**
- InstanceType, OutpostId

EBSVolumeTypeCapacityUtilization

The percentage of EBS volume type capacity in use.

**Unit:** Percent

**Maximum resolution:** 5 minutes

**Statistics:** The most useful statistics are Average and pNN . NN (percentiles).

**Dimensions**
- VolumeType, OutpostId

EBSVolumeTypeCapacityAvailability

The percentage of EBS volume type capacity available.

**Unit:** Percent

**Maximum resolution:** 5 minutes

**Statistics:** The most useful statistics are Average and pNN . NN (percentiles).

**Dimensions**
- VolumeType, OutpostId

EBSVolumeTypeCapacityUtilizationGB

The number of gigabytes in use for the EBS volume type.
Outpost metric dimensions

To filter the metrics for your Outpost, use the following dimensions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>The account or service using the capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InstanceFamily</td>
<td>The instance family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InstanceType</td>
<td>The instance type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutpostId</td>
<td>The ID of the Outpost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VolumeType</td>
<td>The EBS volume type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

View CloudWatch metrics for your outpost

You can view the CloudWatch metrics for your load balancers using the CloudWatch console.

To view metrics using the CloudWatch console

2. In the navigation pane, choose Metrics.
3. Select the Outposts namespace.
4. (Optional) To view a metric across all dimensions, enter its name in the search box.

To view metrics using the AWS CLI

Use the following list-metrics command to list the available metrics.

```
aws cloudwatch list-metrics --namespace AWS/Outposts
```
To get the statistics for a metric using the AWS CLI

Use the following `get-metric-statistics` command to get statistics for the specified metric and dimension. CloudWatch treats each unique combination of dimensions as a separate metric. You can't retrieve statistics using combinations of dimensions that were not specially published. You must specify the same dimensions that were used when the metrics were created.

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-statistics --namespace AWS/Outposts --metric-name InstanceTypeCapacityUtilization --statistics Average --period 3600 --dimensions Name=OutpostId,Value=op-01234567890abcdef Name=InstanceType,Value=c5.xlarge --start-time 2019-12-01T00:00:00Z --end-time 2019-12-08T00:00:00Z
```

Logging AWS Outposts API calls with AWS CloudTrail

AWS Outposts is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service in AWS Outposts. CloudTrail captures all API calls for AWS Outposts as events. The calls captured include calls from the AWS Outposts console and code calls to the AWS Outposts API operations. If you create a trail, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an S3 bucket, including events for AWS Outposts. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console in Event history. Using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine the request that was made to AWS Outposts, the IP address from which the request was made, who made the request, when it was made, and additional details.

For more information about CloudTrail, see the AWS CloudTrail User Guide.

AWS Outposts information in CloudTrail

CloudTrail is enabled on your AWS account when you create the account. When activity occurs in AWS Outposts, that activity is recorded in a CloudTrail event along with other AWS service events in Event history. You can view, search, and download recent events in your AWS account. For more information, see Viewing events with CloudTrail event history.

For an ongoing record of events in your AWS account, including events for AWS Outposts, create a trail. A trail enables CloudTrail to deliver log files to an S3 bucket in the parent AWS Region. By default, when you create a trail in the console, the trail applies to all AWS Regions. The trail logs events from all Regions in the AWS partition and delivers the log files to the S3 bucket that you specify. Additionally, you can configure other AWS services to further analyze and act upon the event data collected in CloudTrail logs. For more information, see the following:

- Overview for creating a trail
- CloudTrail Supported services and integrations
- Configuring Amazon SNS notifications for CloudTrail
- Receiving CloudTrail log files from multiple Regions and Receiving CloudTrail log files from multiple accounts

All AWS Outposts actions are logged by CloudTrail. They are documented in the AWS Outposts API Reference. For example, calls to the CreateOutpost, GetOutpostInstanceTypes, and ListSites actions generate entries in the CloudTrail log files.

Every event or log entry contains information about who generated the request. The identity information helps you determine whether the request was made:
• With root or AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user credentials.
• With temporary security credentials for a role or federated user.
• By another AWS service.

For more information, see the CloudTrail userIdentity element.

Understanding AWS Outposts log file entries

A trail is a configuration that enables delivery of events as log files to an S3 bucket that you specify. CloudTrail log files contain one or more log entries. An event represents a single request from any source. It includes information about the requested action, the date and time of the action, request parameters, and so on. CloudTrail log files aren't an ordered stack trace of the public API calls, so they don't appear in any specific order.

The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry that demonstrates the CreateOutpost action.

