
Amazon Route 53

API Reference

API Version 2013-04-01



Amazon Route 53: API Reference

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Welcome

Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS) web service. Amazon Route 53 performs three main functions:

- **Domain registration** – Amazon Route 53 helps lets you register domain names such as example.com.
- **Domain Name System (DNS) service** – Amazon Route 53 translates friendly domains names like www.example.com into IP addresses like 192.0.2.1. Amazon Route 53 responds to DNS queries using a global network of authoritative DNS servers, which reduces latency.
- **Health checking** – Amazon Route 53 sends automated requests over the Internet to your application to verify that it's reachable, available, and functional.

This *Amazon Route 53 API Reference* explains how to use API actions to create the following resources:

Public Hosted Zones

A public hosted zone is a container that holds information about how you want to route traffic on the Internet for a domain, such as example.com, and its subdomains. For more information, see [Actions on Public Hosted Zones \(p. 11\)](#).

Private Hosted Zones

A private hosted zone is a container that holds information about how you want to route traffic for a domain and its subdomains within one or more Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (Amazon VPCs). For more information, see [Actions on Private Hosted Zones \(p. 48\)](#).

Reusable Delegation Sets

By default, each hosted zone that you create gets a different set of four name servers—a different delegation set. If you create a lot of hosted zones, maintaining different delegation sets can be difficult and time consuming. Amazon Route 53 lets you create a delegation set that you can reuse with multiple hosted zones. For more information, see [Actions on Reusable Delegation Sets \(p. 91\)](#).

Resource Record Sets

After you create a hosted zone for your domain, such as example.com, you create resource record sets to tell the Domain Name System (DNS) how to route traffic for that domain. For more information, see [Actions on Resource Record Sets \(p. 106\)](#).

Traffic Policies and Traffic Policy Instances

You can create complex routing configurations, known as traffic policies, that use weighted, latency, failover, and geolocation resource record sets. You can then associate a traffic policy with a domain name or subdomain name, such as www.example.com, by creating a traffic policy instance. When users submit DNS queries for the domain or subdomain, Amazon Route 53 responds based on the traffic policy that you used to create the traffic policy instance. For more information, see [Actions on Traffic Policies and Traffic Policy Instances \(p. 173\)](#).

Health Checks

Amazon Route 53 health checks monitor the health and performance of your web applications, web servers, and other resources. At regular intervals that you specify, Amazon Route 53 submits automated requests over the Internet to your application, server, or other resource to verify that it's reachable, available, and functional. For more information, see [Actions on HealthChecks \(p. 253\)](#).

Domain Registrations

When you want to get a new domain name, such as example.com, you can register it with Amazon Route 53. You can also transfer the registration for existing domains from other registrars to Amazon Route 53. For more information, see [Actions on Domain Registrations \(p. 320\)](#).

Tags

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and a value, both of which you define. You can use tags for a variety of purposes; one common use is to categorize and track your Amazon Route 53 costs. For more information, see [Actions on Tags for Hosted Zones and Health Checks \(p. 402\)](#) and [Actions on Tags for Domains \(p. 414\)](#).

In addition, the *Amazon Route 53 API Reference* includes the following information:

- [Making API Requests \(p. 3\)](#) – How to submit HTTP requests to Amazon Route 53
- [Common Headers \(p. 425\)](#) – HTTP headers that you use to submit requests to Amazon Route 53
- [Common Errors \(p. 428\)](#) – HTTP 4xx and 5xx status codes that Amazon Route 53 can return

For information about Amazon Route 53 concepts and about how to use the Amazon Route 53 console, see the [Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide](#).

Making API Requests

Topics

- [Making API Requests for Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags \(p. 3\)](#)
- [Making API Requests for Domain Registration \(p. 7\)](#)
- [Signing Amazon Route 53 API Requests \(p. 9\)](#)

This section describes how to make requests to the two Amazon Route 53 APIs:

- A REST API for hosted zones, resource record sets, health checks, and cost allocation tags
- An RPC API for domain registration

For each API, we describe the components of requests and the content of responses. We also describe how to authenticate requests.

Making API Requests for Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags

Topics

- [REST Requests \(p. 4\)](#)
- [REST Responses \(p. 6\)](#)

This section describes how to make REST requests to the Amazon Route 53 API for creating and managing your hosted zones, resource record sets, health checks, and cost allocation tags. We'll acquaint you with the components of requests, the content of responses, and how to authenticate requests.

Note

To register and manage domains, use the Amazon Route 53 API for domain registration. For more information, see [Making API Requests for Domain Registration \(p. 7\)](#).

REST Requests

Amazon Route 53 REST requests are HTTPS requests, as defined by RFC 2616 (for more information, go to <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt>). This section describes the structure of an Amazon Route 53 REST request.

A typical REST action consists of sending a single HTTPS request to Amazon Route 53, and waiting for the response. Like any HTTP request, a REST request to Amazon Route 53 contains a request method, a URI, request headers, and sometimes a query string or request body. The response contains an HTTP status code, response headers, and sometimes a response body.

Request URI

The request URI always starts with a forward slash and then the version of the Amazon Route 53 API you use (for example, 2013-04-01). The remainder of the URI indicates the particular resource you want to act on. For example, following is the URI you use when creating a new hosted zone. (For more information, see [POST CreateHostedZone \(Public\)](#) (p. 12).)

```
/2013-04-01/hostedzone
```

About the Request Time Stamp

You must provide the time stamp in either the HTTP `Date` header or the AWS `x-amz-date` header (some HTTP client libraries don't let you set the `Date` header). When an `x-amz-date` header is present, the system ignores any `Date` header when authenticating the request.

The time stamp must be within 5 minutes of the AWS system time when the request is received. If it isn't, the request fails with the `RequestExpired` error code. This is to prevent replays of your requests by an adversary.

The date must be specified in one of the following three formats, as specified in the HTTP/1.1 RFC:

- Sun, 06 Nov 1994 08:49:37 GMT (RFC 822, updated by RFC 1123)
- Sunday, 06-Nov-94 08:49:37 GMT (RFC 850, obsoleted by RFC 1036)
- Sun Nov 6 08:49:37 1994 (ANSI C's `asctime()` format)

Request Body

Many of the Amazon Route 53 API actions require you to include XML in the body of the request. The XML conforms to the Amazon Route 53 schema.

Example Request

The following example request uses a simple XML statement to create a hosted zone named example.com with the reference identifier, *myUniqueIdentifier*.

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone HTTP/1.1
host:route53.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:date and time of the request
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/date of the request in yyyyymmdd
format/us-east-1/route53domains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=computed signature
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHostedZoneRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/
doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Name>example.com.</Name>
  <CallerReference>myUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>
  <HostedZoneConfig>
    <Comment>This is my hosted zone.</Comment>
  </HostedZoneConfig>
</CreateHostedZoneRequest>
```

REST Responses

Amazon Route 53 responses are just standard HTTP responses. Some of the Amazon Route 53 actions return special information specific to Amazon Route 53 in the form of an HTTP header or XML in the body of the response. The specific details are covered in the API reference topic for the particular action.

Each response contains a request ID that you can use if you need to troubleshoot a request with Amazon Route 53. The ID is contained in an HTTP header called `x-amz-request-id`. An example of a request ID is `647cd254-e0d1-44a9-af61-1d6d86ea6b77`.

The following example shows a response to a request to create a hosted zone. The `CreatedHostedZoneResponse` element contains information about the hosted zone including an Amazon Route 53 identifier, the domain that the hosted zone is associated with, and a reference description and comment. The change request itself is associated with a submittal time, an identifier and a status, shown as `PENDING`. Most importantly, the `CreatedHostedZoneResponse` includes the Amazon Route 53 name servers assigned to the hosted zone; this information is contained in the `DelegationSet` element.

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9</Id>
    <Name>example.com.</Name>
    <CallerReference>myUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
    </Config>
  </HostedZone>
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/C1PA6795UKMFR9</Id>
    <Status>PENDING</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>2010-09-10T01:36:41.958Z</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
  <DelegationSet>
    <NameServers>
      <NameServer>ns-2048.awsdns-64.com</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2049.awsdns-65.net</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2050.awsdns-66.org</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk</NameServer>
    </NameServers>
  </DelegationSet>
</CreateHostedZoneResponse>
```

Error Responses

If a REST request results in an error, the HTTP response has:

- An XML error document as the response body
- Content-Type header: `text/xml`
- An appropriate 3xx, 4xx, or 5xx HTTP status code

Following is an example of the XML error document in a REST error response.

```
<ErrorResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Error>
    <Type>Sender</Type>
    <Code>InvalidInput</Code>
    <Message>The input is not valid.</Message>
  </Error>
  <RequestId>410c2a4b-e435-49c9-8382-3770d80d7d4c</RequestId>
</ErrorResponse>
```

Making API Requests for Domain Registration

Topics

- [RPC Requests \(p. 8\)](#)
- [RPC Responses \(p. 9\)](#)

This section describes how to make RPC requests to the Amazon Route 53 API that you use to register and manage domains. We'll acquaint you with the components of requests, the content of responses, and how to authenticate requests.

Note

To create and manage hosted zones, resource record sets, health checks, and cost allocation tags, use the applicable Amazon Route 53 API. For more information, see [Making API Requests for Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags \(p. 3\)](#).

RPC Requests

Amazon Route 53 RPC requests are HTTPS requests, as defined by RFC 2616 (for more information, go to <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt>). This section describes the structure of an Amazon Route 53 RPC request.

For an RPC action, you send an HTTPS request to Amazon Route 53 and wait for the response. An RPC request to Amazon Route 53 contains request headers and sometimes a query string or request body. The response contains an HTTP status code, response headers, and sometimes a response body.

About the Request Time Stamp

You must provide the time stamp in either the HTTP `Date` header or the AWS `x-amz-date` header (some HTTP client libraries don't let you set the `Date` header). When an `x-amz-date` header is present, the system ignores any `Date` header when authenticating the request.

The time stamp must be within 5 minutes of the AWS system time when the request is received. If it isn't, the request fails with the `RequestExpired` error code. This is to prevent replays of your requests by an adversary.

The date must be specified in one of the following three formats, as specified in the HTTP/1.1 RFC:

- Sun, 06 Nov 1994 08:49:37 GMT (RFC 822, updated by RFC 1123)
- Sunday, 06-Nov-94 08:49:37 GMT (RFC 850, obsoleted by RFC 1036)
- Sun Nov 6 08:49:37 1994 (ANSI C's `asctime()` format)

Request Body

Many of the Amazon Route 53 API actions require you to include JSON in the body of the request. The JSON conforms to the Amazon Route 53 schema for domain registration.

Example Request

The following example request uses a simple JSON statement to determine whether the domain name `example.com` is available.

The JSON elements in your request must appear in the order listed.

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:date and time of the request
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/date of the request in yyyyymmdd
format/us-east-1/route53domains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=computed signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.CheckDomainAvailability
user-agent:information about the source of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json- 1.1
content-length:length
connections:Keep-Alive
{
  "DomainName": "example.com"
}
```

RPC Responses

Amazon Route 53 responses are just standard HTTP responses. Some of the Amazon Route 53 actions return special information specific to Amazon Route 53 in the form of an HTTP header or JSON in the body of the response. The specific details are covered in the API reference topic for the particular action.

Each response contains a request ID that you can use if you need to troubleshoot a request with Amazon Route 53. The ID is contained in an HTTP header called `x-amz-request-id`. An example of a request ID is `647cd254-e0d1-44a9-af61-1d6d86ea6b77`.

The following example shows a response to a request to create a hosted zone. The `CreatedHostedZoneResponse` element contains information about the hosted zone including an Amazon Route 53 identifier, the domain that the hosted zone is associated with, and a reference description and comment. The change request itself is associated with a submittal time, an identifier and a status, shown as `PENDING`. Most importantly, the `CreatedHostedZoneResponse` includes the Amazon Route 53 name servers assigned to the hosted zone; this information is contained in the `DelegationSet` element.

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "308c56712-faa4-40fe-94c8-b423069de3f6"
}
```

Error Responses

If an RPC request results in an error, the HTTP response has:

- An error document in JSON format as the response body
- Content-Type header: `text/xml`
- An appropriate 3xx, 4xx, or 5xx HTTP status code

Following is an example of the JSON error document in an RPC error response.

```
{
  "__type": "com.amazon.coral.service#UnrecognizedClientException",
  "message": "The security token included in the request is invalid."
}
```

Signing Amazon Route 53 API Requests

Requests must be signed using an access key ID and a secret access key. We strongly recommend that you do not use your AWS account credentials for everyday work with Amazon Route 53. You can use the credentials for an IAM user or you can use AWS STS to generate temporary security credentials.

To sign your API requests, we recommend that you use AWS Signature Version 4. For more information, see [Signature Version 4 Signing Process](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

In addition, you might also be interested in the following topics:

- [AWS Security Credentials](#) – Provides general information about the types of credentials used for accessing AWS.
- [IAM Best Practices](#) – Presents a list of suggestions for using IAM service to help secure your AWS resources.
- [Using Temporary Security Credentials](#) – Describes how to create and use temporary security credentials.

Actions on Public Hosted Zones

A public hosted zone is a container that holds information about how you want to route traffic on the Internet for a domain, such as `example.com`, and its subdomains. After you create a public hosted zone, you create resource record sets that determine how the Domain Name System (DNS) responds to queries for your domain and subdomains. For example, if you have one or more email addresses associated with your domain (`john@example.com`), you'll create an MX record in your hosted zone so that email is sent to the email server for your domain.

You can perform a variety of actions on public hosted zones.

POST `CreateHostedZone` (Public) (p. 12)

Creates a new hosted zone.

POST `UpdateHostedZoneComment` (Public and Private) (p. 19)

Updates the comment for a hosted zone.

GET `GetHostedZone` (Public) (p. 23)

Gets information about a specified hosted zone.

GET `ListHostedZones` (Public and Private) (p. 29)

Gets a list of the hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account, in order by hosted zone ID.

GET `ListHostedZonesByName` (Public and Private) (p. 36)

Gets a list of the hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account, in order by the name of the hosted zone.

GET `GetHostedZoneCount` (Public and Private) (p. 43)

Gets a count of hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account.

DELETE `DeleteHostedZone` (Public and Private) (p. 45)

Deletes a hosted zone.

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

POST CreateHostedZone (Public)

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 12)
- [Responses](#) (p. 14)
- [Errors](#) (p. 17)
- [Examples](#) (p. 18)

This action creates a public hosted zone, which you use to specify how the Domain Name System (DNS) routes traffic on the Internet for a domain, such as example.com, and its subdomains.

Important

You can't convert a public hosted zone to a private hosted zone or vice versa. Instead, you must create a new hosted zone with the same name and create new resource record sets.

Send a POST request to the 2013-04-01/hostedzone resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `CreateHostedZoneRequest` element. The response returns the `CreateHostedZoneResponse` element, which contains metadata about the hosted zone.

For information about charges for hosted zones, see [Amazon Route 53 Pricing](#).

Note the following:

- You cannot create a hosted zone for a top-level domain (TLD).
- Amazon Route 53 automatically creates a default SOA record and four NS records for the zone. For more information about SOA and NS records, see [NS and SOA Records that Amazon Route 53 Creates for a Hosted Zone](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.
- If your domain is registered with a registrar other than Amazon Route 53, you must update the name servers with your registrar to make Amazon Route 53 your DNS service. For more information, see [Configuring Amazon Route 53 as Your DNS Service](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

When you submit a `CreateHostedZone` request, the initial status of the hosted zone is `PENDING`. This means that the NS and SOA records for the hosted zone are not yet available on all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers. When the NS and SOA records are available, the status of the hosted zone changes to `INSYNC`.

Requests

Syntax

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHostedZoneRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
  <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
  <HostedZoneConfig>
    <Comment>optional comment</Comment>
  </HostedZoneConfig>
  <DelegationSetId>optional Amazon Route 53
```

```
delegation set ID</DelegationSetId>  
</CreateHostedZoneRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

CreateHostedZoneRequest (Required)

A complex type containing the hosted zone request information.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: Name, CallerReference, HostedZoneConfig, VPC

Name (Required)

The name of the domain. For resource record types that include a domain name, specify a fully qualified domain name, for example, *www.example.com*. The trailing dot is optional; Amazon Route 53 assumes that the domain name is fully qualified. This means that Amazon Route 53 treats *www.example.com* (without a trailing dot) and *www.example.com.* (with a trailing dot) as identical.

If you're creating a public hosted zone, this is the name you have registered with your DNS registrar. If your domain name is registered with a registrar other than Amazon Route 53, change the name servers for your domain to the set of NameServers that `CreateHostedZone` returns in the `DelegationSet` element.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `CreateHostedZoneRequest`

CallerReference (Required)

A unique string that identifies the request and that allows failed `CreateHostedZone` requests to be retried without the risk of executing the operation twice. You must use a unique `CallerReference` string every time you create a hosted zone. `CallerReference` can be any unique string, for example, a date/time stamp.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Allowable characters are any Unicode code points that are legal in an XML 1.0 document. The UTF-8 encoding of the value must be less than 128 bytes.

Parent: `CreateHostedZoneRequest`

HostedZoneConfig (Optional)

A complex type that contains an optional comment about your hosted zone. If you don't want to specify a comment, omit both the `HostedZoneConfig` and `Comment` elements.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: CreateHostedZoneRequest

Children: Comment

Comment (Optional)

Any comments that you want to include about the hosted zone.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: HostedZoneConfig

DelegationSetId (Optional)

If you want to associate a reusable delegation set with this hosted zone, the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the reusable delegation set when you created it. For more information about reusable delegation sets, see [Actions on Reusable Delegation Sets \(p. 91\)](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: CreateHostedZoneRequest

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
    <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>optional comment</Comment>
      <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets
      in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
  </HostedZone>
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/unique identifier for the
      change batch request</Id>
    <Status>PENDING | INSYNC</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>date and time in ISO 8601
      format</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
  <DelegationSet>
    <Id>
    <CallerReference>
    <NameServers>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
    </NameServers>
  </DelegationSet>
</CreateHostedZoneResponse>
```

```
<NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
<NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
</NameServers>
</DelegationSet>
</CreateHostedZoneResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

CreateHostedZoneResponse

A complex type containing the response information for the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: HostedZone, ChangeInfo, DelegationSet

HostedZone

A complex type that contains general information about the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: Id, Name, VPCs (private hosted zones only), CallerReference, Config, ResourceRecordSetCount

Id (HostedZone)

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the hosted zone when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

Name

The name of the domain. For public hosted zones, this is the name that you have registered with your DNS registrar.

For information about how to specify characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen) and how to specify internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

CallerReference (HostedZone)

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

Config

A complex type that includes the `Comment` and `PrivateZone` elements. If you omitted the `HostedZoneConfig` and `Comment` elements from the request, the `Config` and `Comment` elements don't appear in the response.

Type: Complex

Parent: HostedZone

Children: `Comment`, `PrivateZone`

Comment

The comment included in the `CreateHostedZoneRequest` element.

Type: String

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: `Config`

PrivateZone

A value that indicates whether this is a private hosted zone.

Type: Boolean

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `Config`

ResourceRecordSetCount

The number of resource record sets in the hosted zone.

Type: Unsigned long integer

Parent: `HostedZone`

ChangeInfo

A complex type that describes the changes made to your hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: `Id`, `Status`, `SubmittedAt`

Id (ChangeInfo)

The ID of the request.

Type: String

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

Status

The current state of the request. `PENDING` indicates that the NS and SOA records associated with this hosted zone have not replicated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

Type: String

Valid Values: `PENDING` | `INSYNC`

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

SubmittedAt

The date and time the change request was submitted, in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format: `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ`. For more information, see the Wikipedia entry [ISO 8601](#).

Type: Timestamp

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

DelegationSet

A complex type that describes the name servers for this hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: `NameServers`

Id (DelegationSet)

The ID of the reusable delegation set that you specified in the request, if any. If you didn't specify a reusable delegation set, this element is omitted from the response.

Type: String

Parent: `DelegationSet`

CallerReference (DelegationSet)

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the reusable delegation set. If you didn't specify a reusable delegation set, this element is omitted from the response.

Type: String

Parent: `DelegationSet`

NameServers

A complex type that contains a list of the authoritative name servers for the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Parent: `DelegationSet`

Children: `NameServer`

NameServer

The name of one of the name servers that is authoritative for your domain.

Type: String

Parent: `NameServers`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

DelegationSetNotAvailable

You can create a hosted zone that has the same name as an existing hosted zone (example.com is common), but there is a limit to the number of hosted zones that have the same name. If you get this error, Amazon Route 53 has reached that limit. If you own the domain name and Amazon Route 53 generates this error, contact Customer Support.

InvalidDomainName

The specified domain name is not valid.

HostedZoneAlreadyExists

The hosted zone you are attempting to create already exists.

Amazon Route 53 returns this error when a hosted zone has already been created with the specified `CallerReference`.

TooManyHostedZones

This hosted zone cannot be created. The hosted zone limit has been exceeded. To request a limit increase, go to <http://aws.amazon.com/route53-request/>.

InvalidVPCId

Either no Amazon VPC exists with the value that you specified for `VPCId` or the user doesn't have permission to associate the specified VPC with the specified hosted zone.

ConflictingDomainExists

You specified an Amazon VPC that you're already using for another hosted zone, and the domain that you specified for one of the hosted zones is a subdomain of the domain that you specified for the other hosted zone. For example, you cannot use the same Amazon VPC if you're creating hosted zones for example.com and test.example.com.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchDelegationSet

A delegation set with the specified delegation set ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHostedZoneRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Name>example.com</Name>
  <CallerReference>myUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>
  <HostedZoneConfig>
    <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
  </HostedZoneConfig>
  <DelegationSetId>NZ8X2CISAMPLE</DelegationSetId>
</CreateHostedZoneRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9</Id>
    <Name>example.com.</Name>
    <CallerReference>myUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
      <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>2</ResourceRecordSetCount>
  </HostedZone>
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/C1PA6795UKMFR9</Id>
    <Status>PENDING</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>2014-10-15T01:36:41.958Z</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
  <DelegationSet>
    <Id>NZ8X2CISAMPLE</Id>
    <CallerReference>2014-10-14T11:44:14.448Z</Id>
    <NameServers>
      <NameServer>ns-2048.awsdns-64.com</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2049.awsdns-65.net</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2050.awsdns-66.org</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk</NameServer>
    </NameServers>
  </DelegationSet>
</CreateHostedZoneResponse>
```

POST UpdateHostedZoneComment (Public and Private)

To update the comment for a hosted zone, send a POST request to the `/2013-04-01/hostedzone/hosted zone ID` resource.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 19)
- [Responses](#) (p. 20)
- [Errors](#) (p. 21)
- [Example](#) (p. 22)

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/hosted zone ID HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Comment>new comment</Comment>
</UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Request Parameter

Hosted Zone ID (Required)

The ID for the hosted zone for which you want to update the comment.

Type: String

Default: None

Elements

UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest (Required)

A complex type that contains the hosted zone request information.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Child: Comment

Comment

The new comment for the hosted zone. If you don't specify a value for `Comment`, Amazon Route 53 deletes the existing value of the `Comment` element, if any.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: `UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest`

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
    <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>new comment</Comment>
      <PrivateZone> true | false</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
  </HostedZone>
</UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse

A complex type that contains the response to the `UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest`.

Type: Complex

Child: `HostedZone`

HostedZone

A complex type containing information about the hosted zone for which you updated the `Comment` element.

Type: String

Parent: `UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse`

Children: `Id`, `Name`, `CallerReference`, `Config`, `ResourceRecordSetCount`

Id

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the hosted zone when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Name

The name of the domain. For public hosted zones, this is the name that you registered with your domain registrar.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

CallerReference

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Config

A complex type that includes the `Comment` and `PrivateZone` elements.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Children: `Comment`, `PrivateZone`

Comment

The comment that you specified in the `UpdateHostedZoneComment` request.

Type: String

Parent: `Config`

PrivateZone

A value that indicates whether this is a private hosted zone.

Type: Boolean

Parent: `Config`

ResourceRecordSetCount

The number of resource record sets in the hosted zone.

Type: Unsigned long integer

Parent: `HostedZone`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Example

Example Request

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1D633PJN98FT9 HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Comment>Example comment</Comment>
</UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Z1D633PJN98FT9</Id>
    <Name>example.com</Name>
    <CallerReference>2014-10-15T01:36:41.958Z</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>Example comment</Comment>
      <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>47</ResourceRecordSetCount>
  </HostedZone>
</UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse>
```

GET GetHostedZone (Public)

To retrieve information about a public hosted zone, including the four name servers assigned to the hosted zone, send a GET request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID` resource.

To retrieve information about a private hosted zone, see [GET GetHostedZone \(Private\)](#) (p. 69). For more information about name servers, see [Getting the Name Servers for a Hosted Zone](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 23)
- [Responses](#) (p. 23)
- [Errors](#) (p. 26)
- [Examples](#) (p. 27)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

The request must contain the hosted zone ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned when you created the hosted zone. To get a list of all of the hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account, including the corresponding hosted zone IDs, see [GET ListHostedZones \(Public and Private\)](#) (p. 29).

Responses

The response syntax depends on whether the hosted zone is associated with reusable delegation set. If so, the `DelegationSet` element includes two additional elements: `Id` and `CallerReference`. For more information about reusable delegation sets, see [Actions on Reusable Delegation Sets](#) (p. 91).

Syntax

Response syntax, default delegation set assigned by Amazon Route 53

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
    <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
```


Amazon Route 53 API Reference Responses

```
<CallerReference>unique identifier that you specified
when you created the hosted zone</CallerReference>
<Config>
  <Comment>comment that you specified when you
created the hosted zone</Comment>
  <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
</Config>
<ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets
in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
</HostedZone>
<DelegationSet>
  <NameServers>
    <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
    <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
    <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
    <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
  </NameServers>
</DelegationSet>
</GetHostedZoneResponse>
```

Response syntax, reusable delegation set

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
    <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
    <CallerReference>unique identifier that you specified
when you created the hosted zone</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>comment that you specified when you
created the hosted zone</Comment>
      <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets
in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
  </HostedZone>
  <DelegationSet>
    <Id>reusable delegation set ID</Id>
    <CallerReference>unique string that you
specified when you created the
reusable delegation set</CallerReference>
    <NameServers>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
    </NameServers>
  </DelegationSet>
</GetHostedZoneResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetHostedZoneResponse

A complex type containing the response information for the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: `HostedZone`, `DelegationSet`

HostedZone

A complex type that contains general information about the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: `Id`, `Name`, `VPCs` (private hosted zones only), `CallerReference`, `Config`, `ResourceRecordSetCount`

Id (HostedZone)

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the hosted zone when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Name

The name of the domain. For public hosted zones, this is the name that you have registered with your DNS registrar.

For information about how to specify characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen) and how to specify internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

CallerReference (HostedZone)

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Config

A complex type that includes the `Comment` and `PrivateZone` elements. If you omitted the `HostedZoneConfig` and `Comment` elements from the request, the `Config` and `Comment` elements don't appear in the response.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HostedZone`

Children: `Comment`, `PrivateZone`

Comment

The comment included in the `CreateHostedZoneRequest` element.

Type: String

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: `Config`

PrivateZone

A value that indicates whether this is a private hosted zone.

Type: Boolean

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `Config`

ResourceRecordSetCount

The number of resource record sets in the hosted zone.

Type: Unsigned long integer

Parent: `HostedZone`

DelegationSet

A complex type that describes the name servers for this hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: `NameServers`

Id (DelegationSet)

If you associated a reusable delegation set with this hosted zone, the ID of the reusable delegation set.

Type: String

Parent: `DelegationSet`

CallerReference (DelegationSet)

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the reusable delegation set.

Type: String

Parent: `DelegationSet`

NameServers

A complex type that contains a list of the authoritative name servers for the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Parent: `DelegationSet`

Children: `NameServer`

NameServer

The name of one of the name servers that is authoritative for your domain.

Type: String

Parent: `NameServers`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a GET request for information about a hosted zone with an ID of Z1D633PJN98FT9.

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1D633PJN98FT9
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response to the GET request if you have not associated a reusable delegation set with the hosted zone.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Z1D633PJN98FT9</Id>
    <Name>example.com.</Name>
    <CallerReference>2014-11-01T11:22:14Z</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
      <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>17</ResourceRecordSetCount>
  </HostedZone>
  <DelegationSet>
    <NameServers>
      <NameServer>ns-2048.awsdns-64.com</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2049.awsdns-65.net</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2050.awsdns-66.org</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk</NameServer>
    </NameServers>
  </DelegationSet>
</GetHostedZoneResponse>
```

The following example shows the response to the GET request if you have associated a reusable delegation set with the hosted zone.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Z1D633PJN98FT9</Id>
    <Name>example.com.</Name>
    <CallerReference>myUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
      <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
  </HostedZone>
</GetHostedZoneResponse>
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Examples

```
</Config>
  <ResourceRecordSetCount>17</ResourceRecordSetCount>
</HostedZone>
<DelegationSet>
  <Id>NU241VPSAMPLE</Id>
  <CallerReference>2014-10-01T11:22:14Z</CallerReference>
  <NameServers>
    <NameServer>ns-2048.awsdns-64.com</NameServer>
    <NameServer>ns-2049.awsdns-65.net</NameServer>
    <NameServer>ns-2050.awsdns-66.org</NameServer>
    <NameServer>ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk</NameServer>
  </NameServers>
</DelegationSet>
</GetHostedZoneResponse>
```

GET ListHostedZones (Public and Private)

To retrieve a list of your public and private hosted zones, send a `GET` request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzone` resource. The response to this request includes a `HostedZone` child element for each hosted zone that was created by the current AWS account.

Amazon Route 53 returns a maximum of 100 items in each response. If you have a lot of hosted zones, you can use the `maxitems` parameter to list them in groups of up to 100. The response includes four values that help you navigate from one group of `maxitems` hosted zones to the next:

- `MaxItems` is the value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the request that produced the current response.
- If the value of `IsTruncated` in the response is `true`, there are more hosted zones associated with the current AWS account.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, this response includes the last hosted zone that is associated with the current account.

- `NextMarker` is the hosted zone ID of the next hosted zone that is associated with the current AWS account. If you want to list more hosted zones, make another call to `ListHostedZones`, and specify the value of the `NextMarker` element in the `marker` parameter.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, the `NextMarker` element is omitted from the response.

- If you're making the second or subsequent call to `ListHostedZones`, the `Marker` element matches the value that you specified in the `marker` parameter in the previous request.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 29)
- [Responses](#) (p. 30)
- [Errors](#) (p. 32)
- [Examples](#) (p. 33)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone?DelegationSetId=delegation set ID
    &marker=Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID
    &maxitems=maximum number of hosted zones to include in the response
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

DelegationSetId (Optional)

If you're using reusable delegation sets and you want to list all of the hosted zones that are associated with a reusable delegation set, specify the ID of that reusable delegation set. For more information, see [Actions on Reusable Delegation Sets](#) (p. 91).

Type: String

marker (Optional)

If you have more hosted zones than the value of `maxitems`, `ListHostedZones` returns only the first `maxitems` hosted zones. To get the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones, submit another request to `ListHostedZones`. For the value of `marker`, specify the value of the `NextMarker` element that was returned in the previous response.

Hosted zones are listed in the order in which they were created.

Type: String

maxitems (Optional)

The maximum number of hosted zones to be included in the response body for this request. If you have more than `maxitems` hosted zones, the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the value of the `NextMarker` element is the hosted zone ID of the first hosted zone in the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListHostedZones` returns the first group of 100 hosted zones.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
      <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
      <CallerReference>unique description that you specified
        when you created the hosted zone</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>comment that you specified when you
          created the hosted zone</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>true | false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets
        in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
    ...
  </HostedZones>
  <Marker>value of the marker parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</Marker>
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>if IsTruncated is true,
    the hosted zone ID of the first hosted zone
    in the next group of maxitems hosted zones</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>value of the maxitems parameter,
```

```
if any, in the previous request</MaxItems>  
</ListHostedZonesResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListHostedZonesResponse

A complex type containing the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: Marker, HostedZones, MaxItems, IsTruncated, NextMarker

HostedZones

The parent element to `HostedZone`, this element can contain zero, one, or more `HostedZone` elements.

Type: Complex

Children: HostedZone

HostedZone

A complex type that contains general information about the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: Id, Name, CallerReference, Config, ResourceRecordSetCount

Id (HostedZone)

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the hosted zone when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

Name

The name of the domain. For public hosted zones, this is the name that you have registered with your DNS registrar.

For information about how to specify characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen) and how to specify internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

CallerReference

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

Config

A complex type that includes the `Comment` and `PrivateZone` elements. If you omitted the `HostedZoneConfig` and `Comment` elements from the request, the `Config` and `Comment` elements don't appear in the response.

Type: Complex

Parent: HostedZone

Children: Comment, PrivateZone

Comment

The comment included in the `CreateHostedZoneRequest` element.

Type: String

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: Config

PrivateZone

A value that indicates whether this is a private hosted zone.

Type: Boolean

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

Parent: Config

ResourceRecordSetCount

The number of resource record sets in the hosted zone.

Type: Unsigned long integer

Parent: HostedZone

Marker

For the second and subsequent calls to `ListHostedZones`, `Marker` is the value that you specified for the `marker` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

Type: String

IsTruncated

A flag indicating whether there are more hosted zones to be listed. If the response was truncated, you can get the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones by calling `ListHostedZones` again and specifying the value of the `NextMarker` element in the `marker` parameter.

Type: String

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

NextMarker

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, the value of `NextMarker` identifies the first hosted zone in the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones. Call `ListHostedZones` again and specify the value of `NextMarker` in the `marker` parameter.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the call to `ListHostedZones` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchReusableDelegationSet

A reusable delegation set with the specified ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request in which `maxitems` is 1.

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone?maxitems=1
```

Example Response

This example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z1111111QQQQQQQ</Id>
      <Name>example.com.</Name>
      <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier1</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>42</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
  </HostedZones>
  <IsTruncated>>true</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>Z222222VVVVVV</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesResponse>
```

Example Follow-up Request

This example shows the follow-up request to the previous request. In this request, the `maxitems` parameter has been changed to 2, and the `marker` parameter is the value of the `NextMarker` element (`Z222222VVVVVV`) in the previous response.

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone?marker=Z222222VVVVVV&maxitems=2
```

Example Follow-up Response

This example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z222222VVVVVVV</Id>
      <Name>example2.com.</Name>
      <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier2</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>This is my second hosted zone.</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>17</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z2682N5HXP0BZ4</Id>
      <Name>example3.com.</Name>
      <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier3</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>This is my third hosted zone.</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>117</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
  </HostedZones>
  <Marker>Z222222VVVVVVV</Marker>
  <IsTruncated>>true</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>Z333333YYYYYYY</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesResponse>
```

Example response for the hosted zones that are associated with a specified reusable delegation set

The following example shows a request to return all of the hosted zones that are associated with the reusable delegation set that has the ID NZ8X2CISAMPLE.

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone?delegationsetid=NZ8X2CISAMPLE
```

Example response for the hosted zones that are associated with a specified reusable delegation set

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z1D633PJN98FT9</Id>
      <Name>example1.com.</Name>
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Examples

```
<CallerReference>2014-10-01T11:22:14Z</CallerReference>
<Config>
  <Comment>Delegation set id NZ8X2CISAMPLE</Comment>
</Config>
<ResourceRecordSetCount>4</ResourceRecordSetCount>
</HostedZone>
<HostedZone>
  <Id>/hostedzone/Z1I149ULENZ2PP</Id>
  <Name>example2.com.</Name>
  <CallerReference>2014-11-02T12:33:15Z</CallerReference>
  <Config>
    <Comment>Delegation set id NZ8X2CISAMPLE</Comment>
  </Config>
  <ResourceRecordSetCount>6</ResourceRecordSetCount>
</HostedZone>
</HostedZones>
<IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
<MaxItems>100</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesResponse>
```

GET ListHostedZonesByName (Public and Private)

To retrieve a list of your public and private hosted zones in ASCII order by domain name, send a `GET` request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzonesbyname` resource. The response to this request includes a `HostedZone` child element for each hosted zone that was created by the current AWS account.

`ListHostedZonesByName` sorts hosted zones by name with the labels reversed, for example:

```
com.example.www.
```

Note the trailing dot, which can change the sort order in some circumstances.

If the domain name includes escape characters or Punycode, `ListHostedZonesByName` alphabetizes the domain name using the escaped or Punycode value, which is the format that Amazon Route 53 saves in its database. For example, to create a hosted zone for `example.com`, you specify `ex\344mple.com` for the domain name. `ListHostedZonesByName` alphabetizes it as:

```
com.ex\344mple.
```

The labels are reversed, and it's alphabetized using the escaped value. For more information about valid domain name formats, including internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Amazon Route 53 returns up to 100 items in each response. If you have a lot of hosted zones, you can use the `MaxItems` parameter to list them in groups of up to 100. The response includes values that help you navigate from one group of `MaxItems` hosted zones to the next:

- The `DNSName` and `HostedZoneId` elements in the response contain the values, if any, that you specified for the `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters in the request that produced the current response.
- The `MaxItems` element in the response contains the value, if any, that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the request that produced the current response.
- If the value of `IsTruncated` in the response is `true`, there are more hosted zones associated with the current AWS account.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, this response includes the last hosted zone that is associated with the current account. The `NextDNSName` element and `NextHostedZoneId` elements are omitted from the response.

- The `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` elements in the response contain the domain name and the hosted zone ID of the next hosted zone that is associated with the current AWS account. If you want to list more hosted zones, make another call to `ListHostedZonesByName`, and specify the value of `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` in the `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters, respectively.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 37)
- [Responses](#) (p. 38)
- [Errors](#) (p. 41)
- [Examples](#) (p. 41)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzonesbyname?dnsname=hosted zone name
    &hostedzoneid=Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID
    &maxitems=maximum number of hosted zones to include in the response
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

(Optional) dnsname

For your first request to `ListHostedZonesByName`, include the `dnsname` parameter only if you want to specify the name of the first hosted zone in the response. If you don't include the `dnsname` parameter, Amazon Route 53 returns all of the hosted zones that were created by the current AWS account, in ASCII order.

For subsequent requests, include both `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters. For `dnsname`, specify the value of `NextDNSName` from the previous response.

Type: String

(Optional) hostedzoneid

For your first request to `ListHostedZonesByName`, do not include the `hostedzoneid` parameter.

If you have more hosted zones than the value of `maxitems`, `ListHostedZonesByName` returns only the first `maxitems` hosted zones. To get the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones, submit another request to `ListHostedZonesByName` and include both `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters. For the value of `hostedzoneid`, specify the value of the `NextHostedZoneId` element from the previous response.

Type: String

(Optional) maxitems

The maximum number of hosted zones to be included in the response body for this request. If you have more than `maxitems` hosted zones, then the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the values of `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` specify the first hosted zone in the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: Maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListHostedZonesByName` returns the first group of 100 hosted zones.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesByNameResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
      <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
      <CallerReference>unique description that you specified
        when you created the hosted zone</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>comment that you specified when you
          created the hosted zone</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>true | false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets
        in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
    ...
  </HostedZones>
  <DNSName>value of the dnsname parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</DNSName>
  <HostedZoneId>value of the hostedzoneid parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</HostedZoneId>
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <NextDNSName>if IsTruncated is true,
    the name of the first hosted zone
    in the next group of maxitems hosted zones</DNSName>
  <NextHostedZoneId>if IsTruncated is true,
    the hosted zone ID of the first hosted zone
    in the next group of maxitems hosted zones</HostedZoneId>
  <MaxItems>value of the maxitems parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesByNameResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListHostedZonesByNameResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: HostedZones, DNSName, HostedZoneId, IsTruncated, NextDNSName, NextHostedZoneId, MaxItems

HostedZones

A list that contains one `HostedZone` element for each hosted zone that was created by the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Children: `HostedZone`

HostedZone

A complex type that contains general information about the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: `Id`, `Name`, `CallerReference`, `Config`, `ResourceRecordSetCount`

Id

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the hosted zone when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Name

The name of the domain. For public hosted zones, this is the name that you have registered with your DNS registrar.

For information about how to specify characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen) and how to specify internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

CallerReference

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Config

A complex type that includes the `Comment` and `PrivateZone` elements. If you omitted the `HostedZoneConfig` and `Comment` elements from the request, the `Config` and `Comment` elements don't appear in the response.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HostedZone`

Children: `Comment`, `PrivateZone`

Comment

The comment included in the `CreateHostedZoneRequest` element.

Type: String

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: `Config`

PrivateZone

A value that indicates whether this is a private hosted zone.

Type: Boolean

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

Parent: Config

ResourceRecordSetCount

The number of resource record sets in the hosted zone.

Type: Unsigned long integer

Parent: HostedZone

DNSName

For the second and subsequent calls to `ListHostedZonesByName`, `DNSName` is the value that you specified for the `dnsname` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: `ListHostedZonesByNameResponse`

HostedZoneId

For the second and subsequent calls to `ListHostedZonesByName`, `HostedZoneId` is the value that you specified for the `hostedzoneid` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: `ListHostedZonesByNameResponse`

IsTruncated

A flag that indicates whether there are more hosted zones to be listed. If the response was truncated, you can get the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones by calling `ListHostedZonesByName` again and specifying the values of `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` elements in the `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters.

Type: String

Parent: `ListHostedZonesByNameResponse`

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

NextDNSName

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, the value of `NextDNSName` is the name of the first hosted zone in the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones. Call `ListHostedZonesByName` again and specify the value of `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` in the `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters, respectively.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

Parent: `ListHostedZonesByNameResponse`

NextHostedZoneId

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, the value of `NextHostedZoneId` identifies the first hosted zone in the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones. Call `ListHostedZonesByName` again and specify the value of `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` in the `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters, respectively.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

Parent: `ListHostedZonesByNameResponse`

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the call to `ListHostedZonesByName` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: ListHostedZonesByNameResponse

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request in which `maxitems` is 1:

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzonesbyname?maxitems=1
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesByNameResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z111111QQQQQQQ</Id>
      <Name>example.com.</Name>
      <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier1</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>42</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
  </HostedZones>
  <IsTruncated>>true</IsTruncated>
  <NextDNSName>example2.com</NextDNSName>
  <NextHostedZoneId>Z222222VVVVVVV</NextHostedZoneId>
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesByNameResponse>
```

Example Follow-up Request

The following example shows the follow-up request to the previous request. In this request:

- The `dnsname` parameter is the value of the `NextDNSName` element (`example2.com`) in the previous response.

- The `hostedzoneid` parameter is the value of the `NextHostedZoneId` element (Z222222VVVVVVV) in the previous response.
- The `maxitems` parameter has been changed to 2

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzonesbyname?dnsname=example2.com&hostedzoneid=Z222222VVVVVVV&maxitems=2
```

Example Follow-up Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesByNameResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z222222VVVVVVV</Id>
      <Name>example2.com.</Name>
      <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier2</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>This is my second hosted zone.</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>17</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z2682N5HXP0BZ4</Id>
      <Name>example3.com.</Name>
      <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier3</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>This is my third hosted zone.</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>117</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
  </HostedZones>
  <DNSName>example2.com</DNSName>
  <HostedZoneId>Z222222VVVVVVV</HostedZoneId>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesByNameResponse>
```

GET GetHostedZoneCount (Public and Private)

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 43)
- [Responses](#) (p. 43)
- [Errors](#) (p. 44)
- [Examples](#) (p. 44)

Gets the total number of public and private hosted zones for the current AWS account.

To get a count of public and private hosted zones, send a GET request to the `/2013-04-01/hostedzonecount` resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzonecount
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHostedZoneCountResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZoneCount>number of hosted zones</HostedZoneCount>
</GetHostedZoneCountResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetHostedZoneCountResponse

A complex type that contains the response to a `hostedzonecount` request.

Type: Complex

Child: `HostedZoneCount`

HostedZoneCount

The total number of public and private hosted zones associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Integer

Parent: GetHostedZoneCountResponse

Errors

Amazon Route 53 doesn't return any errors that are specific to this action.

Examples

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzonecount
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHostedZoneCountResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZoneCount>306</HostedZoneCount>
</GetHostedZoneCountResponse>
```

DELETE DeleteHostedZone (Public and Private)

This action deletes a hosted zone. To delete a hosted zone, send a `DELETE` request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID` resource.

For more information about deleting a hosted zone, see [Deleting a Hosted Zone](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Important

You can delete a hosted zone only if there is no resource record set other than the default SOA record and NS records. If your hosted zone contains resource records other than the default SOA record and NS records, you must delete those resource records before you can delete your hosted zone. Any records you added to the hosted zone must be deleted first. If you try to delete a hosted zone that contains resource records other than the default records, Amazon Route 53 will deny your request with a `HostedZoneNotEmpty` error. For information about deleting records from your hosted zone, see [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets](#) (p. 107).

To verify that the hosted zone has been deleted, do one of the following:

- Use the [GET GetHostedZone \(Public\)](#) (p. 23) action to request information about the hosted zone.
- Use the [GET ListHostedZones \(Public and Private\)](#) (p. 29) action to get a list of the hosted zones associated with the current AWS account.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 45)
- [Responses](#) (p. 46)
- [Errors](#) (p. 47)
- [Examples](#) (p. 47)

Requests

Syntax

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

The request must contain the hosted zone ID. Amazon Route 53 returns the hosted zone ID in the `HostedZone` element as part of the `CreateHostedZoneResponse` or `ListHostedZonesResponse`. For more information, see [POST CreateHostedZone \(Public\)](#) (p. 12) or [GET ListHostedZones \(Public and Private\)](#) (p. 29).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/unique identifier for the change batch request</Id>
    <Status>PENDING | INSYNC</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>date and time in Coordinated Universal Time format</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</DeleteHostedZoneResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

DeleteHostedZoneResponse

A complex type containing the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: ChangeInfo

ChangeInfo

A complex type that describes the changes made to your hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: Id, Status, SubmittedAt

Id (ChangeInfo)

The ID of the request.

Type: String

Parent: ChangeInfo

Status

The current state of the request. `PENDING` indicates that the NS and SOA records associated with this hosted zone have not replicated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

Type: String

Valid Values: `PENDING | INSYNC`

Parent: ChangeInfo

SubmittedAt

The date and time the change request was submitted, in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format: `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ`. For more information, see the Wikipedia entry [ISO 8601](#).

Type: Timestamp

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

HostedZoneNotEmpty

The hosted zone contains resource records that are not SOA or NS records.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows the `DELETE` request with the hosted zone ID (beginning with the letter Z).

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9
```