```
{
    "eventVersion": "1.05",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "AssumedRole",
        "principalId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:jdoe",
        "arn": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/example/jdoe",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "accessKeyId": "AKIAI44QH8DHBEEXAMPLE",
        "sessionContext": {
            "sessionIssuer": {
                "type": "Role",
                "principalId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
                "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/example",
                "accountId": "111122223333",
                "userName": "example"
            },
            "webIdFederationData": {},
            "attributes": {
                "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
                "creationDate": "2020-08-14T16:28:16Z"
            }
        },
        "eventTime": "2020-08-14T16:32:23Z",
        "eventSource": "outposts.amazonaws.com",
        "eventName": "SetSiteAddress",
        "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
        "sourceIPAddress": "XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX",
        "userAgent": "userAgent",
        "requestParameters": {
            "SiteId": "os-123ab4c56789de01f",
            "Address": "***"
        },
        "responseElements": {
            "Address": "***",
            "SiteId": "os-123ab4c56789de01f"
        },
        "requestID": "1abcd23e-f4gh-567j-k1m8-9np01q234r56",
        "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
        "recipientAccountId": "111122223333"
    }
}
```
Outpost maintenance

Under the shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the hardware and software that run AWS services. This applies to AWS Outposts, just as it does to an AWS Region. For example, AWS manages security patches, updates firmware, and maintains the Outpost equipment. AWS also monitors the performance, health, and metrics for your Outpost and determines whether any maintenance is required.

Topics
- Hardware maintenance (p. 91)
- Firmware updates (p. 91)
- Planned and unplanned power down (p. 92)
- AWS Outposts rack network troubleshooting checklist (p. 92)

Hardware maintenance

If AWS detects an irreparable issue with hardware hosting EC2 instances running on your Outpost, we will send you instance retirement notices for the affected instances. If you stop or terminate an affected instance, the hypervisor scrubs (sets to zero) all data that was allocated to the instance from the hardware. What you do next depends on the form factor of your Outpost.

- For Outpost racks, you can start the affected instance that you stopped to migrate the instance to available capacity.
- For Outpost servers, you can use the AMI to launch the instance from the AWS Region where it is registered.

If you do not stop and start an affected instance, AWS stops and starts it for you when it reaches its scheduled retirement date. For more information, see Instance Retirement in the Amazon EC2 User Guide.

If hardware maintenance is required, AWS will contact you to confirm a date and time for the AWS installation team to visit your Outpost site. You can schedule a visit as soon as two business days from the time that you speak with the AWS team.

When the AWS installation team arrives on site, they will replace the unhealthy hosts, switches, or rack elements and bring the new capacity online. They will not perform any hardware diagnostics or repairs on site. If they replace a host, they will remove and destroy the NIST-compliant physical security key, effectively shredding any data that might remain on the hardware. This ensures that no data leaves your site. If they replace an Outpost networking device, network configuration information might be present on the device when it is removed from the site. This information might include IP addresses and ASNs used to establish virtual interfaces for configuring the path to your local network or back to the Region.

Note
We recommend that you contact AWS Support before you make any changes to the physical facility where your Outpost is located that might impact the connection between your Outpost and the AWS Region. For more information, see Creating a support case in the AWS Support User Guide.

Firmware updates

Updating the Outpost firmware does not typically affect the instances on your Outpost. In the rare case that we need to reboot the Outpost equipment to install an update, you will receive an instance retirement notice for any instances running on that capacity.
Planned and unplanned power down

We recommend opening a case with AWS Support before making any power changes that would disrupt the connection between the Outpost site and the AWS Region. If you have an unplanned power loss, contact support. For more information, see Creating a support case in the AWS Support User Guide.

AWS Outposts rack network troubleshooting checklist

Use this checklist to help troubleshoot a service link that has a status of DOWN.

Connectivity with Outpost network devices

If your service link is down, check the BGP peering status on the customer local network devices that are connected to the Outpost network devices.

If the BGP peering status is DOWN, follow these steps:

1. Ping the remote peer IP on the Outpost network devices from the customer devices. You can find the peer IP address in the BGP configuration of your device. You can also refer to the Network readiness checklist (p. 28) provided to you at the time of installation.

2. If pinging is unsuccessful, check the physical connection and ensure that connectivity status is UP.
   a. Confirm the LACP status of the customer local network devices.
   b. Check the interface status on the device. If DOWN, complete steps c and d. If UP, skip to step 3.
   c. Check the customer local network devices and confirm that the optical module is working.
   d. Replace faulty fibers and ensure the lights (Tx/Rx) are within acceptable range.

3. If pinging is successful, check the customer local network devices and ensure that the following BGP configurations are correct by confirming:
   a. That the local Autonomous System Number (Customer ASN) is correctly configured.
   b. That the remote Autonomous System Number (Outpost ASN) is correctly configured.
   c. That the Interface IP and remote peer IP addresses are correctly configured.
   d. That the advertised and received routes are correct.

4. If your BGP session is flapping between active and connect states, verify that TCP port 179 and other relevant ephemeral ports are not blocked on the customer local network devices.

5. If you need to troubleshoot further, check the following items:
   a. BGP and TCP debugs on the customer local network devices
   b. BGP logs on the customer local network devices
   c. Packet capture for the customer local network devices
6. If the issue persists, perform MTR / traceroute / packet captures from your Outpost connected router to the Outpost network device peer IPs. Use the Enterprise support plan from the AWS Support console to share the test results with AWS Support.

If BGP peering status is **up** between the customer local network devices and the Outpost network devices, but the service link is still **down**, you can troubleshoot further by checking the following devices on your customer local network devices. Use one of the following checklists, depending on how your service link connectivity is provisioned.

- **Edge routers connected with AWS Direct Connect – Public virtual interface in use for service link connectivity.** For more information, see [AWS Direct Connect public virtual interface connectivity to AWS Region](p. 93).
- **Edge routers connected with AWS Direct Connect – Private virtual interface in use for service link connectivity.** For more information, see [AWS Direct Connect private virtual interface connectivity to AWS Region](p. 94).
- **Edge routers connected with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) – Public internet in use for service link connectivity.** For more information, see [ISP public internet connectivity to AWS Region](p. 94).

### AWS Direct Connect public virtual interface connectivity to AWS Region

Use the following checklist to troubleshoot edge routers connected with AWS Direct Connect when a public virtual interface is in use for service link connectivity.

1. Confirm that the devices connecting directly with the Outpost network devices are receiving the service link /26 IP ranges through BGP.
   a. Confirm the routes that are being received through BGP from your device.
   b. Check the route table of the service link Virtual Routing and Forwarding instance (VRF). It should show that it is using the /26 IP range.

2. To ensure Region connectivity, check the route table for the service link VRF. It should include the AWS Public IP ranges or default route.

3. If you are not receiving the AWS Public IP ranges in the service link VRF, check the following items.
   a. Check the AWS Direct Connect link status from the edge router or AWS Management Console.
   b. If the physical link is **up**, check the BGP peering status from the edge router.
   c. If the BGP peering status is **down**, ping the peer AWS IP and check the BGP configuration in the edge router. For more information, see [Troubleshooting AWS Direct Connect in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide](p. 93) and [My virtual interface BGP status is down in the AWS console. What should I do?](p. 93).