Example Response

When the status of this change becomes `INSYNC`, your hosted zone has been removed from all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/C1PA6795UKMFR9</Id>
    <Status>PENDING</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>2012-03-10T01:36:41.958Z</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</DeleteHostedZoneResponse>
```


Actions on Private Hosted Zones

A private hosted zone is a container that holds information about how you want to route traffic for a domain and its subdomains within one or more Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (Amazon VPCs). To begin, you create a private hosted zone and specify the Amazon VPCs that you want to associate with the hosted zone. You then create resource record sets that determine how Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for your domain and subdomains within and among your Amazon VPCs. For example, if you have a web server associated with your domain, you'll create an A record in your hosted zone so browser queries for example.com are routed to your web server.

Important

To use private hosted zones, you must set the following Amazon VPC settings to `true`:

- `enableDnsHostnames`
- `enableDnsSupport`

For more information, see [Updating DNS Support for Your VPC](#) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

You can perform a variety of actions on private hosted zones.

POST CreateHostedZone (Private) (p. 50)

Creates a new hosted zone.

POST UpdateHostedZoneComment (Public and Private) (p. 57)

Updates the comment for a hosted zone.

POST AssociateVPCWithHostedZone (p. 61)

Associates an additional Amazon VPC virtual private cloud with an Amazon Route 53 hosted zone that you configured for private DNS so you can use Amazon Route 53 as the DNS service for your virtual private cloud.

POST DisassociateVPCFromHostedZone (p. 65)

Disassociates an Amazon VPC virtual private cloud from an Amazon Route 53 hosted zone that you configured for private DNS.

GET GetHostedZone (Private) (p. 69)

Gets information about a specified hosted zone.

GET ListHostedZones (Public and Private) (p. 73)

Gets a list of the hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account, in order by hosted zone ID.

GET ListHostedZonesByName (Public and Private) (p. 79)

Gets a list of the hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account, in order by the name of the hosted zone.

GET GetHostedZoneCount (Public and Private) (p. 86)

Gets a count of hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account.

DELETE DeleteHostedZone (Public and Private) (p. 88)

Deletes a hosted zone.

For more information, see [Working with Private Hosted Zones](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

POST CreateHostedZone (Private)

This action creates a private hosted zone, which you use to specify how Amazon Route 53 routes traffic for a domain that is accessible only within one or more Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (Amazon VPCs).

Important

You can't convert a public hosted zone to a private hosted zone or vice versa. Instead, you must create a new hosted zone with the same name and create new resource record sets.

Send a POST request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzone` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `CreateHostedZoneRequest` element. The response returns the `CreateHostedZoneResponse` element, which contains metadata about the hosted zone.

Note

If you want to use a different account to create the hosted zone than you used to create the Amazon VPCs that you want to associate with the hosted zone, we need to update account permissions for you. For more information, see [Associating Amazon VPCs and Private Hosted Zones That You Create with Different AWS Accounts](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

For information about charges for hosted zones, see [Amazon Route 53 Pricing](#).

You can create a hosted zone for almost any domain name. However, if you want to use the same VPC for two hosted zones, one domain cannot be a subdomain of the other. For example, you cannot use the same VPC if you're creating hosted zones for `example.com` and `test.example.com`.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 50)
- [Responses](#) (p. 52)
- [Errors](#) (p. 55)
- [Examples](#) (p. 56)

Requests

Syntax

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHostedZoneRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
  <VPC>
    <VPCId>ID of the VPC</VPCId>
    <VPCRegion>region in which
      you created the Amazon VPC</VPCRegion>
  </VPC>
  <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
  <HostedZoneConfig>
    <Comment>optional comment</Comment>
  </HostedZoneConfig>
</CreateHostedZoneRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

CreateHostedZoneRequest (Required)

A complex type containing the hosted zone request information.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: Name, CallerReference, HostedZoneConfig, VPC

Name (Required)

The fully qualified name of the domain, for example, *www.example.com*. The trailing dot is optional; Amazon Route 53 assumes that the domain name is fully qualified. This means that Amazon Route 53 treats *www.example.com* (without a trailing dot) and *www.example.com.* (with a trailing dot) as identical.

For information about how to specify characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen) and how to specify internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `CreateHostedZoneRequest`

VPC

A complex type that contains information about the Amazon VPC that you're associating with this hosted zone.

You can specify only one Amazon VPC when you create a private hosted zone. To associate additional Amazon VPC with the hosted zone, use [POST AssociateVPCWithHostedZone](#) (p. 61) after you create a hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `CreateHostedZoneRequest`

Children: `VPCId`, `VPCRegion`

VPCId

The ID of the Amazon VPC that you want to associate with the hosted zone.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `VPC`

VPCRegion

The region in which you created the Amazon VPC that you specified in `VPCId`.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid Values: us-east-1, us-west-1, us-west-2, eu-west-1, eu-central-1, ap-southeast-1, ap-southeast-2, ap-northeast-1, ap-northeast-2, sa-east-1

Parent: VPC

CallerReference (Required)

A unique string that identifies the request and that allows failed `CreateHostedZone` requests to be retried without the risk of executing the operation twice. You must use a unique `CallerReference` string every time you create a hosted zone. `CallerReference` can be any unique string; you might choose to use a string that identifies your project, such as `MyDNSMigration_01`.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Allowable characters are any Unicode code points that are legal in an XML 1.0 document. The UTF-8 encoding of the value must be less than 128 bytes.

Parent: `CreateHostedZoneRequest`

HostedZoneConfig (Optional)

A complex type that contains an optional comment about your hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `CreateHostedZoneRequest`

Children: `Comment`

Comment (Optional)

Any comments that you want to include about the hosted zone. If you omit the `HostedZoneConfig` element, omit the `Comment` element, too.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: `HostedZoneConfig`

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
    <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
    <VPC>
      <VPCId>ID of the VPC</VPCId>
      <VPCRegion>region in which
        you created the Amazon VPC</VPCRegion>
    </VPC>
  </HostedZone>
</CreateHostedZoneResponse>
```

```
<CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
<Config>
  <Comment>optional comment</Comment>
  <PrivateZone>>true</PrivateZone>
</Config>
<ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets
  in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
</HostedZone>
<ChangeInfo>
  <Id>/change/unique identifier for the
  change batch request</Id>
  <Status>PENDING | INSYNC</Status>
  <SubmittedAt>date and time in ISO 8601
  format</SubmittedAt>
</ChangeInfo>
</CreateHostedZoneResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

CreateHostedZoneResponse

A complex type containing the response information for the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: HostedZone, ChangeInfo, DelegationSet

HostedZone

A complex type that contains general information about the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: Id, Name, VPCs (private hosted zones only), CallerReference, Config, ResourceRecordSetCount

Id (HostedZone)

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the hosted zone when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

Name

The name of the domain. For public hosted zones, this is the name that you have registered with your DNS registrar.

For information about how to specify characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen) and how to specify internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

VPC

A complex type that contains information about an Amazon VPC that you associated with this hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Parent: HostedZone

Children: VPCId, VPCRegion

VPCId

The ID of an Amazon VPC that you associated with this hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: VPC

VPCRegion

The region in which you created an Amazon VPC that you associated with this hosted zone.

Type: String

Valid Values: us-east-1, us-west-1, us-west-2, eu-west-1, eu-central-1, ap-southeast-1, ap-southeast-2, ap-northeast-1, ap-northeast-2, sa-east-1

Parent: VPC

CallerReference

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

Config

A complex type that includes the `Comment` and `PrivateZone` elements. If you omitted the `HostedZoneConfig` and `Comment` elements from the request, the `Config` and `Comment` elements don't appear in the response.

Type: Complex

Parent: HostedZone

Children: Comment, PrivateZone

Comment

The comment included in the `CreateHostedZoneRequest` element.

Type: String

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: Config

PrivateZone

A value that indicates whether this is a private hosted zone.

Type: Boolean

Valid Values: true | false

Parent: Config

ResourceRecordSetCount

The number of resource record sets in the hosted zone.

Type: Unsigned long integer

Parent: HostedZone

ChangeInfo

A complex type that describes the changes made to your hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: `Id`, `Status`, `SubmittedAt`

Id (ChangeInfo)

The ID of the request.

Type: String

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

Status

The current state of the request. `PENDING` indicates that the NS and SOA records associated with this hosted zone have not replicated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

Type: String

Valid Values: `PENDING` | `INSYNC`

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

SubmittedAt

The date and time the change request was submitted, in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format: `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ`. For more information, see the Wikipedia entry [ISO 8601](#).

Type: Timestamp

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

DelegationSetNotAvailable

You can create a hosted zone that has the same name as an existing hosted zone (example.com is common), but there is a limit to the number of hosted zones that have the same name. If you get this error, Amazon Route 53 has reached that limit. If you own the domain name and Amazon Route 53 generates this error, contact Customer Support.

InvalidDomainName

The specified domain name is not valid.

HostedZoneAlreadyExists

The hosted zone you are attempting to create already exists.

Amazon Route 53 returns this error when a hosted zone has already been created with the specified `CallerReference`.

TooManyHostedZones

This hosted zone cannot be created. The hosted zone limit has been exceeded. To request a limit increase, go to <http://aws.amazon.com/route53-request/>.

InvalidVPCId

Either no Amazon VPC exists with the value that you specified for `VPCId` or the user doesn't have permission to associate the specified VPC with the specified hosted zone.

ConflictingDomainExists

You specified an Amazon VPC that you're already using for another hosted zone, and the domain that you specified for one of the hosted zones is a subdomain of the domain that you specified for the other hosted zone. For example, you cannot use the same Amazon VPC if you're creating hosted zones for example.com and test.example.com.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHostedZoneRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Name>example.com</Name>
  <VPC>
    <VPCId>vpc-1a2b3c4d</VPCId>
    <VPCRegion>us-east-1</VPCRegion>
  </VPC>
  <CallerReference>myUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>
  <HostedZoneConfig>
    <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
  </HostedZoneConfig>
</CreateHostedZoneRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Z1D633PJN98FT9</Id>
    <Name>example.com.</Name>
    <VPC>
      <VPCId>vpc-1a2b3c4d</VPCId>
      <VPCRegion>us-east-1</VPCRegion>
    </VPC>
    <CallerReference>myUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
      <PrivateZone>true</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>2</ResourceRecordSetCount>
  </HostedZone>
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/C1PA6795UKMFR9</Id>
    <Status>PENDING</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>2014-10-15T01:36:41.958Z</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</CreateHostedZoneResponse>
```

POST UpdateHostedZoneComment (Public and Private)

To update the comment for a hosted zone, send a POST request to the `/2013-04-01/hostedzone/hosted zone ID` resource.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 57)
- [Responses](#) (p. 58)
- [Errors](#) (p. 59)
- [Example](#) (p. 60)

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/hosted zone ID HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Comment>new comment</Comment>
</UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Request Parameter

Hosted Zone ID (Required)

The ID for the hosted zone for which you want to update the comment.

Type: String

Default: None

Elements

UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest (Required)

A complex type that contains the hosted zone request information.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Child: Comment

Comment

The new comment for the hosted zone. If you don't specify a value for `Comment`, Amazon Route 53 deletes the existing value of the `Comment` element, if any.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: `UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest`

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
    <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>new comment</Comment>
      <PrivateZone> true | false</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
  </HostedZone>
</UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse

A complex type that contains the response to the `UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest`.

Type: Complex

Child: `HostedZone`

HostedZone

A complex type containing information about the hosted zone for which you updated the `Comment` element.

Type: String

Parent: `UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse`

Children: `Id`, `Name`, `CallerReference`, `Config`, `ResourceRecordSetCount`

Id

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the hosted zone when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Name

The name of the domain. For public hosted zones, this is the name that you registered with your domain registrar.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

CallerReference

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Config

A complex type that includes the `Comment` and `PrivateZone` elements.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Children: `Comment`, `PrivateZone`

Comment

The comment that you specified in the `UpdateHostedZoneComment` request.

Type: String

Parent: `Config`

PrivateZone

A value that indicates whether this is a private hosted zone.

Type: Boolean

Parent: `Config`

ResourceRecordSetCount

The number of resource record sets in the hosted zone.

Type: Unsigned long integer

Parent: `HostedZone`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Example

Example Request

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1D633PJN98FT9 HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Comment>Example comment</Comment>
</UpdateHostedZoneCommentRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Z1D633PJN98FT9</Id>
    <Name>example.com</Name>
    <CallerReference>2014-10-15T01:36:41.958Z</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>Example comment</Comment>
      <PrivateZone>true</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>47</ResourceRecordSetCount>
  </HostedZone>
</UpdateHostedZoneCommentResponse>
```

POST AssociateVPCWithHostedZone

This action associates an additional Amazon VPC with a private hosted zone.

Important

The VPC and the hosted zone must already exist, and you must have created a private hosted zone. You cannot convert a public hosted zone into a private hosted zone.

Send a POST request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzone/hosted zone ID/associatevpc` resource. The request body must include an XML document with an `AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneRequest` element. The response returns the `AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneResponse` element.

Note

If you used different accounts to create the hosted zone and to create the Amazon VPCs that you want to associate with the hosted zone, we need to update account permissions for you. For more information, see [Associating Amazon VPCs and Private Hosted Zones That You Create with Different AWS Accounts](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 61)
- [Responses](#) (p. 63)
- [Errors](#) (p. 64)
- [Examples](#) (p. 64)

Requests

Syntax

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/hosted zone ID/associatevpc HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <VPC>
    <VPCId>ID of the VPC</VPCId>
    <VPCRegion>region in which you created the Amazon VPC</VPCRegion>
  </VPC>
  <Comment>comment about the associate request</Comment>
</AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

The request must contain the hosted zone ID. Amazon Route 53 returns the hosted zone ID in the `HostedZone` element as part of the `CreateHostedZoneResponse` or `ListHostedZonesResponse`.

For more information, see [POST CreateHostedZone \(Public\)](#) (p. 12) or [GET ListHostedZones \(Public and Private\)](#) (p. 29).

Elements

AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneRequest (Required)

A complex type that contains information about the VPC and the hosted zone that you want to associate.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `VPC`, `Comment`

VPC (Required)

A complex type containing information about the Amazon VPC that you're associating with the specified hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneRequest`

Children: `VPCId`, `VPCRegion`

VPCId (Required)

The ID of the VPC that you want to associate with the specified Amazon Route 53 hosted zone.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `VPC`

VPCRegion (Required)

The region in which you created the VPC that you want to associate with the specified Amazon Route 53 hosted zone.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid Values: `us-east-1`, `us-west-1`, `us-west-2`, `eu-west-1`, `eu-central-1`, `ap-southeast-1`, `ap-southeast-2`, `ap-northeast-1`, `ap-northeast-2`, `sa-east-1`

Parent: `VPC`

Comment (Optional)

A comment about the association request.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneRequest`

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/unique identifier for the
      change batch request</Id>
    <Status>PENDING | INSYNC</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>date and time in Coordinated Universal Time
      format</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: `ChangeInfo`

ChangeInfo

A complex type that describes the changes made to your hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: `Id`, `Status`, `SubmittedAt`

Id (ChangeInfo)

The ID of the request.

Type: String

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

Status

The current state of the request. `PENDING` indicates that the NS and SOA records associated with this hosted zone have not replicated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

Type: String

Valid Values: `PENDING` | `INSYNC`

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

SubmittedAt

The date and time the change request was submitted, in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format: `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ`. For more information, see the Wikipedia entry [ISO 8601](#).

Type: Timestamp

Parent: ChangeInfo

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

InvalidVPCId

Either no VPC exists with the value that you specified for `VPCId` or the user doesn't have permission to associate the specified VPC with the specified hosted zone.

ConflictingDomainExists

You specified an Amazon VPC that you're already using for another hosted zone, and the domain that you specified for one of the hosted zones is a subdomain of the domain that you specified for the other hosted zone. For example, you cannot use the same Amazon VPC for the hosted zones for `example.com` and `test.example.com`.

PublicZoneVPCAssociation

The hosted zone specified in `HostedZoneId` is a public hosted zone.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9/associatevpc HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <VPC>
    <VPCId>vpc-a1b2c3d4e5</VPCId>
    <VPCRegion>us-east-1</VPCRegion>
  </VPC>
</AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/a1b2c3d4</Id>
    <Status>INSYNC</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>2014-07-31T01:36:41.958Z</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</AssociateVPCWithHostedZoneResponse>
```

POST DisassociateVPCFromHostedZone

This action disassociates an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud from an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone. Send a POST request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzone/hosted zone ID/disassociatevpc` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneRequest` element. The response returns the `DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneResponse` element.

Important

You can only disassociate a VPC from a private hosted zone when two or more VPCs are associated with that hosted zone. You cannot convert a private hosted zone into a public hosted zone.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 65)
- [Responses](#) (p. 66)
- [Errors](#) (p. 67)
- [Examples](#) (p. 68)

Requests

Syntax

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/hosted zone ID/disassociatevpc HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <VPC>
    <VPCId>ID of the VPC</VPCId>
    <VPCRegion>region in which you created the Amazon VPC</VPCRegion>
  </VPC>
  <Comment>comment about the disassociate request</Comment>
</DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

The request must contain the hosted zone ID. Amazon Route 53 returns the hosted zone ID in the `HostedZone` element as part of the `CreateHostedZoneResponse` or `ListHostedZonesResponse`. For more information, see [POST CreateHostedZone \(Public\)](#) (p. 12) or [GET ListHostedZones \(Public and Private\)](#) (p. 29).

Elements

DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneRequest (Required)

A complex type that contains information about the VPC and the hosted zone that you want to disassociate.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: VPC, Comment

VPC (Required)

A complex type containing information about the Amazon VPC that you're disassociating from the specified hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneRequest

Children: VPCId, VPCRegion

VPCId (Required)

The ID of the VPC that you want to disassociate from an Amazon Route 53 hosted zone.

Type: String

Default: None

VPCRegion (Required)

The region in which you created your VPC.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid Values: us-east-1, us-west-1, us-west-2, eu-west-1, eu-central-1, ap-southeast-1, ap-southeast-2, ap-northeast-1, ap-northeast-2, sa-east-1

Comment (Optional)

A comment about the disassociation request.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneRequest

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/unique identifier for the
```

```
    change batch request</Id>
    <Status>PENDING | INSYNC</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>date and time in ISO 8601
      format</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the disassociate request.

Type: Complex

Children: [ChangeInfo](#)

ChangeInfo

A complex type that describes the changes made to your hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: [Id](#), [Status](#), [SubmittedAt](#)

Id (ChangeInfo)

The ID of the request.

Type: String

Parent: [ChangeInfo](#)

Status

The current state of the request. `PENDING` indicates that the NS and SOA records associated with this hosted zone have not replicated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

Type: String

Valid Values: `PENDING` | `INSYNC`

Parent: [ChangeInfo](#)

SubmittedAt

The date and time the change request was submitted, in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format: `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ`. For more information, see the Wikipedia entry [ISO 8601](#).

Type: Timestamp

Parent: [ChangeInfo](#)

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

InvalidVPCId

Either no VPC exists with the value that you specified for `VPCId` or the user doesn't have permission to associate the specified VPC with the specified hosted zone.

VPCAssociationNotFound

The specified VPC and hosted zone are not currently associated.

LastVPCAssociation

Only one VPC is currently associated with the hosted zone. You cannot convert a private hosted zone into a public hosted zone by disassociating the last VPC from a hosted zone.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9/disassociatevpc HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0"?>
  <VPC>
    <VPCId>vpc-a1b2c3d4e5</VPCId>
    <VPCRegion>us-east-1</VPCRegion>
  </VPC>
</DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/a1b2c3d4</Id>
    <Status>INSYNC</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>2014-07-31T01:36:41.958Z</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</DisassociateVPCFromHostedZoneResponse>
```

GET GetHostedZone (Private)

To retrieve information about a private hosted zone, including a list of the associated Amazon VPCs, send a GET request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID` resource.

To retrieve information about a public hosted zone, see [GET GetHostedZone \(Public\)](#) (p. 23).

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 69)
- [Responses](#) (p. 69)
- [Errors](#) (p. 72)
- [Examples](#) (p. 72)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

The request must contain the hosted zone ID. Amazon Route 53 returns the hosted zone ID in the `HostedZone` element as part of the `CreateHostedZoneResponse` or `ListHostedZonesResponse`. For more information, see [POST CreateHostedZone \(Public\)](#) (p. 12) or [GET ListHostedZones \(Public and Private\)](#) (p. 29).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
    <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
    <CallerReference>unique identifier that you specified
      when you created the hosted zone</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>comment that you specified when you
        created the hosted zone</Comment>
      <PrivateZone>>true</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets
```

```
        in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
    <VPCs>
        <VPC>
            <VPCRegion>region in which
                you created the VPC</VPCRegion>
            <VPCId>ID of the VPC</VPCId>
        </VPC>
    </VPCs>
</GetHostedZoneResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetHostedZoneResponse

A complex type containing the response information for the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: HostedZone, VPCs

HostedZone

A complex type that contains general information about the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: Id, Name, VPCs (private hosted zones only), CallerReference, Config, ResourceRecordSetCount

Id (HostedZone)

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the hosted zone when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

Name

The name of the domain. For public hosted zones, this is the name that you have registered with your DNS registrar.

For information about how to specify characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen) and how to specify internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

CallerReference

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: HostedZone

Config

A complex type that includes the `Comment` and `PrivateZone` elements. If you omitted the `HostedZoneConfig` and `Comment` elements from the request, the `Config` and `Comment` elements don't appear in the response.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HostedZone`

Children: `Comment`, `PrivateZone`

Comment

The comment included in the `CreateHostedZoneRequest` element.

Type: String

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: `Config`

PrivateZone

A value that indicates whether this is a private hosted zone.

Type: Boolean

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `Config`

ResourceRecordSetCount

The number of resource record sets in the hosted zone.

Type: Unsigned long integer

Parent: `HostedZone`

VPCs

A complex type that contains one `VPC` element for each Amazon VPC virtual private cloud that you associated with the specified hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Parent: `GetHostedZoneResponse`

Child: `VPC`

VPC

If you created a private hosted zone, a complex type that contains information about the Amazon VPC that you associated with this hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Parent: `VPCs`

Children: `VPCId`, `VPCRegion`

VPCRegion

The region in which you created an Amazon VPC that you associated with this hosted zone.

Type: String

Valid Values: `us-east-1`, `us-west-1`, `us-west-2`, `eu-west-1`, `eu-central-1`, `ap-southeast-1`, `ap-southeast-2`, `ap-northeast-1`, `ap-northeast-2`, `sa-east-1`

Parent: `VPC`

VPCId

The ID of an Amazon VPC that you associated with this hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: VPC

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

The following shows a GET request for information about a hosted zone with an ID of Z1PA6795UKMFR9.

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9
```

Example Response

The following shows the response to the GET request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZone>
    <Id>/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9</Id>
    <Name>example.com.</Name>
    <CallerReference>myUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>
    <Config>
      <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
      <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
    </Config>
    <ResourceRecordSetCount>17</ResourceRecordSetCount>
  </HostedZone>
  <VPCs>
    <VPC>
      <VPCRegion>us-east-1</VPCRegion>
      <VPCId>vpc-1a2b3c4d</VPCId>
    </VPC>
  </VPCs>
</GetHostedZoneResponse>
```

GET ListHostedZones (Public and Private)

To retrieve a list of your public and private hosted zones, send a `GET` request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzone` resource. The response to this request includes a `HostedZones` element with a `HostedZone` child element for each hosted zone that was created by the current AWS account.

Amazon Route 53 returns a maximum of 100 items in each response. If you have a lot of hosted zones, you can use the `maxitems` parameter to list them in groups of up to 100. The response includes four values that help you navigate from one group of `maxitems` hosted zones to the next:

- `MaxItems` is the value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the request that produced the current response.
- If the value of `IsTruncated` in the response is `true`, there are more hosted zones associated with the current AWS account.

If the value of `IsTruncated` is `false`, this response includes the last hosted zone that is associated with the current account.

- `NextMarker` is the hosted zone ID of the next hosted zone that is associated with the current AWS account. If you want to list more hosted zones, make another call to `ListHostedZones`, and specify the value of the `NextMarker` element in the `marker` parameter.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, the `NextMarker` element is omitted from the response.

- If you're making the second or subsequent call to `ListHostedZones`, the `Marker` element matches the value that you specified in the `marker` parameter in the previous request.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 73)
- [Responses](#) (p. 74)
- [Errors](#) (p. 76)
- [Examples](#) (p. 77)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone?marker=Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID&
    maxitems=maximum number of hosted zones to include in the response
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

marker (Optional)

If you have more hosted zones than the value of `maxitems`, `ListHostedZones` returns only the first `maxitems` hosted zones. To get the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones, submit another request to `ListHostedZones`. For the value of `marker`, specify the value of the `NextMarker` element that was returned in the previous response.

Hosted zones are listed in the order in which they were created.

Type: String

maxitems (Optional)

The maximum number of hosted zones to be included in the response body for this request. If you have more than `maxitems` hosted zones, the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the value of the `NextMarker` element is the hosted zone ID of the first hosted zone in the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListHostedZones` returns the first group of 100 hosted zones.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
      <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
      <CallerReference>unique description that you specified
        when you created the hosted zone</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>comment that you specified when you
          created the hosted zone</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>true | false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets
        in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
    ...
  </HostedZones>
  <Marker>value of the marker parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</Marker>
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>if IsTruncated is true,
    the hosted zone ID of the first hosted zone
    in the next group of maxitems hosted zones</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>value of the maxitems parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListHostedZonesResponse

A complex type containing the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: Marker, HostedZones, MaxItems, IsTruncated, NextMarker

HostedZones

The parent element to `HostedZone`, this element can contain zero, one, or more `HostedZone` elements.

Type: Complex

Children: `HostedZone`

HostedZone

A complex type that contains general information about the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: Id, Name, CallerReference, Config, ResourceRecordSetCount

Id (HostedZone)

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the hosted zone when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Name

The name of the domain. For public hosted zones, this is the name that you have registered with your DNS registrar.

For information about how to specify characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen) and how to specify internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

CallerReference

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Config

A complex type that includes the `Comment` and `PrivateZone` elements. If you omitted the `HostedZoneConfig` and `Comment` elements from the request, the `Config` and `Comment` elements don't appear in the response.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HostedZone`

Children: `Comment`, `PrivateZone`

Comment

The comment included in the `CreateHostedZoneRequest` element.

Type: String

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: `Config`

PrivateZone

A value that indicates whether this is a private hosted zone.

Type: Boolean

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `Config`

ResourceRecordSetCount

The number of resource record sets in the hosted zone.

Type: Unsigned long integer

Parent: `HostedZone`

Marker

For the second and subsequent calls to `ListHostedZones`, `Marker` is the value that you specified for the `marker` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

Type: String

IsTruncated

A flag indicating whether there are more hosted zones to be listed. If the response was truncated, you can get the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones by calling `ListHostedZones` again and specifying the value of the `NextMarker` element in the `marker` parameter.

Type: String

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

NextMarker

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, the value of `NextMarker` identifies the first hosted zone in the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones. Call `ListHostedZones` again and specify the value of `NextMarker` in the `marker` parameter.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the call to `ListHostedZones` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request in which `maxitems` is 1.

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone?maxitems=1
```

Example Response

This example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z1111111QQQQQQQ</Id>
      <Name>example.com.</Name>
      <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>42</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
  </HostedZones>
  <IsTruncated>>true</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>Z222222VVVVVVV</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesResponse>
```

Example Follow-up Request

This example shows the follow-up request to the previous request. In this request, the `maxitems` parameter has been changed to 2, and the `marker` parameter is the value of the `NextMarker` element (`Z222222VVVVVVV`) in the previous response.

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone?marker=Z222222VVVVVVV&maxitems=2
```

Example Follow-up Response

This example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z222222VVVVVVV</Id>
```

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```
<Name>example2.com.</Name>
<CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier2</CallerReference>
<Config>
  <Comment>This is my second hosted zone.</Comment>
  <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
</Config>
<ResourceRecordSetCount>17</ResourceRecordSetCount>
</HostedZone>
<HostedZone>
  <Id>/hostedzone/Z2682N5HXP0BZ4</Id>
  <Name>example3.com.</Name>
  <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier3</CallerReference>
  <Config>
    <Comment>This is my fourth hosted zone.</Comment>
    <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
  </Config>
  <ResourceRecordSetCount>117</ResourceRecordSetCount>
</HostedZone>
</HostedZones>
<Marker>Z222222VVVVVV</Marker>
<IsTruncated>>true</IsTruncated>
<NextMarker>Z333333YYYYYY</NextMarker>
<MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesResponse>
```

GET ListHostedZonesByName (Public and Private)

To retrieve a list of your public and private hosted zones in ASCII order by domain name, send a `GET` request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzonesbyname` resource. The response to this request includes a `HostedZone` child element for each hosted zone that was created by the current AWS account.

`ListHostedZonesByName` sorts hosted zones by name with the labels reversed, for example:

```
com.example.www.
```

Note the trailing dot, which can change the sort order in some circumstances.

If the domain name includes escape characters or Punycode, `ListHostedZonesByName` alphabetizes the domain name using the escaped or Punycode value, which is the format that Amazon Route 53 saves in its database. For example, to create a hosted zone for `example.com`, you specify `ex\344mple.com` for the domain name. `ListHostedZonesByName` alphabetizes it as:

```
com.ex\344mple.
```

The labels are reversed, and it's alphabetized using the escaped value. For more information about valid domain name formats, including internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Amazon Route 53 returns up to 100 items in each response. If you have a lot of hosted zones, you can use the `MaxItems` parameter to list them in groups of up to 100. The response includes values that help you navigate from one group of `MaxItems` hosted zones to the next:

- The `DNSName` and `HostedZoneId` elements in the response contain the values, if any, that you specified for the `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters in the request that produced the current response.
- The `MaxItems` element in the response contains the value, if any, that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the request that produced the current response.
- If the value of `IsTruncated` in the response is `true`, there are more hosted zones associated with the current AWS account.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, this response includes the last hosted zone that is associated with the current account. The `NextDNSName` element and `NextHostedZoneId` elements are omitted from the response.

- The `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` elements in the response contain the domain name and the hosted zone ID of the next hosted zone that is associated with the current AWS account. If you want to list more hosted zones, make another call to `ListHostedZonesByName`, and specify the value of `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` in the `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters, respectively.

Topics

- [Requests \(p. 80\)](#)
- [Responses \(p. 81\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 84\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 84\)](#)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzonesbyname?dnsname=hosted zone name
    &hostedzoneid=Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID
    &maxitems=maximum number of hosted zones to include in the response
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

(Optional) dnsname

For your first request to `ListHostedZonesByName`, include the `dnsname` parameter only if you want to specify the name of the first hosted zone in the response. If you don't include the `dnsname` parameter, Amazon Route 53 returns all of the hosted zones that were created by the current AWS account, in ASCII order.

For subsequent requests, include both `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters. For `dnsname`, specify the value of `NextDNSName` from the previous response.

Type: String

(Optional) hostedzoneid

For your first request to `ListHostedZonesByName`, do not include the `hostedzoneid` parameter.

If you have more hosted zones than the value of `maxitems`, `ListHostedZonesByName` returns only the first `maxitems` hosted zones. To get the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones, submit another request to `ListHostedZonesByName` and include both `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters. For the value of `hostedzoneid`, specify the value of the `NextHostedZoneId` element from the previous response.

Type: String

(Optional) maxitems

The maximum number of hosted zones to be included in the response body for this request. If you have more than `maxitems` hosted zones, then the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the values of `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` specify the first hosted zone in the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: Maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListHostedZonesByName` returns the first group of 100 hosted zones.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesByNameResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
      <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
      <CallerReference>unique description that you specified
        when you created the hosted zone</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>comment that you specified when you
          created the hosted zone</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>true | false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>number of resource record sets
        in the hosted zone</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
    ...
  </HostedZones>
  <DNSName>value of the dnsname parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</DNSName>
  <HostedZoneId>value of the hostedzoneid parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</HostedZoneId>
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <NextDNSName>if IsTruncated is true,
    the name of the first hosted zone
    in the next group of maxitems hosted zones</DNSName>
  <NextHostedZoneId>if IsTruncated is true,
    the hosted zone ID of the first hosted zone
    in the next group of maxitems hosted zones</HostedZoneId>
  <MaxItems>value of the maxitems parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesByNameResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListHostedZonesByNameResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: HostedZones, DNSName, HostedZoneId, IsTruncated, NextDNSName, NextHostedZoneId, MaxItems

HostedZones

A list that contains one `HostedZone` element for each hosted zone that was created by the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Children: `HostedZone`

HostedZone

A complex type that contains general information about the hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: `Id`, `Name`, `CallerReference`, `Config`, `ResourceRecordSetCount`

Id

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the hosted zone when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Name

The name of the domain. For public hosted zones, this is the name that you have registered with your DNS registrar.

For information about how to specify characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen) and how to specify internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

CallerReference

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: `HostedZone`

Config

A complex type that includes the `Comment` and `PrivateZone` elements. If you omitted the `HostedZoneConfig` and `Comment` elements from the request, the `Config` and `Comment` elements don't appear in the response.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HostedZone`

Children: `Comment`, `PrivateZone`

Comment

The comment included in the `CreateHostedZoneRequest` element.

Type: String

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: `Config`

PrivateZone

A value that indicates whether this is a private hosted zone.

Type: Boolean

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

Parent: Config

ResourceRecordSetCount

The number of resource record sets in the hosted zone.

Type: Unsigned long integer

Parent: HostedZone

DNSName

For the second and subsequent calls to `ListHostedZonesByName`, `DNSName` is the value that you specified for the `dnsname` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: `ListHostedZonesByNameResponse`

HostedZoneId

For the second and subsequent calls to `ListHostedZonesByName`, `HostedZoneId` is the value that you specified for the `hostedzoneid` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: `ListHostedZonesByNameResponse`

IsTruncated

A flag that indicates whether there are more hosted zones to be listed. If the response was truncated, you can get the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones by calling `ListHostedZonesByName` again and specifying the values of `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` elements in the `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters.

Type: String

Parent: `ListHostedZonesByNameResponse`

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

NextDNSName

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, the value of `NextDNSName` is the name of the first hosted zone in the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones. Call `ListHostedZonesByName` again and specify the value of `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` in the `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters, respectively.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

Parent: `ListHostedZonesByNameResponse`

NextHostedZoneId

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, the value of `NextHostedZoneId` identifies the first hosted zone in the next group of `maxitems` hosted zones. Call `ListHostedZonesByName` again and specify the value of `NextDNSName` and `NextHostedZoneId` in the `dnsname` and `hostedzoneid` parameters, respectively.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

Parent: `ListHostedZonesByNameResponse`

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the call to `ListHostedZonesByName` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: ListHostedZonesByNameResponse

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request in which `maxitems` is 1:

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzonesbyname?maxitems=1
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesByNameResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z111111QQQQQQQ</Id>
      <Name>example.com.</Name>
      <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier1</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>This is my first hosted zone.</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>42</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
  </HostedZones>
  <IsTruncated>>true</IsTruncated>
  <NextDNSName>example2.com</NextDNSName>
  <NextHostedZoneId>Z222222VVVVVVV</NextHostedZoneId>
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesByNameResponse>
```

Example Follow-up Request

The following example shows the follow-up request to the previous request. In this request:

- The `dnsname` parameter is the value of the `NextDNSName` element (`example2.com`) in the previous response.

- The `hostedzoneid` parameter is the value of the `NextHostedZoneId` element (Z222222VVVVVVV) in the previous response.
- The `maxitems` parameter has been changed to 2

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzonesbyname?dnsname=example2.com&hostedzoneid=Z222222VVVVVVV&maxitems=2
```

Example Follow-up Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHostedZonesByNameResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZones>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z222222VVVVVVV</Id>
      <Name>example2.com.</Name>
      <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier2</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>This is my second hosted zone.</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>17</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
    <HostedZone>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Z2682N5HXP0BZ4</Id>
      <Name>example3.com.</Name>
      <CallerReference>MyUniqueIdentifier3</CallerReference>
      <Config>
        <Comment>This is my third hosted zone.</Comment>
        <PrivateZone>>false</PrivateZone>
      </Config>
      <ResourceRecordSetCount>117</ResourceRecordSetCount>
    </HostedZone>
  </HostedZones>
  <DNSName>example2.com</DNSName>
  <HostedZoneId>Z222222VVVVVVV</HostedZoneId>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
</ListHostedZonesByNameResponse>
```

GET GetHostedZoneCount (Public and Private)

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 86)
- [Responses](#) (p. 86)
- [Errors](#) (p. 87)
- [Examples](#) (p. 87)

Gets the total number of public and private hosted zones for the current AWS account.

To get a count of public and private hosted zones, send a GET request to the `/2013-04-01/hostedzonecount` resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzonecount
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHostedZoneCountResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZoneCount>number of hosted zones</HostedZoneCount>
</GetHostedZoneCountResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetHostedZoneCountResponse

A complex type that contains the response to a `hostedzonecount` request.

Type: Complex

Child: `HostedZoneCount`

HostedZoneCount

The total number of public and private hosted zones associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Integer

Parent: GetHostedZoneCountResponse

Errors

Amazon Route 53 doesn't return any errors that are specific to this action.

Examples

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzonecount
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHostedZoneCountResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZoneCount>306</HostedZoneCount>
</GetHostedZoneCountResponse>
```


DELETE DeleteHostedZone (Public and Private)

This action deletes a hosted zone. To delete a hosted zone, send a `DELETE` request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID` resource.

For more information about deleting a hosted zone, see [Deleting a Hosted Zone](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Important

You can delete a hosted zone only if there is no resource record set other than the default SOA record and NS records. If your hosted zone contains resource records other than the default SOA record and NS records, you must delete those resource records before you can delete your hosted zone. Any records you added to the hosted zone must be deleted first. If you try to delete a hosted zone that contains resource records other than the default records, Amazon Route 53 will deny your request with a `HostedZoneNotEmpty` error. For information about deleting records from your hosted zone, see [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets](#) (p. 107).

To verify that the hosted zone has been deleted, do one of the following:

- Use the [GET GetHostedZone \(Public\)](#) (p. 23) action to request information about the hosted zone.
- Use the [GET ListHostedZones \(Public and Private\)](#) (p. 29) action to get a list of the hosted zones associated with the current AWS account.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 88)
- [Responses](#) (p. 89)
- [Errors](#) (p. 90)
- [Examples](#) (p. 90)

Requests

Syntax

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

The request must contain the hosted zone ID. Amazon Route 53 returns the hosted zone ID in the `HostedZone` element as part of the `CreateHostedZoneResponse` or `ListHostedZonesResponse`. For more information, see [POST CreateHostedZone \(Public\)](#) (p. 12) or [GET ListHostedZones \(Public and Private\)](#) (p. 29).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/unique identifier for the change batch request</Id>
    <Status>PENDING | INSYNC</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>date and time in Coordinated Universal Time format</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</DeleteHostedZoneResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

DeleteHostedZoneResponse

A complex type containing the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: ChangeInfo

ChangeInfo

A complex type that describes the changes made to your hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: Id, Status, SubmittedAt

Id (ChangeInfo)

The ID of the request.

Type: String

Parent: ChangeInfo

Status

The current state of the request. `PENDING` indicates that the NS and SOA records associated with this hosted zone have not replicated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

Type: String

Valid Values: `PENDING | INSYNC`

Parent: ChangeInfo

SubmittedAt

The date and time the change request was submitted, in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format: `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ`. For more information, see the Wikipedia entry [ISO 8601](#).

Type: Timestamp

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

HostedZoneNotEmpty

The hosted zone contains resource records that are not SOA or NS records.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows the `DELETE` request with the hosted zone ID (beginning with the letter Z).

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9
```

Example Response

When the status of this change becomes `INSYNC`, your hosted zone has been removed from all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/C1PA6795UKMFR9</Id>
    <Status>PENDING</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>2012-03-10T01:36:41.958Z</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</DeleteHostedZoneResponse>
```

Actions on Reusable Delegation Sets

When you create a hosted zone, Amazon Route 53 automatically assigns four authoritative name servers to the hosted zone; these name servers are known collectively as a delegation set. If your domain is registered with another registrar, you update your registrar's NS records with the domain names of the four Amazon Route 53 name servers so that your registrar knows that Amazon Route 53 is the DNS service provider for the domain.

By default, each hosted zone that you create gets a different set of four name servers—a different delegation set. If you create a lot of hosted zones, maintaining a lot of different delegation sets can be difficult and time consuming. You can optionally create a delegation set that you can reuse with multiple hosted zones. If you want to associate a reusable delegation set with a hosted zone, you must specify the reusable delegation set when you create the hosted zone.

You can perform a variety of actions on reusable delegation sets.

POST [CreateReusableDelegationSet](#) (p. 92)

Either creates a new reusable delegation set, or marks the delegation set that is associated with a specified hosted zone as reusable.

GET [GetReusableDelegationSet](#) (p. 96)

Returns information about the specified reusable delegation set.

GET [ListReusableDelegationSets](#) (p. 99)

Lists information about all of the reusable delegation sets that are associated with the current AWS account.

DELETE [DeleteReusableDelegationSet](#) (p. 104)

Deletes the specified reusable delegation set.

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

POST CreateReusableDelegationSet

This action creates a delegation set (a group of four name servers) that can be reused by multiple hosted zones. If you specify a hosted zone ID, `CreateReusableDelegationSet` marks the delegation set associated with that hosted zone as reusable.

To create a reusable delegation set, send a `POST` request to the `2013-04-01/delegationset` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `CreateReusableDelegationSetRequest` element.

For more information, including a procedure on how to create and configure a reusable delegation set (also known as white label name servers), see [Configuring White Label Name Servers](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 92)
- [Responses](#) (p. 93)
- [Errors](#) (p. 94)
- [Examples](#) (p. 94)

Requests

Syntax

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

```
POST /2013-04-01/delegationset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateReusableDelegationSetRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
  <HostedZoneId>optional Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</HostedZoneId>
</CreateReusableDelegationSetRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

CreateReusableDelegationSetRequest (Required)

A complex type that contains the reusable delegation set request.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `CallerReference`, `HostedZoneId`

CallerReference (Required)

A unique string that identifies the request, and that allows you to retry failed `CreateReusableDelegationSet` requests without the risk of executing the operation twice. You

must use a unique `CallerReference` string every time you submit a `CreateReusableDelegationSet` request. `CallerReference` can be any unique string, for example a date/time stamp.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The string can contain any Unicode characters that are allowed in an XML 1.0 document. The UTF-8 encoding of the value must be less than 128 bytes.

Parent: `CreateReusableDelegationSetRequest`

HostedZoneId (Optional)

If you want to mark the delegation set for an existing hosted zone as reusable, the ID for that hosted zone.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `CreateReusableDelegationSetRequest`

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateReusableDelegationSetResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <DelegationSet>
    <Id>/delegationset/Amazon Route 53 delegation set ID</Id>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <NameServers>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
    </NameServers>
  </DelegationSet>
</CreateReusableDelegationSetResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

CreateReusableDelegationSetResponse

A complex type that contains information about the reusable delegation set.

Type: Complex

Children: `DelegationSet`

DelegationSet

A complex type that contains information about the reusable delegation set.

Type: Complex

Parent: `CreateReusableDelegationSetResponse`

Children: `Id`, `CallerReference`, `NameServers`

Id

The ID of the reusable delegation set.

Type: String

Parent: `DelegationSet`

CallerReference

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the reusable delegation set.

Type: String

Parent: `DelegationSet`

NameServers

A list that contains the four name servers for the delegation set.

Type: List

Parent: `DelegationSet`

Children: `NameServer`

NameServer

The name of a name server in the reusable delegation set.

Type: String

Parent: `NameServers`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST /2013-04-01/delegationset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateReusableDelegationSetRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <CallerReference>myUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>
```

```
<HostedZoneId>Z1D633PJN98FT9</HostedZoneId>  
</CreateReusableDelegationSetRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<CreateReusableDelegationSetResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazon  
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">  
  <DelegationSet>  
    <Id>/delegationset/N1PA6795SAMPLE</Id>  
    <CallerReference>myUniqueIdentifier</CallerReference>  
    <NameServers>  
      <NameServer>ns-2048.awsdns-64.com</NameServer>  
      <NameServer>ns-2049.awsdns-65.net</NameServer>  
      <NameServer>ns-2050.awsdns-66.org</NameServer>  
      <NameServer>ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk</NameServer>  
    </NameServers>  
  </DelegationSet>  
</CreateReusableDelegationSetResponse>
```


GET GetReusableDelegationSet

To retrieve information about a reusable delegation set, including the four name servers assigned to the delegation set, send a GET request to the 2013-04-01/delegationset/*delegation set ID* resource.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 96)
- [Responses](#) (p. 96)
- [Errors](#) (p. 97)
- [Examples](#) (p. 98)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/delegationset/Amazon Route 53 reusable delegation set ID
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

The request must contain the delegation set ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned when you created the reusable delegation set. To get a list of all of the reusable delegation sets that are associated with the current AWS account, including the corresponding IDs, see [GET ListReusableDelegationSets](#) (p. 99).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetReusableDelegationSetResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <DelegationSet>
    <Id>/delegationset/Amazon Route 53 delegation set ID</Id>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <NameServers>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
    </NameServers>
  </DelegationSet>
</CreateReusableDelegationSetResponse>
```

Elements

GetReusableDelegationSetResponse

A complex type that contains the response to the `GetReusableDelegationSet` request.

Type: Complex

Children: `DelegationSet`

DelegationSet

A complex type that contains information about the reusable delegation set.

Type: Complex

Children: `Id`, `CallerReference`, `NameServers`, `Reusable`

Id

The ID of the delegation set.

Type: String

Parent: `DelegationSet`

CallerReference

The value that you specified for `CallerReference` when you created the reusable delegation set.

Type: String

Parent: `DelegationSet`

NameServers

A list that contains the four name servers for the reusable delegation set.

Type: List

Parent: `DelegationSet`

Children: `NameServer`

NameServer

The name of a name server in the reusable delegation set.

Type: String

Parent: `NameServers`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchReusableDelegationSet

A reusable delegation set with the specified ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/delegationset/N1PA6795SAMPLE
```

Example Response

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetReusableDelegationSetResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <DelegationSet>
    <Id>/delegationset/N1PA6795SAMPLE</Id>
    <CallerReference>2014-10-13T16:30:01Z</CallerReference>
    <NameServers>
      <NameServer>ns-2048.awsdns-64.com</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2049.awsdns-65.net</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2050.awsdns-66.org</NameServer>
      <NameServer>ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk</NameServer>
    </NameServers>
  </DelegationSet>
</GetReusableDelegationSetResponse>
```

GET ListReusableDelegationSets

To retrieve a list of the reusable delegation sets that are associated with the current AWS account, send a GET request to the `2013-04-01/delegationset` resource. The response to this request includes a `DelegationSets` element with a `DelegationSet` child element for each reusable delegation set that was created by the current AWS account.

Amazon Route 53 returns a maximum of 100 items in each response. If you have a lot of reusable delegation sets, you can use the `maxitems` parameter to list them in groups of up to 100. The response includes four values that help you navigate from one group of `maxitems` reusable delegation sets to the next:

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

IsTruncated

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the response is `true`, there are more reusable delegation sets associated with the current AWS account.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, this response includes the last reusable delegation set that is associated with the current account.

NextMarker

The delegation set ID of the next reusable delegation set that is associated with the current AWS account. If you want to list more reusable delegation sets, make another call to `ListReusableDelegationSets`, and specify the value of the `NextMarker` element in the `marker` parameter.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, the `NextMarker` element is omitted from the response.

Marker

If you're making the second or subsequent call to `ListReusableDelegationSets`, the `Marker` element matches the value that you specified in the `marker` parameter in the previous request.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 99)
- [Responses](#) (p. 100)
- [Errors](#) (p. 102)
- [Examples](#) (p. 102)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/delegationset?marker=Amazon Route 53 delegation set ID
    &maxitems=maximum number of reusable delegation sets to include in the re
sponse
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

marker (Optional)

If you have more reusable delegation sets than the value of `maxitems`, `ListReusableDelegationSets` returns only the first `maxitems` reusable delegation sets. To get the next group of `maxitems` reusable delegation sets, submit another request to `ListReusableDelegationSets`. For the value of `marker`, specify the value of the `NextMarker` element that was returned in the previous response.

Reusable delegation sets are listed in the order in which they were created.

Type: String

maxitems (Optional)

The maximum number of reusable delegation sets to be included in the response body for this request. If you have more than `maxitems` reusable delegation sets, the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the value of the `NextMarker` element is the ID of the reusable delegation set in the next group of `maxitems` reusable delegation sets.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListReusableDelegationSets` returns the first group of 100 reusable delegation sets.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListReusableDelegationSetsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <DelegationSets>
    <DelegationSet>
      <Id>/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID</Id>
      <CallerReference>unique description that you specified
        when you created the hosted zone</CallerReference>
      <NameServers>
        <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
        <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
        <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
        <NameServer>DNS name for Amazon Route 53 name server</NameServer>
      </NameServers>
    </DelegationSet>
    ...
  </DelegationSets>
  <Marker>value of the marker parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</Marker>
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>if IsTruncated is true,
    the hosted zone ID of the first hosted zone
    in the next group of maxitems reusable delegation sets</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>value of the maxitems parameter,
```

```
if any, in the previous request</MaxItems>  
</ListReusableDelegationSetsResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListReusableDelegationSetsResponse

A complex type that contains information about the reusable delegation sets that are associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Children: DelegationSets, Marker, IsTruncated, NextMarker, MaxItems

DelegationSets

A complex type that contains one DelegationSet element for each reusable delegation set that was created by the current AWS account.

Type: List

Children: HostedZone

DelegationSet

A complex type that contains information about one delegation set that was created by the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Parent: DelegationSets

Children: Id, CallerReference, NameServers

Id

The ID of the delegation set.

Type: String

Parent: DelegationSet

CallerReference

The value that you specified for CallerReference when you created the reusable delegation set.

Type: String

Parent: DelegationSet

NameServers

A list that contains the four name servers in the reusable delegation set. If your domains are registered with another registrar, you use the method provided by your registrar to update the NS record for the applicable domains with the names of these name servers.

Type: List

Parent: DelegationSet

Children: NameServer

NameServer

The name of an Amazon Route 53 name server that is authoritative for your domain.

Type: String

Parent: NameServers

Marker

For the second and subsequent calls to `ListReusableDelegationSets`, `Marker` is the value that you specified for the `marker` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

Type: String

IsTruncated

A flag that indicates whether there are more reusable delegation sets to be listed. If the response is truncated, you can get the next group of `maxitems` reusable delegation sets by calling `ListReusableDelegationSets` again and specifying the value of the `NextMarker` element in the `marker` parameter.

Type: String

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

NextMarker

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, the value of `NextMarker` identifies the first reusable delegation set in the next group of `maxitems` reusable delegation sets. Call `ListReusableDelegationSets` again and specify the value of `NextMarker` in the `marker` parameter.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the call to `ListReusableDelegationSets` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request in which `maxitems` is 2.

```
GET /2013-04-01/delegationset?maxitems=2
```

Example Response

This example shows the response for the previous request:

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Examples

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListReusableDelegationSetsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <DelegationSets>
    <DelegationSet>
      <Id>/delegationset/N1PA6795SAMPLE</Id>
      <CallerReference>unique value 1</CallerReference>
      <NameServers>
        <NameServer>ns-2042.awsdns-64.com</NameServer>
        <NameServer>ns-2043.awsdns-65.net</NameServer>
        <NameServer>ns-2044.awsdns-66.org</NameServer>
        <NameServer>ns-2045.awsdns-67.co.uk</NameServer>
      </NameServers>
    </DelegationSet>
    <DelegationSet>
      <Id>/delegationset/N1PA6796SAMPLE</Id>
      <CallerReference>unique value 2</CallerReference>
      <NameServers>
        <NameServer>ns-2046.awsdns-68.com</NameServer>
        <NameServer>ns-2047.awsdns-69.net</NameServer>
        <NameServer>ns-2048.awsdns-70.org</NameServer>
        <NameServer>ns-2049.awsdns-71.co.uk</NameServer>
      </NameServers>
    </DelegationSet>
  </DelegationSets>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>N1PA6797SAMPLE</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
</ListReusableDelegationSetsResponse>
```


DELETE DeleteReusableDelegationSet

This action deletes a reusable delegation set. To delete a reusable delegation set, send a `DELETE` request to the `2013-04-01/delegationset/delegation set ID` resource.

Important

You can delete a reusable delegation set only if it isn't associated with any hosted zones.

To verify that the reusable delegation set is not associated with any hosted zones, run the [GET GetReusableDelegationSet \(p. 96\)](#) action and specify the ID of the reusable delegation set that you want to delete.

Topics

- [Requests \(p. 104\)](#)
- [Responses \(p. 104\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 105\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 105\)](#)

Requests

Syntax

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/delegationset/delegation set ID
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags \(p. 425\)](#).

Parameters

The request must contain the delegation set ID.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteReusableDelegationSetResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazon
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/" />
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses.

Elements

DeleteReusableDelegationSetResponse

An empty element.