   d. If BGP is established and you are not seeing the default route or AWS public ranges in the VRF, contact AWS Support, using the Enterprise support plan.

4. If you have an on-premises firewall, check the following items.
   a. Confirm that the required ports for service link connectivity are allowed in the network firewalls. Use traceroute on port 443 or any other network troubleshooting tool to confirm the connectivity through the firewalls and your network devices. The following ports are required to be configured in the firewall policies for the service link connectivity.
      - **TCP protocol** – Source port: TCP 1025-65535, Destination port: 443.
      - **UDP protocol** – Source port: TCP 1025-65535, Destination port: 443.
   b. If the firewall is stateful, ensure that the outbound rules allow the Outpost’s service link IP range (/26 – provided by the customer) to the AWS Public IP ranges. For more information, see [Outpost connectivity to AWS Regions](p. 6).
c. If the firewall is not stateful, make sure to allow the inbound flow also (from the AWS Public IP ranges to the service link /26 IPs).

d. If you have configured a virtual router in the firewalls, ensure that the appropriate routing is configured for traffic to and from the Outpost and AWS Region.

5. If you have configured NAT in the on-premises network to translate the Outpost's service link /26 IP ranges to your owned public IPs, check the following items.

   a. Confirm that the NAT device is not overloaded and has free ports to allocate for new session.
   b. Confirm that the NAT device is correctly configured to perform the address translation.

6. If the issue persists, perform MTR / traceroute / packet captures from your edge router to the AWS Direct Connect peer IPs. Use the Enterprise support plan from the AWS Support console to share the test results with AWS Support.

AWS Direct Connect private virtual interface connectivity to AWS Region

Use the following checklist to troubleshoot edge routers connected with AWS Direct Connect when a private virtual interface is in use for service link connectivity.

1. If connectivity between the Outpost rack and AWS Region is using the AWS Outposts private connectivity feature, check the following items.

   a. Ping the remote peering AWS IP from the edge router and confirm the BGP peering status.
   b. Ensure that BGP peering over the AWS Direct Connect private virtual interface between your service link endpoint VPC and the Outpost installed on your premises is UP. For more information, see Troubleshooting AWS Direct Connect in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide, My virtual interface BGP status is down in the AWS console. What should I do?, and How can I troubleshoot BGP connection issues over Direct Connect?.
   c. The AWS Direct Connect private virtual interface is a private connection to your edge router in your chosen AWS Direct Connect location and uses BGP to exchange routes. Your private Amazon VPC CIDR range is advertised through this BGP session to your edge router. Similarly, the /26 IP address range for the Outpost service link is advertised to the region through BGP from your edge router.
   d. Confirm that the Network ACLs associated with the service link private endpoint in your VPC allow the relevant traffic. For more information, see Network readiness checklist (p. 28).
   e. If you have an on-premises firewall, ensure that the firewall has outbound rules allowing the service link IP ranges and the Outpost service endpoints (the network interface IP addresses) located in the VPC or the VPC CIDR. Ensure that the TCP 1025-65535 and UDP 443 ports are not blocked. For more information, see Introducing AWS Outposts private connectivity.
   f. If the firewall is not stateful, ensure that the firewall has rules and policies to allow inbound traffic to the Outpost from the Outpost service endpoints in the VPC.

2. If you have more than 100 networks in your on-premises network, you can advertise a default route over the BGP session to AWS on your private virtual interface. If you don't want to advertise a default route, summarize the routes so that the number of advertised routes is less than 100.

3. If the issue persists, perform MTR / traceroute / packet captures from your edge router to the AWS Direct Connect peer IPs. Use the Enterprise support plan from AWS Support to share the test results with AWS Support.

ISP public internet connectivity to AWS Region

Use the following checklist to troubleshoot edge routers connected with an ISP when public internet is in use for service link connectivity.
• Confirm that the internet link is up.