Type: String

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchDelegationSet

A reusable delegation set with the specified ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/delegationset/N1PA6795SAMPLE
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteReusableDelegationSetResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazon
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/" />
```

Actions on Resource Record Sets

You can perform the following actions on resource record sets.

POST [ChangeResourceRecordSets](#) (p. 107)

Adds, deletes, and changes resource record sets in an Amazon Route 53 hosted zone.

GET [ListResourceRecordSets](#) (p. 146)

Lists details about all of the resource record sets in a hosted zone.

GET [GetChange](#) (p. 160)

Returns the current status of a change batch request that you submitted by using `ChangeResourceRecordSets`.

If you're using geolocation resource record sets, the following actions provide information about the locations that you can specify.

GET [GetGeoLocation](#) (p. 163)

Returns information about a specified geolocation code.

GET [ListGeoLocations](#) (p. 167)

Returns a list of the geographic locations that you can specify when you create a geolocation resource record set.

For more information, see [Working with Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

POST ChangeResourceRecordSets

Use `ChangeResourceRecordSets` to create, update, or delete your authoritative DNS information on all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers. Send a `POST` request to the following resource:

2013-04-01/hostedzone/*Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID*/rrset

In the request body, include an XML document with a `ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest` element. The request body contains a list of change items, which is known as a change batch. Change batches are considered transactional changes. When you use the Amazon Route 53 API to change resource record sets, Amazon Route 53 either makes all or none of the changes in a change batch request. This ensures that Amazon Route 53 never partially implements the changes that you intended to make to the resource record sets in a hosted zone.

For example, suppose you create a change batch request that deletes the CNAME record for `www.example.com` and creates an alias resource record set for `www.example.com`. Amazon Route 53 deletes the first resource record set and creates the second resource record set in a single operation. If either the `DELETE` or the `CREATE` action fails, then both changes (plus any other changes in the batch) fail, and the original CNAME record continues to exist.

Note

To create resource record sets for complex routing configurations, you can also use either the traffic flow visual editor in the Amazon Route 53 console or the API actions for traffic policies and traffic policy instances. You save the configuration as a traffic policy, and you can then associate the traffic policy with one or more domain names (such as `example.com`) or subdomain names (such as `www.example.com`), in the same hosted zone or in multiple hosted zones. In addition, you can roll back the updates if the new configuration isn't performing as you expected it to. For more information, see [Using Traffic Flow to Route DNS Traffic](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 API Reference* or [Actions on Traffic Policies and Traffic Policy Instances](#) (p. 173) in this guide.

You can use `ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest` to perform the following operations:

- **CREATE:** Creates a resource record set that has the specified values.
- **DELETE:** Deletes an existing resource record set that has the specified values for `Name`, `Type`, `SetIdentifier` (for latency, weighted, geolocation, and failover resource record sets), and `TTL` (except alias resource record sets, for which the `TTL` is determined by the AWS resource that you're routing DNS queries to).
- **UPSERT:** If a resource record set does not already exist, Amazon Route 53 creates it.

If a resource record set does exist, Amazon Route 53 updates it with the values in the request. Amazon Route 53 can update an existing resource record set only when all of the following values match: `Name`, `Type`, and `SetIdentifier` (for weighted, latency, geolocation, and failover resource record sets).

When you submit a `ChangeResourceRecordSets` request, the initial status of your changes is `PENDING`. This means the change has not yet propagated to all of the authoritative Amazon Route 53 DNS servers. When the change has finished propagating, Amazon Route 53 returns a status of `INSYNC`.

After you send your change request, we recommend that you confirm that your change has propagated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers. Changes generally propagate to all Amazon Route 53 name servers in a couple of minutes. In rare circumstances, propagation can take up to 30 minutes. For more information, see [GET GetChange](#) (p. 160).

Note the following limitations on a `ChangeResourceRecordSets` request:

- A request cannot contain more than 100 `Change` elements.
- A request cannot contain more than 1000 `ResourceRecord` elements.

- The sum of the number of characters (including spaces) in all `Value` elements in a request cannot exceed 32,000 characters.

Note

If the value of the `Action` element in a `ChangeResourceRecordSets` request is `UPSERT` and the resource record set already exists, Amazon Route 53 automatically performs a `DELETE` request and a `CREATE` request. When Amazon Route 53 calculates the number of characters in the `Value` elements of a change batch request, it adds the number of characters in the `Value` element of the resource record set being deleted and the number of characters in the `Value` element of the resource record set being created.

- You cannot delete the same resource record set more than once in a single change batch.

Requests

Topics

- [Syntax \(p. 109\)](#)
- [Headers \(p. 117\)](#)
- [Parameters \(p. 117\)](#)
- [Elements \(p. 117\)](#)

Syntax

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

The syntax for each `<Change>` element in a change batch request depends on the type of resource record set that you want to create or delete. See the applicable syntax:

- [Basic Syntax \(p. 109\)](#)
- [Weighted Resource Record Set Syntax \(p. 110\)](#)
- [Alias Resource Record Set Syntax \(p. 110\)](#)
- [Weighted Alias Resource Record Set Syntax \(p. 111\)](#)
- [Latency Resource Record Set Syntax \(p. 112\)](#)
- [Latency Alias Resource Record Set Syntax \(p. 113\)](#)
- [Failover Syntax \(p. 113\)](#)
- [Failover Alias Syntax \(p. 114\)](#)
- [Geolocation Syntax \(p. 115\)](#)
- [Geolocation Alias Syntax \(p. 116\)](#)

Basic Syntax

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>optional comment about the changes in this change batch request</Comment>
    <Changes>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>fully qualified domain name</Name>
          <Type>DNS record type</Type>
          <TTL>time to live in seconds</TTL>
          <ResourceRecords>
            <ResourceRecord>
              <Value>applicable value for the record type</Value>
            </ResourceRecord>
            ...
          </ResourceRecords>
          <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
    </Changes>
  </ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

```
    </Change>
    ...
  </Changes>
</ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

Weighted Resource Record Set Syntax

For more information about weighted resource record sets, see [Weighted Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>optional comment about the changes in this change batch request</Comment>
    <Changes>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>fully qualified domain name</Name>
          <Type>DNS record type</Type>
          <SetIdentifier>unique description for this resource record set</SetIdentifier>
          <Weight>value between 0 and 255</Weight>
          <TTL>time to live in seconds</TTL>
          <ResourceRecords>
            <ResourceRecord>
              <Value>applicable value for the record type</Value>
            </ResourceRecord>
            ...
          </ResourceRecords>
          <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
      ...
    </Changes>
  </ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

Alias Resource Record Set Syntax

For more information about alias resource record sets, see [Choosing Between Alias and Non-Alias Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>optional comment about the changes in this change batch request</Comment>
```

```
<Changes>
  <Change>
    <Action>CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT</Action>
    <ResourceRecordSet>
      <Name>fully qualified domain name</Name>
      <Type>DNS record type</Type>
      <AliasTarget>
        <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
          Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdo
main,
          ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or
          Amazon Route 53 hosted zone</HostedZoneId>
      <DNSName>DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution,
          Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdo
main,
          ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or another resource record
set
          in this hosted zone</DNSName>
      <EvaluateTargetHealth>>true | false</EvaluateTargetHealth>
    </AliasTarget>
    <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
      Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
    </ResourceRecordSet>
  </Change>
  ...
</Changes>
</ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

Weighted Alias Resource Record Set Syntax

For more information about weighted resource record sets, see [Weighted Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*. For more information about alias resource record sets, see [Choosing Between Alias and Non-Alias Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>optional comment about the changes in this
      change batch request</Comment>
    <Changes>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>fully qualified domain name</Name>
          <Type>DNS record type</Type>
          <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
            resource record set</SetIdentifier>
          <Weight>value between 0 and 255</Weight>
          <AliasTarget>
            <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
              Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdo
```



```
main,
    ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or
    Amazon Route 53 hosted zone</HostedZoneId>
<DNSName>DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution,
    Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdo
main,
    ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or another resource record
set
    in this hosted zone</DNSName>
    <EvaluateTargetHealth>>true | false</EvaluateTargetHealth>
</AliasTarget>
<HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
    Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
</ResourceRecordSet>
</Change>
...
</Changes>
</ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

Latency Resource Record Set Syntax

For more information about latency resource record sets, see [Latency Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
<ChangeBatch>
  <Comment>optional comment about the changes in this
    change batch request</Comment>
  <Changes>
    <Change>
      <Action>CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT</Action>
      <ResourceRecordSet>
        <Name>fully qualified domain name</Name>
        <Type>DNS record type</Type>
        <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
          resource record set</SetIdentifier>
        <Region>Amazon EC2 region name</Region>
        <TTL>time to live in seconds</TTL>
        <ResourceRecords>
          <ResourceRecord>
            <Value>applicable value for the record type</Value>
          </ResourceRecord>
          ...
        </ResourceRecords>
        <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
          Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
      </ResourceRecordSet>
    </Change>
    ...
  </Changes>
</ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

Latency Alias Resource Record Set Syntax

For more information about latency resource record sets, see [Latency Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*. For more information about alias resource record sets, see [Choosing Between Alias and Non-Alias Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>optional comment about the changes in this change batch request</Comment>
    <Changes>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>fully qualified domain name</Name>
          <Type>DNS record type</Type>
          <SetIdentifier>unique description for this resource record set</SetIdentifier>
          <Region>Amazon EC2 region name</Region>
          <AliasTarget>
            <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution, Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain, ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or Amazon Route 53 hosted zone</HostedZoneId>
            <DNSName>DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain, ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or another resource record set in this hosted zone</DNSName>
            <EvaluateTargetHealth>true | false</EvaluateTargetHealth>
          </AliasTarget>
          <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
      ...
    </Changes>
  </ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

Failover Syntax

For more information, see the following topics in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*:

- [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#)
- [Configuring Failover in a Private Hosted Zone](#)

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>optional comment about the changes in this
      change batch request</Comment>
    <Changes>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>fully qualified domain name</Name>
          <Type>DNS record type</Type>
          <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
            resource record set</SetIdentifier>
          <Failover>PRIMARY | SECONDARY</Failover>
          <TTL>time to live in seconds</TTL>
          <ResourceRecords>
            <ResourceRecord>
              <Value>applicable value for the record type</Value>
            </ResourceRecord>
            ...
          </ResourceRecords>
          <HealthCheckId>ID of an
            Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
      ...
    </Changes>
  </ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

Failover Alias Syntax

For more information, see the following topics in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*:

- [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#)
- [Configuring Failover in a Private Hosted Zone](#)
- [Choosing Between Alias and Non-Alias Resource Record Sets](#)

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>optional comment about the changes in this
      change batch request</Comment>
    <Changes>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>fully qualified domain name</Name>
          <Type>DNS record type</Type>
          <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
            resource record set</SetIdentifier>
          <Failover>PRIMARY | SECONDARY</Failover>
          <AliasTarget>
```

```
    <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,  
        Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdo  
main,  
        ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or  
        Amazon Route 53 hosted zone</HostedZoneId>  
    <DNSName>DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution,  
        Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdo  
main,  
        ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or another resource record  
set  
        in this hosted zone</DNSName>  
    <EvaluateTargetHealth>>true | false</EvaluateTargetHealth>  
</AliasTarget>  
    <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an  
        Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>  
</ResourceRecordSet>  
</Change>  
    ...  
</Changes>  
</ChangeBatch>  
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

Geolocation Syntax

For more information about geolocation, see [Geolocation Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset HTTP/1.1  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-  
04-01/">  
<ChangeBatch>  
  <Comment>optional comment about the changes in this  
    change batch request</Comment>  
  <Changes>  
    <Change>  
      <Action>CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT</Action>  
      <ResourceRecordSet>  
        <Name>fully qualified domain name</Name>  
        <Type>DNS record type</Type>  
        <SetIdentifier>unique description for this  
          resource record set</SetIdentifier>  
        <GeoLocation>  
          <ContinentCode>two-letter continent code</ContinentCode>  
          <CountryCode>two-letter country code</CountryCode>  
          <SubdivisionCode>subdivision code</SubdivisionCode>  
        </GeoLocation>  
        <TTL>time to live in seconds</TTL>  
        <ResourceRecords>  
          <ResourceRecord>  
            <Value>applicable value for the record type</Value>  
          </ResourceRecord>  
          ...  
        </ResourceRecords>  
        <HealthCheckId>ID of an  
          Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
```

```

        </ResourceRecordSet>
    </Change>
    ...
</Changes>
</ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>

```

Geolocation Alias Syntax

For more information about geolocation, see [Geolocation Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*. For more information about alias resource record sets, see [Choosing Between Alias and Non-Alias Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```

POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
<ChangeBatch>
  <Comment>optional comment about the changes in this change batch request</Comment>
  <Changes>
    <Change>
      <Action>CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT</Action>
      <ResourceRecordSet>
        <Name>fully qualified domain name</Name>
        <Type>DNS record type</Type>
        <SetIdentifier>unique description for this resource record set</SetIdentifier>
        <GeoLocation>
          <ContinentCode>two-letter continent code</ContinentCode>
          <CountryCode>two-letter country code</CountryCode>
          <SubdivisionCode>subdivision code</SubdivisionCode>
        </GeoLocation>
        <AliasTarget>
          <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution, Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain, ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or Amazon Route 53 hosted zone</HostedZoneId>
          <DNSName>DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain, ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or another resource record set in this hosted zone</DNSName>
          <EvaluateTargetHealth>true | false</EvaluateTargetHealth>
        </AliasTarget>
        <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
      </ResourceRecordSet>
    </Change>
    ...
  </Changes>
</ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>

```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

The request must contain the hosted zone ID. Amazon Route 53 returns the hosted zone ID in the `HostedZone` element as part of the `CreateHostedZoneResponse` or `ListHostedZonesResponse`. For more information, see [POST CreateHostedZone \(Public\)](#) (p. 12) or [GET ListHostedZones \(Public and Private\)](#) (p. 29).

Elements

Requests include several elements, many of which are required.

ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest (Required)

A complex type that contains change information for the resource record set.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `ChangeBatch`

ChangeBatch (Required)

The information for a change request.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `Comment`, `Changes`

Comment (Optional)

Any comments you want to include about the changes in this change batch.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 256 characters

Parent: `ChangeBatch`

Changes (Required)

Information about the changes to make to the record sets.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `ChangeBatch`

Children: `Change`

Change (Required)

The information for each resource record set that you want to change.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: Changes

Children: Action, ResourceRecordSet

Action (Required)

The action to perform:

- **CREATE:** Creates a resource record set that has the specified values.
- **DELETE:** Deletes an existing resource record set that has the specified values for `Name`, `Type`, `SetIdentifier` (for latency, weighted, geolocation, and failover resource record sets), and `TTL` (except alias resource record sets, for which the TTL is determined by the AWS resource that you're routing DNS queries to).

Important

To delete the resource record set that is associated with a traffic policy instance, use [DELETE DeleteTrafficPolicyInstance](#) (p. 240). Amazon Route 53 will delete the resource record set automatically. If you delete the resource record set by using `ChangeResourceRecordSets`, Amazon Route 53 doesn't automatically delete the traffic policy instance, and you'll continue to be charged for it even though it's no longer in use.

- **UPSERT:** If a resource record set does not already exist, Amazon Route 53 creates it.

If a resource record set does exist, Amazon Route 53 updates it with the values in the request. Amazon Route 53 can update an existing resource record set only when all of the following values match: `Name`, `Type`, and `SetIdentifier` (for weighted, latency, geolocation, and failover resource record sets).

Type: String

Default: None

Valid values: CREATE | DELETE | UPSERT

Parent: member

ResourceRecordSet (Required)

Information about the resource record set to create or delete.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: member

Children: `Name`, `Type`, `SetIdentifier`, `Weight`, `Region`, `Failover`, `TTL`, `AliasTarget`, `ResourceRecords`

Name (Required)

The name of the domain you want to perform the action on.

Enter a fully qualified domain name, for example, `www.example.com`. You can optionally include a trailing dot. If you omit the trailing dot, Amazon Route 53 still assumes that the domain name that you specify is fully qualified. This means that Amazon Route 53 treats `www.example.com` (without a trailing dot) and `www.example.com.` (with a trailing dot) as identical.

For information about how to specify characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen) and how to specify internationalized domain names, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

You can use the `*` wildcard to replace the leftmost label in a domain name, for example, `*.example.com`. Note the following:

- The `*` must replace the entire label. For example, you can't specify `*prod.example.com` or `prod*.example.com`.
- The `*` can't replace any of the middle labels, for example, `marketing*.example.com`.
- If you include `*` in any position other than the leftmost label in a domain name, DNS treats it as an `*` character (ASCII 42), not as a wildcard.

Important

You can't use the `*` wildcard for resource records sets that have a type of NS.

You can use the `*` wildcard as the leftmost label in a domain name, for example, `*.example.com`. You cannot use an `*` for one of the middle labels, for example, `marketing*.example.com`. In addition, the `*` must replace the entire label; for example, you can't specify `prod*.example.com`.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: ResourceRecordSet

Type (Required)

The DNS record type. For information about different record types and how data is encoded for them, see [Supported DNS Resource Record Types](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid values for basic resource record sets: A | AAAA | CNAME | MX | NS | PTR | SOA | SPF | SRV | TXT

Values for weighted, latency, geolocation, and failover resource record sets: A | AAAA | CNAME | MX | PTR | SPF | SRV | TXT. When creating a group of weighted, latency, geolocation, or failover resource record sets, specify the same value for all of the resource record sets in the group.

Note

SPF records were formerly used to verify the identity of the sender of email messages. However, we no longer recommend that you create resource record sets for which the value of `Type` is SPF. RFC 7208, *Sender Policy Framework (SPF) for Authorizing Use of Domains in Email, Version 1*, has been updated to say, "...[I]ts existence and mechanism defined in [RFC4408] have led to some interoperability issues. Accordingly, its use is no longer appropriate for SPF version 1; implementations are not to use it." In RFC 7208, see section 14.1, [The SPF DNS Record Type](#).

Values for alias resource record sets:

- **CloudFront distribution:** A
- **Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain:** A
- **ELB load balancer:** A | AAAA
- **Amazon S3 bucket:** A
- **Another resource record set in this hosted zone:** Specify the type of the resource record set for which you're creating the alias. Specify any value except NS or SOA.

Parent: ResourceRecordSet

SetIdentifier (Required for Weighted, Latency, Failover, and Geolocation Resource Record Sets)

Weighted, latency, failover, and geolocation resource record sets only: An identifier that differentiates among multiple resource record sets that have the same combination of DNS name and type. The value of `SetIdentifier` must be unique for each resource record set that has the same combination of DNS name and type.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid values: 1-128 characters, including uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, spaces, and punctuation.

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

Weight (Required for Weighted and Weighted Alias Resource Record Sets)

Among resource record sets that have the same combination of DNS name and type, a value that determines the proportion of DNS queries that Amazon Route 53 responds to using the current resource record set. Amazon Route 53 calculates the sum of the weights for the resource record sets that have the same combination of DNS name and type. Amazon Route 53 then responds to queries based on the ratio of a resource's weight to the total. Note the following:

- You must specify a value for the `Weight` element for every weighted resource record set.
- You can only specify one `ResourceRecord` per weighted resource record set.
- You cannot create latency, failover, or geolocation resource record sets that have the same values for the `Name` and `Type` elements as weighted resource record sets.
- You can create a maximum of 100 weighted resource record sets that have the same values for the `Name` and `Type` elements.
- For weighted (but not weighted alias) resource record sets, if you set `Weight` to 0 for a resource record set, Amazon Route 53 never responds to queries with the applicable value for that resource record set. However, if you set `Weight` to 0 for all resource record sets that have the same combination of DNS name and type, traffic is routed to all resources with equal probability.

The effect of setting `Weight` to 0 is different when you associate health checks with weighted resource record sets. For more information, go to [Configuring Active-Active or Active-Passive Failover Using Amazon Route 53 Weighted and Weighted Alias Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: Integer

Default: None

Valid values: 0-255

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

For more information and an example, see [Creating Weighted Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Region (Required for Latency and Latency Alias Resource Record Sets)

Latency resource record sets only: The Amazon EC2 region where the resource that is specified in this resource record set resides. The resource typically is an AWS resource, such as an Amazon EC2 instance or an ELB load balancer, and is referred to by an IP address or a DNS domain name, depending on the record type.

Note

Creating latency and latency alias resource record sets in private hosted zones is not supported.

When Amazon Route 53 receives a DNS query for a domain name and type for which you have created latency resource record sets, Amazon Route 53 selects the latency resource record set that has the lowest latency between the end user and the associated Amazon EC2 region. Amazon Route 53 then returns the value that is associated with the selected resource record set.

Note the following:

- You can only specify one `ResourceRecord` per latency resource record set.
- You can only create one latency resource record set for each Amazon EC2 region.

- You are not required to create latency resource record sets for all Amazon EC2 regions. Amazon Route 53 will choose the region with the best latency from among the regions for which you create latency resource record sets.
- You cannot create non-latency resource record sets that have the same values for the `Name` and `Type` elements as latency resource record sets.

Valid values include:

- **Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region:** `ap-northeast-1`
- **Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region:** `ap-southeast-1`
- **Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region:** `ap-southeast-2`
- **Asia Pacific (Seoul) Region:** `ap-northeast-2`
- **China (Beijing) Region:** `cn-north-1`
- **EU (Ireland) Region:** `eu-west-1`
- **EU (Frankfurt) Region:** `eu-central-1`
- **South America (São Paulo) Region:** `sa-east-1`
- **US East (N. Virginia) Region:** `us-east-1`
- **US West (N. California) Region:** `us-west-1`
- **US West (Oregon) Region:** `us-west-2`

Type: String

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

Failover (Required for Failover and Failover Alias Resource Record Sets)

To configure failover, you add the `Failover` element to two resource record sets. For one resource record set, you specify `PRIMARY` as the value for `Failover`; for the other resource record set, you specify `SECONDARY`. In addition, you include the `HealthCheckId` element and specify the health check that you want Amazon Route 53 to perform for each resource record set.

Except where noted, the following failover behaviors assume that you have included the `HealthCheckId` element in both resource record sets:

- When the primary resource record set is healthy, Amazon Route 53 responds to DNS queries with the applicable value from the primary resource record set regardless of the health of the secondary resource record set.
- When the primary resource record set is unhealthy and the secondary resource record set is healthy, Amazon Route 53 responds to DNS queries with the applicable value from the secondary resource record set.
- When the secondary resource record set is unhealthy, Amazon Route 53 responds to DNS queries with the applicable value from the primary resource record set regardless of the health of the primary resource record set.
- If you omit the `HealthCheckId` element for the secondary resource record set, and if the primary resource record set is unhealthy, Amazon Route 53 always responds to DNS queries with the applicable value from the secondary resource record set. This is true regardless of the health of the associated endpoint.

You cannot create non-failover resource record sets that have the same values for the `Name` and `Type` elements as failover resource record sets.

For failover alias resource record sets, you must also include the [EvaluateTargetHealth](#) element and set the value to `true`.

For more information, see the following topics in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*:

- [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#)
- [Configuring Failover in a Private Hosted Zone](#)

Type: String

Default: None

Valid Values: PRIMARY | SECONDARY

Parent: ResourceRecordSet

GeoLocation (Required for Geolocation and Geolocation Alias Resource Record Sets)

A complex type that lets you control how Amazon Route 53 responds to DNS queries based on the geographic origin of the query. For example, if you want all queries from Africa to be routed to a web server with an IP address of 192.0.2.111, create a resource record set with a `Type` of `A` and a `ContinentCode` of `AF`.

Note

Creating geolocation and geolocation alias resource record sets in private hosted zones is not supported.

If you create separate resource record sets for overlapping geographic regions—for example, one resource record set for a continent and one for a country on the same continent—priority goes to the smallest geographic region. This allows you to route most queries for a continent to one resource and to route queries for a country on that continent to a different resource.

You cannot create two geolocation resource record sets that specify the same geographic location.

The value `*` in the `CountryCode` element matches all geographic locations that aren't specified in other geolocation resource record sets that have the same values for the `Name` and `Type` elements.

Important

Geolocation works by mapping IP addresses to locations. However, some IP addresses aren't mapped to geographic locations, so even if you create geolocation resource record sets that cover all seven continents, Amazon Route 53 will receive some DNS queries from locations that it can't identify. We recommend that you create a resource record set for which the value of `CountryCode` is `*`, which handles both queries that come from locations for which you haven't created geolocation resource record sets and queries from IP addresses that aren't mapped to a location. If you don't create a `*` resource record set, Amazon Route 53 returns a "no answer" response for queries from those locations.

You cannot create non-geolocation resource record sets that have the same values for the `Name` and `Type` elements as geolocation resource record sets.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: ResourceRecordSet

Children: `ContinentCode`, `CountryCode`, `SubdivisionCode`

ContinentCode

When you want to route all of the DNS queries from a specified continent to the same resource, use `ContinentCode` to specify the continent. If you include a `ContinentCode` element, omit `CountryCode` and `SubdivisionCode` elements.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid Values: AF, AN, AS, EU, OC, NA, SA

Parent: GeoLocation

CountryCode

When you want to route all of the DNS queries from a specified country to the same resource, use `CountryCode` to identify the country. If you include a `CountryCode` element, omit the `ContinentCode` element. If you want to route queries for a state in the United States, also include a `SubdivisionCode` element. Subdivisions for other countries are not supported.

Important

We recommend that you create one geolocation resource record set for which the value of `CountryCode` is `*` to cover geographic locations for which you haven't created resource record sets and to cover IP addresses for which Amazon Route 53 can't identify a location.

We have no data on IP addresses for the following countries, so we can't support them: Bouvet Island (BV), Christmas Island (CX), Western Sahara (EH), and Heard Island and McDonald Islands (HM).

Amazon Route 53 uses the two-letter country codes that are specified in [ISO standard 3166-1 alpha-2](#).

For more information, see [GeoLocation](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Valid Values by Continent: The following country codes are from ISO 3166. For more information, see the Wikipedia article [ISO 3166-1 alpha-2](#):

Africa (AF)

AO, BF, BI, BJ, BW, CD, CF, CG, CI, CM, CV, DJ, DZ, EG, ER, ET, GA, GH, GM, GN, GQ, GW, KE, KM, LR, LS, LY, MA, MG, ML, MR, MU, MW, MZ, NA, NE, NG, RE, RW, SC, SD, SH, SL, SN, SO, SS, ST, SZ, TD, TG, TN, TZ, UG, YT, ZA, ZM, ZW

Antarctica (AN)

AQ, GS, TF

Asia (AS)

AE, AF, AM, AZ, BD, BH, BN, BT, CC, CN, GE, HK, ID, IL, IN, IO, IQ, IR, JO, JP, KG, KH, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LB, LK, MM, MN, MO, MV, MY, NP, OM, PH, PK, PS, QA, SA, SG, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TR, TW, UZ, VN, YE

Europe (EU)

AD, AL, AT, AX, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FO, FR, GB, GG, GI, GR, HR, HU, IE, IM, IS, IT, JE, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, MD, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SJ, SK, SM, UA, VA, XK

North America (NA)

AG, AI, AW, BB, BL, BM, BQ, BS, BZ, CA, CR, CU, CW, DM, DO, GD, GL, GP, GT, HN, HT, JM, KN, KY, LC, MF, MQ, MS, MX, NI, PA, PM, PR, SV, SX, TC, TT, US, VC, VG, VI

Oceania (OC)

AS, AU, CK, FJ, FM, GU, KI, MH, MP, NC, NF, NR, NU, NZ, PF, PG, PN, PW, SB, TK, TL, TO, TV, UM, VU, WF, WS

South America (SA)

AR, BO, BR, CL, CO, EC, FK, GF, GY, PE, PY, SR, UY, VE

Note

Amazon Route 53 doesn't support creating geolocation resource record sets for the following countries: Bouvet Island (BV), Christmas Island (CX), Western Sahara (EH), and Heard Island and McDonald Islands (HM). No data is available about IP addresses for these countries.

To get a list of supported countries that is not separated by continent, use [GET GetGeoLocation](#) (p. 163).

Parent: `GeoLocation`

SubdivisionCode

When you want to route all of the DNS queries from a specified state in the United States to the same resource, use `SubdivisionCode` to specify the state. Amazon Route 53 doesn't support subdivisions for other countries. If you include a `SubdivisionCode` element, you must also include a `CountryCode` element with a value of `US`. Omit the `ContinentCode` element.

Important

Some IP addresses are associated with the United States but not with an individual state. If you create resource record sets for all of the states in the United States, we recommend that you also create a resource record set for the United States to route queries for these unassociated IP addresses.

United States territories have country codes instead of subdivision codes. For example, the code for Puerto Rico is `PR`. For more information, see [CountryCode](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Valid Values: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, FL, GA, HI, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY

To get a list of supported subdivisions programmatically, use [GET GetGeoLocation \(p. 163\)](#).

Parent: `GeoLocation`

TTL (Required for All Except Alias Resource Record Sets)

The resource record cache time to live (TTL), in seconds. Note the following:

- If you're creating an alias resource record set, omit `TTL`. Amazon Route 53 uses the value of `TTL` for the alias target.
- If you're associating this resource record set with a health check (if you're adding a [HealthCheckId](#) element), we recommend that you specify a `TTL` of 60 seconds or less so clients respond quickly to changes in health status.
- All of the resource record sets in a group of weighted, latency, geolocation, or failover resource record sets must have the same value for `TTL`.
- If a group of weighted resource record sets includes one or more weighted alias resource record sets for which the alias target is an ELB load balancer, we recommend that you specify a `TTL` of 60 seconds for all of the non-alias weighted resource record sets that have the same name and type. Values other than 60 seconds (the `TTL` for load balancers) will change the effect of the values that you specify for `Weight`.

Type: Integer

Default: None

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

ResourceRecords (Required for All Except Alias Resource Record Sets)

Information about the resource records to act upon.

Note

If you are creating an alias resource record set, omit `ResourceRecords`.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

Children: `ResourceRecord`

ResourceRecord (Required for All Except Alias Resource Record Sets)

Information specific to the resource record.

Note

If you are creating an alias resource record set, omit `ResourceRecord`.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `ResourceRecords`

Children: `Value`

Value (Required for All Except Alias Resource Record Sets)

The current or new DNS record value, not to exceed 4,000 characters. In the case of a `DELETE` action, if the current value does not match the actual value, an error is returned. For descriptions about how to format `Value` for different record types, see [Supported DNS Resource Record Types](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

You can specify more than one value for all record types except `CNAME` and `SOA`. Use the following syntax:

```
<ResourceRecords>
  <ResourceRecord>
    <Value>applicable value for the record type</Value>
  </ResourceRecord>
  <ResourceRecord>
    <Value>applicable value for the record type</Value>
  </ResourceRecord>
  ...
</ResourceRecords>
```

Note

If you are creating an alias resource record set, omit `Value`.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `ResourceRecord`

AliasTarget (Required for Alias Resource Record Sets)

Alias resource record sets only: Information about the CloudFront distribution, Elastic Beanstalk environment, ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or Amazon Route 53 resource record set to which you are redirecting queries. The Elastic Beanstalk environment must have a regionalized subdomain.

If you're creating resource record sets for a private hosted zone, note the following:

- You can't create alias resource record sets for CloudFront distributions in a private hosted zone.
- Creating geolocation alias resource record sets or latency alias resource record sets in a private hosted zone is unsupported.
- For information about creating failover resource record sets in a private hosted zone, see [Configuring Failover in a Private Hosted Zone](#).

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

Children: `HostedZoneId`, `DNSName`

HostedZoneId (Required for Alias Resource Record Sets)

Alias resource record sets only. The value you use depends on where you route queries:

- **CloudFront distribution:** Specify `Z2FDNDATAQYW2`.

Note

You can't create alias resource record sets for CloudFront distributions in a private hosted zone.

- **Elastic Beanstalk environment:** Specify the hosted zone ID for the region in which you created the environment. The environment must have a regionalized subdomain. For a list of regions and the corresponding hosted zone IDs, see [AWS Elastic Beanstalk](#) in the "Regions and Endpoints" chapter of the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- **ELB load balancer:** Specify the value of the hosted zone ID for the load balancer. You can use the following methods to get the hosted zone ID:
 - **AWS Management Console** – Go to the EC2 page, click **Load Balancers** in the navigation pane, select the load balancer, and get the value of the **Hosted Zone ID** field on the **Description** tab. Use the same process to get the **DNS Name**. See [DNSName](#).
 - **Elastic Load Balancing API** – Use `DescribeLoadBalancers` to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneNameID`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneName`. See [DNSName](#).
 - **AWS CLI** – Use `describe-load-balancers` to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneNameID`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneName`. See [DNSName](#).
- **Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a static website:** Specify the hosted zone ID for the Amazon S3 website endpoint in which you created the bucket. For more information about valid values, see the table [Amazon Simple Storage Service \(S3\) Website Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- **Another Amazon Route 53 resource record set in your hosted zone:** Specify the hosted zone ID of your hosted zone. (An alias resource record set cannot reference a resource record set in a different hosted zone.)

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `AliasTarget`

DNSName (Required for Alias Resource Record Sets)

Alias resource record sets only. The value you use depends on where you route queries:

- **CloudFront distribution** – Specify the domain name that CloudFront assigned when you created your distribution.

Your CloudFront distribution must include an alternate domain name that matches the name of the resource record set. For example, if the name of the resource record set is **acme.example.com**, your CloudFront distribution must include **acme.example.com** as one of the alternate domain names. For more information, see [Using Alternate Domain Names \(CNAMEs\)](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

- **Elastic Beanstalk environment** – Specify the CNAME attribute for the environment. (The environment must have a regionalized domain name.) You can use the following methods to get the value of the CNAME attribute:
 - **AWS Management Console** – For information about how to get the value by using the console, see [Using Custom Domains with Elastic Beanstalk](#) in the *AWS Elastic Beanstalk Developer Guide*.
 - **Elastic Load Balancing API** – Use the `DescribeEnvironments` action to get the value of the `CNAME` attribute. For more information, see [DescribeEnvironments](#) in the *AWS Elastic Beanstalk API Reference*.

- **AWS CLI** – Use the `describe-environments` command to get the value of the `CNAME` attribute. For more information, see [describe-environments](#) in the *AWS Command Line Interface Reference*.
- **AWS SDKs** – See the applicable SDK documentation on the [AWS Documentation](#) page.
- **ELB load balancer** – Specify the DNS name associated with the load balancer. You can use the following methods to get the DNS name:
 - AWS Management Console – Go to the EC2 page, click **Load Balancers** in the navigation pane, choose the load balancer, choose the **Description** tab, and get the value of the **DNS Name** field that begins with **dualstack**. Use the same process to get the **Hosted Zone ID**. See [HostedZoneId](#).
 - Elastic Load Balancing API – Use [DescribeLoadBalancers](#) to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneName`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneNameId`. See [HostedZoneId](#).
 - AWS CLI – Use [describe-load-balancers](#) to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneName`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneNameId`. See [HostedZoneId](#).
- **Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a static website** – Specify the domain name of the Amazon S3 website endpoint in which you created the bucket; for example, `s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. For more information about valid values, see the table [Amazon Simple Storage Service \(S3\) Website Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

For more information about using Amazon S3 buckets for websites, see [Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

- **Another Amazon Route 53 resource record set** – Specify the value of the `Name` element for a resource record set in the current hosted zone.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `AliasTarget`

EvaluateTargetHealth (Required for Alias Resource Record Sets)

Applies only to alias, weighted alias, latency alias, and failover alias resource record sets: If you set the value of `EvaluateTargetHealth` to `true` for the resource record set or sets in an alias, weighted alias, latency alias, or failover alias resource record set, and if you specify a value for [HealthCheckId](#) for every resource record set that is referenced by these alias resource record sets, the alias resource record sets inherit the health of the referenced resource record sets.

In this configuration, when Amazon Route 53 receives a DNS query for an alias resource record set:

1. Amazon Route 53 looks at the resource record sets that are referenced by the alias resource record sets to determine which health checks they're using.
2. Amazon Route 53 checks the current status of each health check. (Amazon Route 53 periodically checks the health of the endpoint that is specified in a health check; it doesn't perform the health check when the DNS query arrives.)
3. Based on the status of the health checks, Amazon Route 53 determines which resource record sets are healthy. Unhealthy resource record sets are immediately removed from consideration. In addition, if all of the resource record sets that are referenced by an alias resource record set are unhealthy, that alias resource record set also is immediately removed from consideration.
4. Based on the configuration of the alias resource record sets (weighted alias or latency alias, for example) and the configuration of the resource record sets that they reference, Amazon Route 53 chooses a resource record set from the healthy resource record sets, and responds to the query.

Note the following:

- You cannot set `EvaluateTargetHealth` to `true` when the alias target is a CloudFront distribution.
- If the AWS resource that you specify in [AliasTarget](#) is a resource record set or a group of resource record sets (for example, a group of weighted resource record sets), but it is not another alias

resource record set, we recommend that you associate a health check with all of the resource record sets in the alias target. For more information, see [What Happens When You Omit Health Checks?](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

- If you specify an Elastic Beanstalk environment in `HostedZoneId` and `DNSName`, and if the environment contains an ELB load balancer, Elastic Load Balancing routes queries only to the healthy Amazon EC2 instances that are registered with the load balancer. (An environment automatically contains an ELB load balancer if it includes more than one Amazon EC2 instance.) If you set `EvaluateTargetHealth` to `true` and either no Amazon EC2 instances are healthy or the load balancer itself is unhealthy, Amazon Route 53 routes queries to other available resources that are healthy, if any.

If the environment contains a single Amazon EC2 instance, there are no special requirements.

- If you specify an ELB load balancer in `AliasTarget`, Elastic Load Balancing routes queries only to the healthy Amazon EC2 instances that are registered with the load balancer. If no Amazon EC2 instances are healthy or if the load balancer itself is unhealthy, and if `EvaluateTargetHealth` is `true` for the corresponding alias resource record set, Amazon Route 53 routes queries to other resources.

When you create a load balancer, you configure settings for Elastic Load Balancing health checks; they're not Amazon Route 53 health checks, but they perform a similar function. Do not create Amazon Route 53 health checks for the Amazon EC2 instances that you register with an ELB load balancer.

For more information, see [How Health Checks Work in More Complex Amazon Route 53 Configurations](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

- We recommend that you set `EvaluateTargetHealth` to `true` only when you have enough idle capacity to handle the failure of one or more endpoints.

For more information and examples, see [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

For information about configuring health checks on a resource record set, see [HealthCheckId](#).

Type: Boolean

Default: None

Parent: `AliasTarget`

HealthCheckId (Required When Checking the Health of Endpoints)

If you want Amazon Route 53 to return this resource record set in response to a DNS query only when a health check is passing, include the `HealthCheckId` element and specify the ID of the applicable health check.

Amazon Route 53 determines whether a resource record set is healthy based on one of the following:

- By periodically sending a request to the endpoint that is specified in the health check
- By aggregating the status of a specified group of health checks (calculated health checks)
- By determining the current state of a CloudWatch alarm (CloudWatch metric health checks)

For information about how Amazon Route 53 determines whether a health check is healthy, see [POST CreateHealthCheck \(p. 254\)](#).

The `HealthCheckId` element is only useful when Amazon Route 53 is choosing between two or more resource record sets to respond to a DNS query, and you want Amazon Route 53 to base the choice in part on the status of a health check. Configuring health checks only makes sense in the following configurations:

- You're checking the health of the resource record sets in a weighted, latency, geolocation, or failover resource record set, and you specify health check IDs for all of the resource record sets.

If the health check for one resource record set specifies an endpoint that is not healthy, Amazon Route 53 stops responding to queries using the value for that resource record set.

- You set `EvaluateTargetHealth` to `true` for the resource record sets in an alias, weighted alias, latency alias, geolocation alias, or failover alias resource record set, and you specify health check IDs for all of the resource record sets that are referenced by the alias resource record sets. For more information about this configuration, see [EvaluateTargetHealth](#).

Important

Amazon Route 53 doesn't check the health of the endpoint specified in the resource record set, for example, the endpoint specified by the IP address in the `Value` element. When you add a `HealthCheckId` element to a resource record set, Amazon Route 53 checks the health of the endpoint that you specified in the health check.

For geolocation resource record sets, if an endpoint is unhealthy, Amazon Route 53 looks for a resource record set for the larger, associated geographic region. For example, suppose you have resource record sets for a state in the United States, for the United States, for North America, and for all locations. If the endpoint for the state resource record set is unhealthy, Amazon Route 53 checks the resource record sets for the United States, for North America, and for all locations (a resource record set for which the value of `CountryCode` is `*`), in that order, until it finds a resource record set for which the endpoint is healthy.

If your health checks specify the endpoint only by domain name, we recommend that you create a separate health check for each endpoint. For example, create a health check for each HTTP server that is serving content for `www.example.com`. For the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, specify the domain name of the server (such as `us-east-1-www.example.com`), not the name of the resource record sets (`example.com`).

Important

In this configuration, if you create a health check for which the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` matches the name of the resource record sets and then associate the health check with those resource record sets, health check results will be unpredictable.

For more information, see the following topics in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*:

- [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#)
- [Configuring Failover in a Private Hosted Zone](#)

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

Responses

Topics

- [Syntax \(p. 130\)](#)
- [Headers \(p. 130\)](#)
- [Elements \(p. 130\)](#)

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/unique identifier for the change batch request</Id>
    <Status>PENDING | INSYNC</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>date and time in Coordinated Universal Time format</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags \(p. 425\)](#).

Elements

ChangeResourceRecordSetsResponse

A complex type containing the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: ChangeInfo

ChangeInfo

A complex type that describes change information about changes made to your hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Children: Id, Status, SubmittedAt

Id

The ID of the request. Specify this ID in a `GetChange` request to determine when the change has propagated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

Type: String

Parent: ChangeInfo

Status

The current state of the request. `PENDING` indicates that this request has not yet been applied to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

Type: String

Valid Values: PENDING | INSYNC

Parent: ChangeInfo

SubmittedAt

The date and time the change request was submitted, in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format: YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ. For more information, see the Wikipedia entry [ISO 8601](#).

Type: Timestamp

Parent: ChangeInfo

Errors

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

InvalidChangeBatch

This exception contains a list of messages that might contain one or more error messages. Each error message indicates one error in the change batch. For more information, see [Example InvalidChangeBatch Errors \(p. 132\)](#).

PriorRequestNotComplete

If Amazon Route 53 can't process a request before the next request arrives, it will reject subsequent requests for the same hosted zone and return an HTTP 400 error (`Bad request`). If Amazon Route 53 returns this error repeatedly for the same request, we recommend that you wait, in intervals of increasing duration, before you try the request again.

Example InvalidChangeBatch Errors

The `InvalidChangeBatch` error contains a list of messages that contain zero, one or more error messages. This section describes `InvalidChangeBatch` and some of the errors it might return.

Note

Amazon Route 53 locates as many errors as possible, but some errors can only be detected after other errors are fixed. As a result, you might need to repeat your request to locate all the errors.

Example 1

If you already have a resource record set called `duplicate.example.com.` with type `A` records, and you try to create the same resource record set again, you receive the following `InvalidChangeBatch` exception.

```
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<InvalidChangeBatch xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Messages>
    <Message>
      Tried to create resource record set duplicate.example.com. type A,
      but it already exists
    </Message>
  </Messages>
</InvalidChangeBatch>
```

Example 2

If you don't have the resource record set `noexist.example.com.` with type *A* records, but you try to delete it, you will get the following `InvalidChangeBatch` error.

```
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<InvalidChangeBatch xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Messages>
    <Message>
      Tried to delete resource record set noexist.example.com. type A,
      but it was not found
    </Message>
  </Messages>
</InvalidChangeBatch>
```

Example 3

If you put the above two changes into a single change batch and you call `ChangeResourceRecordSets`, you receive this error.

```
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<InvalidChangeBatch xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Messages>
    <Message>
      Tried to create resource record set duplicate.example.com. type A,
      but it already exists
    </Message>
    <Message>
      Tried to delete resource record set noexist.example.com. type A,
      but it was not found
    </Message>
  </Messages>
</InvalidChangeBatch>
```

Example: Creating Basic Resource Record Sets

This example creates an A record for `www.example.com` and changes the A record for `test.example.com` from `192.0.2.3` to `192.0.2.1`. Following the request is the response from Amazon Route 53.

Example Request

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>
      This change batch creates a TXT record for www.example.com.,
      and changes the A record for test.example.com. from 192.0.2.3 to 192.0.2.1.
    </Comment>
    <Changes>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>www.example.com.</Name>
          <Type>TXT</Type>
          <TTL>600</TTL>
          <ResourceRecords>
            <ResourceRecord>
              <Value>"item 1" "item 2" "item 3"</Value>
            </ResourceRecord>
          </ResourceRecords>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
      <Change>
        <Action>DELETE</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>test.example.com.</Name>
          <Type>A</Type>
          <TTL>600</TTL>
          <ResourceRecords>
            <ResourceRecord>
              <Value>192.0.2.3</Value>
            </ResourceRecord>
          </ResourceRecords>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>test.example.com.</Name>
          <Type>A</Type>
          <TTL>600</TTL>
          <ResourceRecords>
            <ResourceRecord>
              <Value>192.0.2.1</Value>
            </ResourceRecord>
          </ResourceRecords>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
    </Changes>
  </ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

```
        </ResourceRecordSet>
    </Change>
</Changes>
</ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

Example Response

This is an example response to the request in the previous example.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>/change/C2682N5HXP0BZ4</Id>
    <Status>PENDING</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>2010-09-10T01:36:41.958Z</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsResponse>
```


Example: Creating Alias Resource Record Sets

The following example shows how to create alias resource record sets using the `ChangeResourceRecordSets` action. The example assumes the following:

- `Z222222222` is the ID of the Amazon Route 53 hosted zone in which you're creating the alias resource record set.
- `example.com` is the zone apex for which you want to create an alias.
- `www.example.com` is a subdomain for which you also want to create an alias.
- `Z11111111111111` is an example of a hosted zone ID for an ELB load balancer. You can use the following methods to get the hosted zone ID for a load balancer:
 - AWS Management Console – Go to the EC2 page, click **Load Balancers** in the navigation pane, select the load balancer, and get the value of the **Hosted Zone ID** field on the **Description** tab. Use the same process to get the **DNS Name** for the load balancer.
 - Elastic Load Balancing API – Use `DescribeLoadBalancers` to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneNameID`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneName` for the load balancer.
 - AWS CLI – Use `describe-load-balancers` to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneNameID`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneName` for the load balancer.

You can also route queries to the following AWS resources:

- **CloudFront distribution** – Specify `Z2FDTNDATAQYW2`.
- **Elastic Beanstalk environment** – Specify the hosted zone ID for the region in which you created the environment. For a list of regions and the corresponding hosted zone IDs, see [AWS Elastic Beanstalk](#) in the "Regions and Endpoints" chapter of the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- **Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a static website** – Specify the hosted zone ID for the Amazon S3 website endpoint in which you created the bucket. For more information about valid values, see the table [Amazon Simple Storage Service \(S3\) Website Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- **Another Amazon Route 53 resource record set in your hosted zone** – Specify the hosted zone ID of your hosted zone. (An alias resource record set cannot reference a resource record set in a different hosted zone.)
- `example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com` is an example of a DNS name for an ELB load balancer.

You can use the following methods to get the DNS name for a load balancer:

- AWS Management Console – Go to the EC2 page, click **Load Balancers** in the navigation pane, choose the load balancer, choose the **Description** tab, and get the value of the **DNS Name** field that begins with **dualstack**. Use the same process to get the **Hosted Zone Id** for the load balancer.
- Elastic Load Balancing API – Use `DescribeLoadBalancers` to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneName`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneNameId` for the load balancer.
- AWS CLI – Use `describe-load-balancers` to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneName`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneNameId` for the load balancer.
- `<EvaluateTargetHealth>true</EvaluateTargetHealth>` indicates that health checks are enabled for both alias resource record sets. For more information about health checks, see [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Note

You can also create an alias resource record set by using the `elb-associate-route53-hosted-zone` CLI command. For more information about the CLI command, see the [Elastic Load Balancing Quick Reference Card](#) or the Elastic Load Balancing CLI help.

Amazon Route 53 API Reference
Example: Creating Alias Resource Record Sets

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z22222222/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>
      This change batch creates two alias resource record sets, one for the zone apex, example.com, and one for www.example.com, that both point to example-load-balancer-111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com.
    </Comment>
    <Changes>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>example.com.</Name>
          <Type>A</Type>
          <AliasTarget>
            <HostedZoneId>Z111111111111</HostedZoneId>
            <DNSName>example-load-balancer-111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com.</DNSName>
            <EvaluateTargetHealth>true</EvaluateTargetHealth>
          </AliasTarget>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>www.example.com.</Name>
          <Type>A</Type>
          <AliasTarget>
            <HostedZoneId>Z111111111111</HostedZoneId>
            <DNSName>example-load-balancer-111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com.</DNSName>
            <EvaluateTargetHealth>true</EvaluateTargetHealth>
          </AliasTarget>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
    </Changes>
  </ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

After you send your change request, check to ensure that your change was applied to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers by polling for the status of the change. When the change is complete, its status becomes `INSYNC`. For more information about polling for the status of a change request, see [GET GetChange \(p. 160\)](#).

Example: Creating Weighted Resource Record Sets

To use the Amazon Route 53 API to create a group of weighted resource record sets for a given combination of `Name` and `Type`, include `SetIdentifier` and `Weight` elements in each resource record set. `Name` and `Type` are the same for each resource record set in the group, so you must specify unique values for `SetIdentifier` to differentiate resource record sets from one another. This unique value is also useful when you retrieve resource records sets using `ListResourceRecordSets`.