• Confirm that the public servers are accessible from your edge devices connecting with the ISP.

If the internet or public servers are not accessible through the ISP links, complete the following steps.

1. Confirm whether BGP peering status with ISP routers is established.
   a. Confirm that the BGP is not flapping.
   b. Confirm that the BGP is receiving and advertising the required routes from the ISP.
2. In case of static route configuration, check that the default route is properly configured on the edge device.
3. Confirm whether you can reach the internet using another ISP connection.
4. If the issue persists, perform MTR / traceroute / packet captures on your edge router. Share the results with your ISP's technical support team for further troubleshooting.

If the internet and public servers are accessible via the ISP links, complete the following steps.

1. Confirm whether any of your publicly accessible EC2 instances or load balancers in the Outpost home Region are accessible from your edge device. You can ping or use telnet to confirm the connectivity, and use traceroute to confirm the network path.
2. If you use VRFs to separate traffic in your network, confirm that the service link VRF has routes or policies directing traffic to and from the ISP (internet) and VRF. See the following checkpoints.
   a. Edge routers connecting with the ISP. Check the edge router's ISP VRF route table to confirm that the service link /26 IP range is present.
   b. Customer local network devices connecting with the Outpost. Check the configurations of the VRFs and ensure that the routing and policies required for routing between the service link VRF and the ISP VRF are configured properly. Usually, a default route is sent from the ISP VRF into the service link VRF for traffic to the internet.
   c. If you configured source-based routing in the routers connected to your Outpost, confirm that the configuration is correct.
3. Ensure that the on-premises firewalls are configured to allow outbound connectivity (TCP 1025-65535 and UDP 443 ports) from the Outpost service link IP ranges to the public AWS IP ranges. If the firewalls are not stateful, ensure that inbound connectivity to the Outpost is also configured.
4. Ensure that NAT is configured in the on-premises network to translate the Outpost's service link /26 IP ranges to Public IPs. In addition, confirm the following items.
   a. The NAT device is not overloaded and has free ports to allocate for new sessions.
   b. The NAT device is correctly configured to perform the address translation.

If the issue persists, perform MTR / traceroute / packet captures.

• If the traceroute results show that packets are dropping or blocked at the on-premises network, check with your network or technical team for further guidance.
• If the traceroute results show that the packets are dropping or blocked at the ISP's network, contact the ISP's technical support team.
• If the traceroute results do not show any issues, collect the results from all tests (such as MTR, telnet, traceroute, packet captures, and BGP logs) and use the Enterprise support plan from the AWS Support console to contact AWS Support.
Service Quotas for AWS Outposts

This topic lists default quotas, formerly referred to as limits, for AWS Outposts. Unless otherwise noted, each quota is Region-specific. You can request increases for some quotas, and other quotas cannot be increased.

- To view the quotas for AWS Outposts, open the Service Quotas console. In the navigation pane, choose AWS services, and select AWS Outposts.
- To request a quota increase, see Requesting a Quota Increase in the Service Quotas User Guide.

Your AWS account has the following quotas related to AWS Outposts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Adjustable</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outpost sites</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>An Outpost site is the customer managed physical building where you power and attach your Outpost equipment to the network. You can have 100 Outposts sites in each Region of your AWS account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outposts per site</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AWS Outposts includes hardware and virtual resources, known as Outposts. This quota limits your Outpost virtual resources. You can have 10 Outposts in each Outpost site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Document history

The following table describes important changes to the *AWS Outposts User Guide*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>update-history-change</th>
<th>update-history-description</th>
<th>update-history-date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introducing Outpost servers (p. 97)</td>
<td>Added Outposts servers, a new AWS Outposts form factor. For more information, see <a href="#">How local network interfaces for servers work</a> in the <em>AWS Outposts User Guide</em>.</td>
<td>November 30, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared Outpost sites (p. 97)</td>
<td>Create and manage Outpost sites and share them with other AWS accounts in your organization. For more information, see <a href="#">Shareable AWS Outposts resources</a> in the <em>AWS Outposts User Guide</em>.</td>
<td>October 18, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New CloudWatch dimension (p. 97)</td>
<td>A new CloudWatch dimension for metrics in the AWS Outposts namespace. For more information, see <a href="#">CloudWatch metrics for AWS Outposts</a> in the <em>AWS Outposts User Guide</em>.</td>
<td>October 13, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share S3 buckets (p. 97)</td>
<td>Share and manage S3 buckets on your Outpost. For more information, see <a href="#">Shareable AWS Outposts resources</a> in the <em>AWS Outposts User Guide</em>.</td>
<td>August 5, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for some placement groups (p. 97)</td>
<td>You can use cluster, partition, or spread placement strategies just as you would in a Region. For more information, see <a href="#">Working with placement groups</a> in the <em>AWS Outposts User Guide</em>.</td>
<td>July 28, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional CloudWatch metrics (p. 97)</td>
<td>Additional CloudWatch metrics are available for Reserved Instances. For more information, see <a href="#">CloudWatch metrics for AWS Outposts</a> in the <em>AWS Outposts User Guide</em>.</td>
<td>May 24, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network troubleshooting checklist (p. 97)</td>
<td>A network troubleshooting checklist is available. For more information, see <a href="#">Network troubleshooting checklist</a> in the <em>AWS Outposts User Guide</em>.</td>
<td>February 22, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional CloudWatch metrics (p. 97)</td>
<td>Additional CloudWatch metrics for EBS volumes are available.</td>
<td>February 2, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Console ordering updates (p. 97)</td>
<td>The console ordering process is updated. For more information, see Create an Outpost and order Outpost capacity in the AWS Outposts User Guide.</td>
<td>January 14, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private connectivity (p. 97)</td>
<td>You can configure private connectivity for your Outpost when you create it in the AWS Outposts console. For more information, see Service link private connectivity using VPC in the AWS Outposts User Guide.</td>
<td>December 21, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network readiness checklist (p. 97)</td>
<td>Use the network readiness checklist when you are gathering the information for your Outpost configuration. For more information, see Networking in the AWS Outposts User Guide.</td>
<td>October 28, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared AWS Outposts resources (p. 97)</td>
<td>With Outpost sharing, Outpost owners can share their Outposts and Outpost resources, including local gateway route tables, with other AWS accounts under the same AWS organization. For more information, see Working with shared AWS Outposts resources in the AWS Outposts User Guide.</td>
<td>October 15, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional CloudWatch metrics (p. 97)</td>
<td>Additional CloudWatch metrics for instance type counts are available. For more information, see CloudWatch metrics for AWS Outposts in the AWS Outposts User Guide.</td>
<td>September 21, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional CloudWatch metric (p. 97)</td>
<td>An additional CloudWatch metric for service link connected status is available. For more information, see CloudWatch metrics for AWS Outposts in the AWS Outposts User Guide.</td>
<td>September 11, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for sharing customer-owned IPv4 addresses (p. 97)</td>
<td>Use AWS Resource Access Manager to share customer-owned IPv4 addresses. For more information, see Customer-owned IP addresses in the AWS Outposts User Guide.</td>
<td>April 20, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional CloudWatch metrics (p. 97)</td>
<td>Additional CloudWatch metrics for EBS volumes are available. For more information, see CloudWatch metrics for AWS Outposts in the AWS Outposts User Guide.</td>
<td>April 4, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initial release (p. 97)</td>
<td>This is the initial release of AWS Outposts.</td>
<td>December 3, 2019</td>
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