You can create weighted resource record sets using any record type that Amazon Route 53 supports except NS or SOA. For information about supported record types, see [Supported DNS Resource Record Types](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

To disable routing to a resource, set `weight` to 0. If you set `weight` to 0 for all of the resource record sets in the group, traffic is routed to all resources with equal probability. This ensures that you don't accidentally disable routing for a group of weighted resource record sets. The effect of setting `weight` to 0 is different when you associate health checks with weighted resource record sets. For more information, see [Configuring Active-Active or Active-Passive Failover Using Amazon Route 53 Weighted and Weighted Alias Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

The following example creates two A records for `www.example.com`. One-fourth of the time ($1/(1+3)$), Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for `www.example.com` with the two values for the first resource record set (192.0.2.9 and 192.0.2.10). Three-fourths of the time ($3/(1+3)$) Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for `www.example.com` with the two values for the second resource record set (192.0.2.11 and 192.0.2.12).

```
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>
      This change creates two weighted resource record sets,
      each of which has two values.
    </Comment>
    <Changes>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>www.example.com.</Name>
          <Type>A</Type>
          <SetIdentifier>Rack 2, Positions 4 and 5</SetIdentifier>
          <Weight>1</Weight>
          <TTL>600</TTL>
          <ResourceRecords>
            <ResourceRecord>
              <Value>192.0.2.9</Value>
            </ResourceRecord>
            <ResourceRecord>
              <Value>192.0.2.10</Value>
            </ResourceRecord>
          </ResourceRecords>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>www.example.com.</Name>
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference

Example: Creating Weighted Resource Record Sets

```
<Type>A</Type>
<SetIdentifier>Rack 5, Positions 1 and 2</SetIdentifier>
<Weight>3</Weight>
<TTL>600</TTL>
<ResourceRecords>
  <ResourceRecord>
    <Value>192.0.2.11</Value>
  </ResourceRecord>
  <ResourceRecord>
    <Value>192.0.2.12</Value>
  </ResourceRecord>
</ResourceRecords>
</ResourceRecordSet>
</Change>
</Changes>
</ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

After you send your change request, use the `GetChange` API action to poll for the status of the change to confirm that it has propagated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers. When your change has finished propagating, its status changes from `PENDING` to `INSYNC`.

Note

Currently, the only way to verify that changes have propagated is to use the [GetChange](#) API action. Changes generally propagate to all Amazon Route 53 name servers in a couple of minutes. In rare circumstances, propagation can take up to 30 minutes.

For more information about using the `GetChange` API action, see [GET GetChange](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 API Reference*.

Example: Creating Weighted Alias Resource Record Sets

The following example shows how to create weighted alias resource record sets using the `ChangeResourceRecordSets` action. The example assumes the following:

- *example.com* is the domain for which you want to create weighted alias resource record sets.
- `SetIdentifier` differentiates the two weighted alias resource record sets from one another. This element is required because the `Name` and `Type` elements have the same values for both resource record sets.
- `Z11111111111111` and `Z33333333333333` are examples of hosted zone IDs for the ELB load balancer specified by the value of `DNSName`. You can use the following methods to get the hosted zone ID for a load balancer:
 - AWS Management Console – Go to the EC2 page, click **Load Balancers** in the navigation pane, select the load balancer, and get the value of the **Hosted Zone ID** field on the **Description** tab. Use the same process to get the **DNS Name** for the load balancer.
 - Elastic Load Balancing API – Use `DescribeLoadBalancers` to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneNameID`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneName` for the load balancer.
 - AWS CLI – Use `describe-load-balancers` to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneNameID`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneName` for the load balancer.

If you're routing queries to:

- **CloudFront distribution:** Specify `Z2FDTNDATAQYW2`.
- **Elastic Beanstalk environment** – Specify the hosted zone ID for the region in which you created the environment. For a list of regions and the corresponding hosted zone IDs, see [AWS Elastic Beanstalk](#) in the "Regions and Endpoints" chapter of the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- **Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a static website:** Specify the hosted zone ID for the Amazon S3 website endpoint in which you created the bucket. For more information about valid values, see the table [Amazon Simple Storage Service \(S3\) Website Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- **Another Amazon Route 53 resource record set in your hosted zone:** Specify the hosted zone ID of your hosted zone. (An alias resource record set cannot reference a resource record set in a different hosted zone.)
- *example-load-balancer-222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com* and *example-load-balancer-444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com* are examples of Elastic Load Balancing domains from which Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for *example.com*.

You can use the following methods to get the DNS name for a load balancer:

- AWS Management Console – Go to the EC2 page, click **Load Balancers** in the navigation pane, choose the load balancer, choose the **Description** tab, and get the value of the **DNS Name** field that begins with **dualstack**. Use the same process to get the **Hosted Zone Id** for the load balancer.
- Elastic Load Balancing API – Use `DescribeLoadBalancers` to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneName`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneNameId` for the load balancer.
- AWS CLI – Use `describe-load-balancers` to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneName`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneNameId` for the load balancer.
- `<EvaluateTargetHealth>true</EvaluateTargetHealth>` in the first weighted resource record set indicates that health checks are enabled for the load balancer that is specified in `DNSName`. `<EvaluateTargetHealth>false</EvaluateTargetHealth>` in the second weighted resource record set indicates that health checks are disabled for the corresponding load balancer. For more information about health checks, see [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Amazon Route 53 API Reference
Example: Creating Weighted Alias Resource Record Sets

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z5555555555/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>
      This change batch creates two weighted alias resource record sets. Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for example.com with the first ELB domain 3/4ths of the times and the second one 1/4th of the time.
    </Comment>
    <Changes>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>example.com.</Name>
          <Type>A</Type>
          <SetIdentifier>1</SetIdentifier>
          <Weight>3</Weight>
          <AliasTarget>
            <HostedZoneId>Z111111111111</HostedZoneId>
            <DNSName>example-load-balancer-222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com.</DNSName>
            <EvaluateTargetHealth>true</EvaluateTargetHealth>
          </AliasTarget>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
      <Change>
        <Action>CREATE</Action>
        <ResourceRecordSet>
          <Name>example.com.</Name>
          <Type>A</Type>
          <SetIdentifier>2</SetIdentifier>
          <Weight>1</Weight>
          <AliasTarget>
            <HostedZoneId>Z333333333333</HostedZoneId>
            <DNSName>example-load-balancer-444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com.</DNSName>
            <EvaluateTargetHealth>false</EvaluateTargetHealth>
          </AliasTarget>
        </ResourceRecordSet>
      </Change>
    </Changes>
  </ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

After you send your change request, check to ensure that your change was applied to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers by polling for the status of the change. When the change is complete, its status becomes `INSYNC`. For more information about polling for the status of a change request, see [GET GetChange \(p. 160\)](#).

Example: Creating Latency Alias Resource Record Sets

To create latency resource record sets, use the `ChangeResourceRecordSets` action.

The following example creates two latency alias resource record sets, one for an ELB load balancer in the US West (Oregon) region (`us-west-2`), and another for a load balancer in the Asia Pacific (Singapore) region (`ap-southeast-1`). In this example:

- `<hosted zone ID>` is the ID of the Amazon Route 53 hosted zone in which you're creating the latency resource record set.
- `example.com` is the domain for which you are creating latency resource record sets.
- `<hosted zone ID for Oregon load balancer>` and `<hosted zone ID for Singapore load balancer>` are the hosted zone IDs for the load balancers for `example.com`. You can use the following methods to get the hosted zone ID for a load balancer:
 - AWS Management Console – Go to the EC2 page, click **Load Balancers** in the navigation pane, select the load balancer, and get the value of the **Hosted Zone ID** field on the **Description** tab. Use the same process to get the **DNS Name** for the load balancer.
 - Elastic Load Balancing API – Use [DescribeLoadBalancers](#) to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneNameID`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneName` for the load balancer.
 - AWS CLI – Use [describe-load-balancers](#) to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneNameID`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneName` for the load balancer.
- `example-load-balancer-1111111111.ap-southeast-1.elb.amazonaws.com` and `example-load-balancer-2222222222.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com` are the domain names for your load balancers. Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for `example.com` with the IP address of one of these load balancers, depending on the latency between your end users and the Amazon EC2 regions in which you created your load balancers.

You can use the following methods to get the DNS name for a load balancer:

- AWS Management Console – Go to the EC2 page, click **Load Balancers** in the navigation pane, choose the load balancer, choose the **Description** tab, and get the value of the **DNS Name** field that begins with `dualstack`. Use the same process to get the **Hosted Zone Id** for the load balancer.
- Elastic Load Balancing API – Use [DescribeLoadBalancers](#) to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneName`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneNameId` for the load balancer.
- AWS CLI – Use [describe-load-balancers](#) to get the value of `CanonicalHostedZoneName`. Use the same process to get the `CanonicalHostedZoneNameId` for the load balancer.
- `<EvaluateTargetHealth>true</EvaluateTargetHealth>` indicates that health checks are enabled for both latency alias resource record sets. For more information about health checks, see [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```
POST /2013-04-01/hostedzone/<hosted zone ID>/rrset HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeBatch>
    <Comment>
      This change batch creates two latency resource record sets, one
      for the US West (Oregon) region and one for the Asia Pacific (Singapore)
      region.
    </Comment>
  </ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference

Example: Creating Latency Alias Resource Record Sets

```
</Comment>
<Changes>
  <Change>
    <Action>CREATE</Action>
    <ResourceRecordSet>
      <Name>example.com.</Name>
      <Type>A</Type>
      <SetIdentifier>Oregon load balancer 1</SetIdentifier>
      <Region>us-west-2</Region>
      <AliasTarget>
        <HostedZoneId><hosted zone ID for
          Oregon load balancer></HostedZoneId>
        <DNSName>example-load-balancer-2222222222.us-west-
          2.elb.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
        <EvaluateTargetHealth>>true</EvaluateTargetHealth>
      </AliasTarget>
    </ResourceRecordSet>
  </Change>
  <Change>
    <Action>CREATE</Action>
    <ResourceRecordSet>
      <Name>example.com.</Name>
      <Type>A</Type>
      <SetIdentifier>Singapore load balancer 1</SetIdentifier>
      <Region>ap-southeast-1</Region>
      <AliasTarget>
        <HostedZoneId><hosted zone ID for
          Singapore load balancer></HostedZoneId>
        <DNSName>example-load-balancer-1111111111.ap-southeast-
          1.elb.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
        <EvaluateTargetHealth>>true</EvaluateTargetHealth>
      </AliasTarget>
    </ResourceRecordSet>
  </Change>
</Changes>
</ChangeBatch>
</ChangeResourceRecordSetsRequest>
```

For more information about changing and listing resource record sets, see [Working with Resource Record Sets](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

After you send your change request, check to ensure that your change was applied to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers by polling for the status of the change. For more information about polling for the status of a change request, see [GET GetChange](#) (p. 160).

Using Older API Versions

We recommend that you use the latest version of the API so you can use all of the current features. For an explanation of Amazon Route 53 behavior if you use earlier API versions, see the applicable topic.

Topics

- [Using Aliases with the 2010-10-01 Amazon Route 53 API \(p. 144\)](#)
- [Using Weighted Resource Record Sets with the 2010-10-01 Amazon Route 53 API \(p. 144\)](#)
- [Using Latency Resource Record Sets with Amazon Route 53 API Versions Earlier than 2012-02-29 \(p. 144\)](#)

Using Aliases with the 2010-10-01 Amazon Route 53 API

Aliases were added with the 2011-05-05 version of the Amazon Route 53 API. If a zone contains any alias resource record sets, we recommend that you use the 2011-05-05 or a later version of the API. Note the following about using alias resource record sets with the 2010-10-01 API.

- The 2010-10-01 version of the `ChangeResourceRecordSets` action cannot create or delete resource record sets that include `AliasTarget`, `HostedZoneId`, or `DNSName` elements.
- The 2010-10-01 version of the `ListResourceRecordSets` action can list resource record sets that include `AliasTarget`, `HostedZoneId`, and `DNSName` elements, but those elements are not included in the output. Instead, the `Value` element contains a message that says the resource record set includes an unsupported attribute.

Using Weighted Resource Record Sets with the 2010-10-01 Amazon Route 53 API

Weighted resource record sets were added starting with the 2011-05-05 version of the Amazon Route 53 API. If a zone contains any weighted resource record sets, we recommend that you use the 2011-05-05 or a later version of the API. Note the following about using weighted resource record sets with the 2010-10-01 API.

- The 2010-10-01 version of the `ChangeResourceRecordSets` action cannot create or delete resource record sets that include `SetIdentifier` and `Weight` elements.
- The 2010-10-01 version of the `ListResourceRecordSets` action can list resource record sets that include the `SetIdentifier` and `Weight` elements, but those elements are not included in the output. Instead, the `Value` element contains a message that says the resource record set includes an unsupported attribute.
- The 2010-10-01 version of the `ListResourceRecordSets` action can paginate resource record sets that include `SetIdentifier` and `Weight` elements, but the combination of `Name` and `Type` is no longer guaranteed to correspond with a single resource record set. To ensure that the 2010-10-01 `ListResourceRecordSets` paginator makes progress and doesn't repeat a partial list of the resource record sets for a given `Name` and `Type`, specify a page size that is long enough to accommodate the largest number of resource record sets that are associated with any `Name` and `Type` combination in the zone.

Using Latency Resource Record Sets with Amazon Route 53 API Versions Earlier than 2012-02-29

Latency resource record sets are supported starting with the 2012-02-29 version of the Amazon Route 53 API. If a hosted zone contains any latency resource record sets, we recommend that you use the

2012-02-29 API or later. Note the following restrictions on using latency resource record sets with earlier API versions.

- The `ChangeResourceRecordSets` action cannot create or delete resource record sets that include the `Region` element.
- The `ListResourceRecordSets` action can list resource record sets that include the `Region` element, but that element is not included in the output. Instead, the `Value` element of the response contains a message that says the resource record set includes an unsupported attribute.

GET ListResourceRecordSets

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 146)
- [Responses](#) (p. 148)
- [Errors](#) (p. 158)
- [Example 1](#) (p. 158)
- [Example 2](#) (p. 158)

To list your resource record sets, send a GET request to the `2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset` resource.

`ListResourceRecordSets` returns up to 100 resource record sets at a time in ASCII order, beginning at a position specified by the `name` and `type` elements. The action sorts results first by DNS name with the labels reversed, for example:

```
com.example.www.
```

Note the trailing dot, which can change the sort order in some circumstances. When multiple records have the same DNS name, the action sorts results by the record type.

You can use the `name` and `type` elements to adjust the beginning position of the list of resource record sets returned, as described in the following table:

Specification	Results
If you do not specify <code>Name</code> or <code>Type</code>	The results begin with the first resource record set that the hosted zone contains.
If you specify <code>Name</code> but not <code>Type</code>	The results begin with the first resource record set in the list whose name is greater than or equal to <code>Name</code> .
If you specify <code>Type</code> but not <code>Name</code>	Amazon Route 53 returns the <code>InvalidInput</code> error.
If you specify both <code>Name</code> and <code>Type</code>	The results begin with the first resource record set in the list whose name is greater than or equal to <code>Name</code> , and whose type is greater than or equal to <code>Type</code> .

This action returns the most current version of the records. This includes records that are `PENDING`, and that are not yet available on all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

To ensure that you get an accurate listing of the resource record sets for a hosted zone at a point in time, do not submit a `ChangeResourceRecordSets` request while you are paging through the results of a `ListResourceRecordSets` request. If you do, some pages may display results without the latest changes while other pages display results with the latest changes.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Amazon Route 53 hosted zone ID/rrset?  
name=DNS domain name at which to start listing resource record sets&  
type=resource record set type&
```

```
identifier=value of SetIdentifier&  
maxitems=maximum number of resource record sets in the response
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

Amazon Route 53 Hosted Zone ID (Required)

The ID of the hosted zone containing the resource records sets to be retrieved.

Type: String

Default: None

name (Optional)

The first name in the lexicographic ordering of domain names to be retrieved in the response to the `ListResourceRecordSets` request.

Type: String

Default: None

type (Optional)

The type of resource record set to begin the record listing from. For information about different record types and how data is encoded for them, see [Supported DNS Resource Record Types](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid values for basic resource record sets: A | AAAA | CNAME | MX | NS | PTR | SOA | SPF | SRV | TXT

Values for weighted, latency, geo, and failover resource record sets: A | AAAA | CNAME | MX | PTR | SPF | SRV | TXT

Values for alias resource record sets:

- **CloudFront distribution** – A
- **Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain** – A
- **ELB load balancer** – A | AAAA
- **Amazon S3 bucket** – A

Constraint: Specifying `type` without specifying `name` returns an `InvalidInput` error.

identifier (Required if you are using weighted, latency, geolocation, or failover resource record sets)

Weighted, latency, geolocation, and latency resource record sets only: If results were truncated for a given DNS name and type, the value of `SetIdentifier` for the next resource record set that has the current DNS name and type.

Type: String

Default: None

maxitems (Optional)

The maximum number of resource records sets to include in the response body for this request. If the response includes more than `maxitems` resource record sets, the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the values of the `NextRecordName` and `NextRecordType` elements in the response identify the first resource record set in the next group of `maxitems` resource record sets.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListResourceRecordSets` returns the first 100 resource record sets.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListResourceRecordSetsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ResourceRecordSets>

    <!-- Basic syntax -->
    <ResourceRecordSet>
      <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
      <Type>DNS record type</Type>
      <TTL>time to live in seconds</TTL>
      <ResourceRecords>
        <ResourceRecord>
          <Value>applicable value for the DNS record type</Value>
        </ResourceRecord>
      </ResourceRecords>
      <HealthCheckId>ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
    </ResourceRecordSet>

    <!-- Weighted resource record set syntax -->
    <ResourceRecordSet>
      <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
      <Type>DNS record type</Type>
      <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
        resource record set</SetIdentifier>
      <Weight>value between 0 and 255</Weight>
      <TTL>time to live in seconds</TTL>
      <ResourceRecords>
        <ResourceRecord>
          <Value>applicable value for the DNS record type</Value>
        </ResourceRecord>
      </ResourceRecords>
      <HealthCheckId>ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
    </ResourceRecordSet>

    <!-- Alias resource record set syntax -->
    <ResourceRecordSet>
      <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Responses

```
<Type>DNS record type</Type>
<AliasTarget>
  <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
    Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain,
    ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or
    Amazon Route 53 hosted zone</HostedZoneId>
  <DNSName>DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution,
    Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain,
    ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or another resource record
set
  in this hosted zone</DNSName>
  <EvaluateTargetHealth>true | false</EvaluateTargetHealth>
</AliasTarget>
<HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
  Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
</ResourceRecordSet>

<!-- Weighted alias resource record set syntax -->
<ResourceRecordSet>
  <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
  <Type>DNS record type</Type>
  <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
    resource record set</SetIdentifier>
  <Weight>value between 0 and 255</Weight>
  <AliasTarget>
    <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
      Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain,
      ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or
      Amazon Route 53 hosted zone</HostedZoneId>
    <DNSName>DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution,
      Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain,
      ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or another resource record
set
    in this hosted zone</DNSName>
    <EvaluateTargetHealth>true | false</EvaluateTargetHealth>
  </AliasTarget>
  <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
    Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
</ResourceRecordSet>

<!-- Latency resource record set syntax -->
<ResourceRecordSet>
  <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
  <Type>DNS record type</Type>
  <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
    resource record set</SetIdentifier>
  <Region>Amazon EC2 region name</Region>
  <TTL>time to live in seconds</TTL>
  <ResourceRecords>
    <ResourceRecord>
      <Value>applicable value for the record type</Value>
    </ResourceRecord>
  </ResourceRecords>
  <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Responses

```
        Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
</ResourceRecordSet>

<!-- Latency alias resource record set syntax -->
<ResourceRecordSet>
  <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
  <Type>DNS record type</Type>
  <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
resource record set</SetIdentifier>
  <Region>Amazon EC2 region name</Region>
  <AliasTarget>
    <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain,

ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or
Amazon Route 53 hosted zone</HostedZoneId>
    <DNSName>DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution,
Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain,

ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or another resource record
set

in this hosted zone</DNSName>
    <EvaluateTargetHealth>true | false</EvaluateTargetHealth>
  </AliasTarget>
  <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
</ResourceRecordSet>

<!-- Failover resource record set syntax -->
<ResourceRecordSet>
  <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
  <Type>DNS record type</Type>
  <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
resource record set</SetIdentifier>
  <Failover>PRIMARY | SECONDARY</Failover>
  <TTL>time to live in seconds</TTL>
  <ResourceRecords>
    <ResourceRecord>
      <Value>applicable value for the record type</Value>
    </ResourceRecord>
  </ResourceRecords>
  <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
</ResourceRecordSet>

<!-- Failover alias resource record set syntax -->
<ResourceRecordSet>
  <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
  <Type>DNS record type</Type>
  <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
resource record set</SetIdentifier>
  <Failover>PRIMARY | SECONDARY</Failover>
  <AliasTarget>
    <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain,

ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or
Amazon Route 53 hosted zone</HostedZoneId>
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Responses

```
set
    <DNSName>DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution,
    Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain,
    ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or another resource record
set
    in this hosted zone</DNSName>
    <EvaluateTargetHealth>true | false</EvaluateTargetHealth>
</AliasTarget>
<HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
    Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
</ResourceRecordSet>

<!-- Geolocation resource record set syntax -->
<ResourceRecordSet>
    <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
    <Type>DNS record type</Type>
    <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
        resource record set</SetIdentifier>
    <Geolocation>
        <ContinentCode>two-letter continent code</ContinentCode>
        <CountryCode>two-letter country code</CountryCode>
        <SubdivisionCode>subdivision code</SubdivisionCode>
    </GeoLocation>
    <TTL>time to live in seconds</TTL>
    <ResourceRecords>
        <ResourceRecord>
            <Value>applicable value for the record type</Value>
        </ResourceRecord>
    </ResourceRecords>
    <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
        Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
</ResourceRecordSet>

<!-- Geolocation alias resource record set syntax -->
<ResourceRecordSet>
    <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
    <Type>DNS record type</Type>
    <SetIdentifier>unique description for this
        resource record set</SetIdentifier>
    <Geolocation>
        <ContinentCode>two-letter continent code</ContinentCode>
        <CountryCode>two-letter country code</CountryCode>
        <SubdivisionCode>subdivision code</SubdivisionCode>
    </GeoLocation>
    <AliasTarget>
        <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
        Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain,
        ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or
        Amazon Route 53 hosted zone</HostedZoneId>
        <DNSName>DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution,
        Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain,
        ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or another resource record
set
        in this hosted zone</DNSName>
        <EvaluateTargetHealth>true | false</EvaluateTargetHealth>
    </AliasTarget>
```



```
    <HealthCheckId>optional ID of an
      Amazon Route 53 health check</HealthCheckId>
  </ResourceRecordSet>

  <!-- Traffic policy instance syntax -->
  <ResourceRecordSet>
    <Name>DNS domain name</Name>
    <Type>DNS record type</Type>
    <ResourceRecords>
      <ResourceRecord>
        <Value>not applicable to traffic policy instances</Value>
      </ResourceRecord>
      <TrafficPolicyInstanceId>ID of the traffic policy instance
        that is associated with this resource record set</TrafficPolicyIn
stanceId>
    </ResourceRecordSet>
    ...
  </ResourceRecordSets>
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <MaxItems>value of maxitems parameter in the previous request</MaxItems>
  <NextRecordName>if IsTruncated is true,
    the DNS domain name of the first resource record set
    in the next group of maxitems resource record sets</NextRecordName>
  <NextRecordType>if IsTruncated is true,
    the DNS record type of the first resource record set
    in the next group of maxitems resource record sets</NextRecordType>
  <NextRecordIdentifier>if IsTruncated is true
    and results were truncated for a weighted, latency, geolocation, or
    failover resource record set, the value of SetIdentifier for the
    first resource record set in the next group of maxitems
    resource record sets</NextRecordIdentifier>
</ListResourceRecordSetsResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListResourceRecordSetsResponse

A complex type that contains list information for the resource record set.

Type: Complex

Children: ResourceRecordSets, IsTruncated, MaxItems, NextRecordName, NextRecordType

ResourceRecordSets

Information about multiple resource record sets.

Type: Complex

Parent: ListResourceRecordSetsResponse

Children: ResourceRecordSet

ResourceRecordSet

Information about multiple resource records.

Type: Complex

Parent: ResourceRecordSets

Children: Name, Type, AliasTarget, SetIdentifier, Weight, TTL, ResourceRecords

Name

The name of the domain. If the name includes characters other than a to z, 0 to 9, - (hyphen), or _ (underscore), `ListResourceRecordSets` returns the characters as escape codes in the format `\three-digit octal code`. This is true whether you specified the characters as characters or as escape codes when you created the resource record set. For more information about domain name format, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Note

For alphabetic characters, regardless of whether you specify upper-case letters, lower-case letters, or the corresponding letters in escape codes, Amazon Route 53 stores them internally as lower-case letters.

Type: String

Parent: ResourceRecordSet

Type

The resource record set type the record listing begins from. For more information about resource record types, see [Supported DNS Resource Record Types](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Valid values: A | AAAA | CNAME | MX | NS | PTR | SOA | SPF | SRV | TXT

Values for weighted, latency, geolocation, and failover resource record sets: A | AAAA | CNAME | MX | PTR | SPF | SRV | TXT

Values for alias resource record sets:

- **CloudFront distribution** – A
- **Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain** – A
- **ELB load balancer** – A | AAAA
- **Amazon S3 bucket** – A

Parent: ResourceRecordSet

SetIdentifier

Weighted, latency, geolocation, and failover resource record sets only: An identifier that differentiates among multiple resource record sets that have the same combination of DNS name and type.

Type: String

Parent: ResourceRecordSet

Weight

Weighted resource record sets only: Among resource record sets that have the same combination of DNS name and type, a value that determines what portion of traffic for the current resource record set is routed to the associated location.

Type: Integer

Parent: ResourceRecordSet

Region

Latency resource record sets only: The Amazon EC2 region where the resource that is specified in this resource record set resides.

Valid values include:

- **Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region:** `ap-northeast-1`
- **Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region:** `ap-southeast-1`
- **Asia Pacific (Sydney) Region:** `ap-southeast-2`
- **Asia Pacific (Seoul) Region:** `ap-northeast-2`
- **China (Beijing) Region:** `cn-north-1`
- **EU (Ireland) Region:** `eu-west-1`
- **EU (Frankfurt) Region:** `eu-central-1`
- **South America (São Paulo) Region:** `sa-east-1`
- **US East (N. Virginia) Region:** `us-east-1`
- **US West (N. California) Region:** `us-west-1`
- **US West (Oregon) Region:** `us-west-2`

Type: String

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

Failover

Failover resource record sets only: Whether this is the primary or secondary resource record set.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid Values: `PRIMARY` | `SECONDARY`

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

GeoLocation

Geolocation resource record sets only: A complex type that defines the geographic location that DNS queries originated from. Amazon Route 53 responds to queries from the location that you specify using the values in this resource record set.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

Children: `ContinentCode`, `CountryCode`, `SubdivisionCode`

ContinentCode

Geolocation resource record sets only: When you want Amazon Route 53 to respond to the queries that originate from a specified continent using the values in this resource record set, `ContinentCode` is a two-letter code that identifies the continent.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid Values: `AF`, `AN`, `AS`, `EU`, `OC`, `NA`, `SA`

Parent: `GeoLocation`

CountryCode

Geolocation resource record sets only: When you want Amazon Route 53 to respond to the queries that originate from a specified country (or a subdivision, for example, a state or province) using the values in this resource record set, `CountryCode` is a two-letter code that identifies the country.

Amazon Route 53 uses the two-letter country codes that are specified in [ISO standard 3166-1 alpha-2](#).

The value * in the `CountryCode` element matches all geographic locations that aren't specified in other resource record sets that have the same name and type.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `GeoLocation`

SubdivisionCode

Geolocation resource record sets only: When you want Amazon Route 53 to respond to the queries that originate from a specified subdivision (for example, a state or province) using the values in this resource record set, `SubdivisionCode` is a one- to three-letter code that identifies the subdivision.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `GeoLocation`

TTL

All resource record sets except aliases: The resource record cache time to live (TTL), in seconds.

Type: Integer

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

ResourceRecords

Information about the resource records.

Type: Complex

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

Children: `ResourceRecord`

ResourceRecord

Information about the resource record.

Type: Complex

Parent: `ResourceRecords`

Children: `Value`

Value

Content for the resource record.

Type: String

Parent: `ResourceRecord`

AliasTarget

Alias resource record sets only: Information about the CloudFront distribution, Elastic Beanstalk environment, ELB load balancer, Amazon S3 bucket, or Amazon Route 53 resource record set to which you are redirecting queries.

Type: Complex

Parent: `ResourceRecordSet`

Children: `HostedZoneId`, `DNSName`

HostedZoneId

Alias resource record sets only: If you are routing queries to:

- **CloudFront distribution** – This value is always `Z2FDTNDATAQYW2`.

- **Elastic Beanstalk environment** – The hosted zone ID for the region in which you created the environment. (The environment must have a regionalized subdomain.) For a list of regions and the corresponding hosted zone IDs, see [AWS Elastic Beanstalk](#) > in the "Regions and Endpoints" chapter of the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- **ELB load balancer** – The value of the hosted zone ID for the load balancer (`CanonicalHostedZoneNameId`).
- **Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a static website** – The hosted zone ID for the Amazon S3 website endpoint in which you created the bucket. For more information about valid values, see the table [Amazon Simple Storage Service \(S3\) Website Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- **Another Amazon Route 53 resource record set in your hosted zone** – The hosted zone ID of the current hosted zone. (An alias resource record set cannot reference a resource record set in a different hosted zone.)

Type: String

Parent: `AliasTarget`

DNSName

Alias resource record sets only: If you are routing queries to:

- **CloudFront distribution** – The domain name that CloudFront assigned when you created your distribution.
- **Elastic Beanstalk environment that has a regionalized subdomain** – The `CNAME` attribute for the environment.
- **ELB load balancer** – The external DNS name associated with the load balancer.
- **Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a static website** – The domain name of the Amazon S3 website endpoint in which you created the bucket; for example, `s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. For more information about valid values, see the table [Amazon Simple Storage Service \(S3\) Website Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

For more information about using Amazon S3 buckets for websites, see [Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

- **Another Amazon Route 53 resource record set in your hosted zone** – The value of the `Name` element for a resource record set in the current hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: `AliasTarget`

EvaluateTargetHealth

Applies only to alias, weighted alias, latency alias, geolocation alias, and failover alias resource record sets: If `EvaluateTargetHealth` is `true`, Amazon Route 53 considers the health of the resource record sets in the alias target when answering DNS queries. For more information, see [EvaluateTargetHealth](#) in the topic [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets](#) (p. 107).

Type: Boolean

Parent: `AliasTarget`

HealthCheckId

The ID of the health check that you want Amazon Route 53 to perform for this resource record set.

For more information about checking the health of endpoints, see [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

For information about the actions that you can perform on health checks using the Amazon Route 53 API, see [Actions on HealthChecks](#) (p. 253).

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: ResourceRecordSet

TrafficPolicyInstanceId

When you create a traffic policy instance, Amazon Route 53 automatically creates a resource record set. `TrafficPolicyInstanceId` is the ID of the traffic policy instance for which Amazon Route 53 created this resource record set.

Important

To delete the resource record set that is associated with a traffic policy instance, use [DELETE DeleteTrafficPolicyInstance \(p. 240\)](#). Amazon Route 53 will delete the resource record set automatically. If you delete the resource record set by using `ChangeResourceRecordSets`, Amazon Route 53 doesn't automatically delete the traffic policy instance, and you'll continue to be charged for it even though it's no longer in use.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: ResourceRecord

IsTruncated

A flag that indicates whether more resource record sets remain to be listed. If your results were truncated, you can make a follow-up pagination request by using the `NextRecordName` element.

Type: String

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

Parent: ListResourceRecordSetsResponse

MaxItems

The maximum number of records you requested.

Type: String representation of a number, not to exceed 100

Parent: ListResourceRecordSetsResponse

NextRecordName

If the results were truncated, the name of the next record in the list.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

Parent: ListResourceRecordSetsResponse

NextRecordType

If the results were truncated, the type of the next record in the list.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

Parent: ListResourceRecordSetsResponse

NextRecordIdentifier

Weighted, latency, geolocation, and failover resource record sets only: If results were truncated for a given DNS name and type, the value of `SetIdentifier` for the next resource record set that has the current DNS name and type.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: ListResourceRecordSetsResponse

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Example 1

This example returns a single known record set by setting `MaxItems` to 1.

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9/rrset?maxitems=1
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListResourceRecordSetsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ResourceRecordSets>
    <ResourceRecordSet>
      <Name>example.com.</Name>
      <Type>SOA</Type>
      <TTL>900</TTL>
      <ResourceRecords>
        <ResourceRecord>
          <Value>ns-2048.awsdns-64.net. hostmaster.awsdns.com. 1 7200 900
1209600 86400</Value>
        </ResourceRecord>
      </ResourceRecords>
    </ResourceRecordSet>
  </ResourceRecordSets>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>
  <NextRecordName>testdoc2.example.com</NextRecordName>
  <NextRecordType>NS</NextRecordType>
</ListResourceRecordSetsResponse>
```

Example 2

This example returns a list of record sets by specifying `Name` and `Type`, and setting `MaxItems` to 10.

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z1PA6795UKMFR9/rrset?type=NS&name=example.com&max
items=10
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListResourceRecordSetsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-
04-01/">
  <ResourceRecordSets>
    <ResourceRecordSet>
      <Name>example.com.</Name>
      <Type>NS</Type>
      <TTL>172800</TTL>
      <ResourceRecords>
        <ResourceRecord>
          <Value>ns-2048.awsdns-64.com.</Value>
        </ResourceRecord>
        <ResourceRecord>
          <Value>ns-2049.awsdns-65.net.</Value>
        </ResourceRecord>
        <ResourceRecord>
          <Value>ns-2050.awsdns-66.org.</Value>
        </ResourceRecord>
        <ResourceRecord>
          <Value>ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk.</Value>
        </ResourceRecord>
      </ResourceRecords>
    </ResourceRecordSet>
  </ResourceRecordSets>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <MaxItems>10</MaxItems>
</ListResourceRecordSetsResponse>
```


GET GetChange

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 160)
- [Responses](#) (p. 160)
- [Errors](#) (p. 161)
- [Example](#) (p. 162)

This action returns the current status of a change batch request. The status is one of the following values:

- `PENDING` indicates that the changes in this request have not replicated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers. This is the initial status of all change batch requests.
- `INSYNC` indicates that the changes have replicated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/change/change ID
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

change ID (Required)

The ID of the change batch request. The value that you specify here is the value that [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets](#) (p. 107) returned in the `Id` element when you submitted the request.

Type: String

Default: None

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetChangeResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>unique identifier for the change batch request</Id>
    <Status>PENDING | INSYNC</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>date and time in Coordinated Universal Time
      format</SubmittedAt>
```

```
</ChangeInfo>  
</GetChangeResponse>
```

Elements

GetChangeResponse

A complex type that contains the `ChangeInfo` element.

Type: Complex

Children: `ChangeInfo`

ChangeInfo

A complex type that contains information about the specified change batch.

Type: Complex

Parent: `GetChangeResponse`

Children: `Id`, `Status`, `SubmittedAt`

Id

The ID of the change batch. This is the value that you specified in the `change ID` parameter when you submitted the request.

Type: String

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

Status

The current status of the change batch request:

- `PENDING` indicates that the changes in this request have not replicated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.
- `INSYNC` indicates that the changes have replicated to all Amazon Route 53 DNS servers.

Type: String

Valid Values: `PENDING` | `INSYNC`

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

SubmittedAt

The date and time that the change batch request was submitted. The `z` after the time indicates that the time is listed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), which is synonymous with Greenwich Mean Time in this context.

Type: Timestamp

Parent: `ChangeInfo`

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchChange

A change with the specified change ID does not exist.

Example

Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/change/C2682N5HXP0BZ4
```

Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetChangeResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ChangeInfo>
    <Id>C2682N5HXP0BZ4</Id>
    <Status>INSYNC</Status>
    <SubmittedAt>2011-09-10T01:36:41.958Z</SubmittedAt>
  </ChangeInfo>
</GetChangeResponse>
```

GET GetGeoLocation

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 163)
- [Responses](#) (p. 164)
- [Errors](#) (p. 165)
- [Examples](#) (p. 165)

To determine whether a geolocation is supported for Amazon Route 53 geolocation, send a GET request to the `2013-04-01/geolocation` resource.

Requests

Syntaxes

Use the following syntax to determine whether a continent is supported for geolocation:

```
GET /2013-04-01/geolocation?  
ContinentCode=two-letter abbreviation for a continent
```

Use the following syntax to determine whether a country is supported for geolocation:

```
GET /2013-04-01/geolocation?  
CountryCode=two-character country code
```

Use the following syntax to determine whether a subdivision of a country is supported for geolocation:

```
GET /2013-04-01/geolocation?  
CountryCode=two-character country code&  
SubdivisionCode=subdivision code
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

ContinentCode

Amazon Route 53 supports the following continent codes:

- **AF** – Africa
- **AN** – Antarctica
- **AS** – Asia
- **EU** – Europe
- **OC** – Oceania
- **NA** – North America
- **SA** – South America

CountryCode

Amazon Route 53 uses the two-letter country codes that are specified in [ISO standard 3166-1 alpha-2](#).

SubdivisionCode

Amazon Route 53 uses the one- to three-letter subdivision codes that are specified in [ISO standard 3166-1 alpha-2](#). Amazon Route 53 doesn't support subdivision codes for all countries. If you specify `SubdivisionCode`, you must also specify `CountryCode`.

Responses

Syntax

If an element doesn't have a value, for example, a subdivision element for a country that doesn't have states, provinces, or other subdivisions, the element is omitted.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetGeoLocationResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <GeoLocationDetails>
    <ContinentCode>AF | AN | AS | EU | OC | NA | SA</ContinentCode>
    <ContinentName>Africa | Antarctica | Asia | Europe | Oceania |
      North America | South America</ContinentName>
    <CountryCode>two-letter country code</CountryCode>
    <CountryName>country name</CountryName>
    <SubdivisionCode>one- to three-letter subdivision code</SubdivisionCode>

    <SubdivisionName>subdivision name</SubdivisionName>
  </GeoLocationDetails>
</GetGeoLocationResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetGeoLocationResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the specified geolocation code.

Type: Complex

Children: `GetGeoLocationDetails`

GeoLocationDetails

A complex type that contains the codes and full continent, country, and subdivision names for the specified geolocation code.

Type: Complex

Parent: `GetGeoLocationResponse`

Children: `GetGeoLocationDetails`

ContinentCode

The two-letter code for the continent.

Type: String

Parent: GetGeoLocationDetails

ContinentName

The full name of the continent.

Type: String

Parent: GetGeoLocationDetails

CountryCode

The two-letter code for the country.

Type: String

Parent: GetGeoLocationDetails

CountryCode

The full name of the country.

Type: String

Parent: GetGeoLocationDetails

SubdivisionCode

The code for the subdivision, for example, a state in the United States or a province in Canada.

Type: String

Parent: GetGeoLocationDetails

SubdivisionName

The full name of the subdivision, for example, a state in the United States or a province in Canada.

Type: String

Parent: GetGeoLocationDetails

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchGeoLocation

Amazon Route 53 doesn't support the specified geolocation.

Examples

Example Request

To determine whether France (FR) is supported for Amazon Route 53 geolocation, submit the following request.

```
GET /2013-04-01/geolocation?  
CountryCode=FR
```

Example Response

The following response shows that France is supported for geolocation. If France were not supported, Amazon Route 53 would return an error message.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<GetGeoLocationResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">  
  <GetGeoLocationDetails>  
    <CountryCode>FR</CountryCode>  
    <CountryName>France</CountryName>  
  </GeoLocationDetails>  
</GetGeoLocationResponse>
```

GET ListGeoLocations

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 167)
- [Responses](#) (p. 168)
- [Errors](#) (p. 171)
- [Examples](#) (p. 171)

To get a list of geographic locations that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation, send a `GET` request to the `2013-04-01/geolocations` resource. The response to this request includes a `GeoLocationDetails` element for each location that Amazon Route 53 supports.

Countries are listed first, and continents are listed last. If Amazon Route 53 supports subdivisions for a country (for example, states or provinces), the subdivisions for that country are listed in alphabetical order immediately after the corresponding country.

Requests

Syntax

Use the following syntax to list continents starting with a specified continent:

```
GET /2013-04-01/geolocations?  
  StartContinentCode=two-letter abbreviation for a continent&  
  maxitems=maximum number of locations to return
```

Use the following syntax to list countries and subdivisions starting with a specified country:

```
GET /2013-04-01/geolocations?  
  StartCountryCode=two-character country code&  
  maxitems=maximum number of locations to return
```

Use the following syntax to list countries and subdivisions starting with a specified country and subdivision:

```
GET /2013-04-01/geolocations?  
  StartCountryCode=two-character country code&  
  StartSubdivisionCode=subdivision code&  
  maxitems=maximum number of locations to return
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

If you don't specify values for any of the `ListGeoLocations` parameters, Amazon Route 53 returns the first 100 locations in alphabetical order. If you don't specify any values, omit the `?` after `GET /2013-04-01/geolocations`.

StartContinentCode (Optional)

The code for the continent with which you want to start listing locations that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation. If Amazon Route 53 has already returned a page or more of results, if `IsTruncated` is `true`, and if `NextContinentCode` from the previous response has a value, enter that value in `StartContinentCode` to return the next page of results.

Include `StartContinentCode` only if you want to list continents. Don't include `StartContinentCode` when you're listing countries or countries with their subdivisions.

Type: String

StartCountryCode (Optional)

The code for the country with which you want to start listing locations that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation. If Amazon Route 53 has already returned a page or more of results, if `IsTruncated` is `true`, and if `NextCountryCode` from the previous response has a value, enter that value in `StartCountryCode` to return the next page of results.

Amazon Route 53 uses the two-letter country codes that are specified in [ISO standard 3166-1 alpha-2](#).

Type: String

StartSubdivisionCode (Optional)

The code for the subdivision (for example, state or province) with which you want to start listing locations that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation. If Amazon Route 53 has already returned a page or more of results, if `IsTruncated` is `true`, and if `NextSubdivisionCode` from the previous response has a value, enter that value in `StartSubdivisionCode` to return the next page of results.

To list subdivisions of a country, you must include both `StartCountryCode` and `StartSubdivisionCode`.

Type: String

MaxItems (Optional)

The maximum number of geolocations to be included in the response body for this request. If more than `MaxItems` geolocations remain to be listed, then the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListGeoLocations` returns the first (or the next) 100 locations.

Responses

Syntax

If an element doesn't have a value, for example, a subdivision element for a country that isn't subdivided into states or provinces, the element is omitted.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListGeoLocationsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <GeoLocationDetailsList>
    <GeoLocationDetails>
      <ContinentCode>AF | AN | AS | EU | OC | NA | SA</ContinentCode>
```

```
<ContinentName>Africa | Antarctica | Asia | Europe | Oceania |  
  North America | South America</ContinentName>  
<CountryCode>two-letter country code</CountryCode>  
<CountryName>country name</CountryName>  
<SubdivisionCode>one- to three-letter subdivision code</SubdivisionCode>  
  
  <SubdivisionName>subdivision name</SubdivisionName>  
</GeoLocationDetails>  
</GeoLocationDetailsList>  
<IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>  
<NextContinentCode>if IsTruncated is true,  
  the continent code of the first location  
  in the next group of MaxItems locations</NextContinentCode>  
<NextCountryCode>if IsTruncated is true,  
  the country code of the first location  
  in the next group of MaxItems locations</NextCountryCode>  
<NextSubdivisionCode>if IsTruncated is true,  
  the subdivision code of the first location  
  in the next group of MaxItems locations</NextSubdivisionCode>  
<MaxItems>value of maxitems parameter in the previous request</MaxItems>  
</ListGeoLocationsResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListGeoLocationsResponse

A complex type containing the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: GeoLocationDetailsList, NextContinentCode, NextCountryCode, NextSubdivisionCode, IsTruncated, MaxItems

GeoLocationDetailsList

A complex type that contains one GeoLocationDetails element for each location that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation.

Type: Complex

Children: GeoLocationDetails

GeoLocationDetails

A complex type that contains information about one location that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation.

Type: Complex

Children: ContinentCode, ContinentName, CountryCode, CountryName, SubdivisionCode, SubdivisionName

ContinentCode

The two-letter continent code for a continent that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation.

Type: String

Parent: `GeoLocationDetails`

ContinentName

The name of a continent that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation.

Type: String

Parent: `GeoLocationDetails`

CountryCode

The two-letter country code for a country that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation. Amazon Route 53 uses the two-letter country codes that are specified in [ISO standard 3166-1 alpha-2](#).

Type: String

Parent: `GeoLocationDetails`

CountryName

The name of a country that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation.

Type: String

Parent: `GeoLocationDetails`

SubdivisionCode

The subdivision code for a subdivision (for example, a state or province) that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation. In the response for a continent or a country, `SubdivisionCode` is omitted.

Type: String

Parent: `GeoLocationDetails`

SubdivisionName

The name of a subdivision that Amazon Route 53 supports for geolocation. In the response for a continent or a country, `SubdivisionName` is omitted.

Type: String

Parent: `GeoLocationDetails`

IsTruncated

A value that indicates whether more locations remain to be listed after the last location in this response. If so, the value of `IsTruncated` is `true`. To get more values, submit another request and include the values of `NextContinentCode`, `NextCountryCode`, and `NextSubdivisionCode` in the `StartContinentCode`, `StartCountryCode`, and `StartSubdivisionCode`, as applicable.

Valid values: `true`, `false`

Type: String

Parent: `ListGeoLocationsResponse`

NextContinentCode

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, you can make a follow-up request to display more locations. Enter the value of `NextContinentCode` in the `StartContinentCode` parameter in another `GET ListGeoLocations` request.

Type: String

Parent: `ListGeoLocationsResponse`

NextCountryCode

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, you can make a follow-up request to display more locations. Enter the value of `NextCountryCode` in the `StartCountryCode` parameter in another `GET ListGeoLocations` request.

Type: String

Parent: ListGeoLocationsResponse

NextSubdivisionCode

If `IsTruncated` is true, you can make a follow-up request to display more locations. Enter the value of `NextSubdivisionCode` in the `StartSubdivisionCode` parameter in another `GET ListGeoLocations` request.

Type: String

Parent: ListGeoLocationsResponse

MaxItems

The value that you specified for `MaxItems` in the request.

Type: String

Parent: ListGeoLocationsResponse

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchGeoLocation

Amazon Route 53 doesn't support the specified geolocation.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request in which listing locations begins with the United States state of Oregon.

```
GET /2013-04-01/geolocations?  
  StartCountryCode=US&  
  StartSubdivisionCode=OR&  
  MaxItems=2
```

Example Response

This example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<ListGeoLocationsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">  
  <GeoLocationDetailsList>  
    <GeoLocationDetails>  
      <CountryCode>US</CountryCode>  
      <CountryName>USA</CountryName>  
      <SubdivisionCode>OR</SubdivisionCode>
```

```
    <SubdivisionName>Oregon</SubdivisionName>
  </GeoLocationDetails>
  <GeoLocationDetails>
    <CountryCode>US</CountryCode>
    <CountryName>USA</CountryName>
    <SubdivisionCode>PA</SubdivisionCode>
    <SubdivisionName>Pennsylvania</SubdivisionName>
  </GeoLocationDetails>
</GeoLocationDetailsList>
<IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
<NextCountryCode>US</NextCountryCode>
<NextSubdivisionCode>RI</NextSubdivisionCode>
<MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
</ListGeoLocationsResponse>
```

Example Follow-up Request

This example shows the follow-up request to the previous request. In this request, the value of `NextCountryCode` is specified as the value for `StartCountryCode`, and `NextSubdivisionCode` is specified as the value for `StartSubdivisionCode`.

```
GET /2013-04-01/geolocations?
  StartCountryCode=US&
  StartSubdivisionCode=RI&
  MaxItems=2
```

Example Follow-up Response

This example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListGeoLocationsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <GeoLocationDetailsList>
    <GeoLocationDetails>
      <CountryCode>US</CountryCode>
      <CountryName>USA</CountryName>
      <SubdivisionCode>RI</SubdivisionCode>
      <SubdivisionName>Rhode Island</SubdivisionName>
    </GeoLocationDetails>
    <GeoLocationDetails>
      <CountryCode>US</CountryCode>
      <CountryName>USA</CountryName>
      <SubdivisionCode>SC</SubdivisionCode>
      <SubdivisionName>South Carolina</SubdivisionName>
    </GeoLocationDetails>
  </GeoLocationDetailsList>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <NextCountryCode>US</NextCountryCode>
  <NextSubdivisionCode>SD</NextSubdivisionCode>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
</ListGeoLocationsResponse>
```

Actions on Traffic Policies and Traffic Policy Instances

The Amazon Route 53 console includes a visual editor that allows you to create complex routing configurations, known as traffic policies, that use weighted, latency, failover, and geolocation routing types. You can then associate a traffic policy with a domain name or subdomain name, such as `www.example.com`, by creating a traffic policy instance. When users submit DNS queries for the domain or subdomain, Amazon Route 53 responds based on the traffic policy that you used to create the traffic policy instance.

You can also create traffic policies and traffic policy instances by using the Amazon Route 53 API. Instead of using the visual editor to define a traffic policy, you use a JSON-formatted document. You then include the document in a request to create a traffic policy or to create a new version of a traffic policy. Amazon Route 53 retains all versions of a traffic policy, so you can revert to a previous version if a new version doesn't produce the behavior that you wanted. (If you're confident that you won't need an old version of a traffic policy, you can delete it.) For information about the JSON format of the traffic policy document, see [Traffic Policy Document Format \(p. 242\)](#).

For information about how to use the visual editor to create and update traffic policies and about how to create traffic policy instances (known in the console as policy records), see [Using Traffic Flow to Route DNS Traffic](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Actions on Traffic Policies

You can perform the following actions on traffic policies:

POST [CreateTrafficPolicy \(p. 175\)](#)

Creates a traffic policy.

POST [CreateTrafficPolicyVersion \(p. 179\)](#)

Creates an updated version of an existing traffic policy.

GET [GetTrafficPolicy \(p. 183\)](#)

Gets information about a specified traffic policy and version.

GET [ListTrafficPolicies \(p. 186\)](#)

Gets information about all of the traffic policies that are associated with the current AWS account.

GET [ListTrafficPolicyVersions \(p. 191\)](#)

Gets information about all versions of a specified traffic policy.

POST UpdateTrafficPolicyComment (p. 196)

Updates the comment for a specified traffic policy version.

DELETE DeleteTrafficPolicy (p. 200)

Deletes a specified traffic policy version.

Actions on Traffic Policy Instances

You can perform the following actions on traffic policy instances, which are known as policy records in the Amazon Route 53 console:

POST CreateTrafficPolicyInstance (p. 202)

Creates resource record sets in a specified hosted zone based on the settings in a specified traffic policy and version.

GET GetTrafficPolicyInstance (p. 207)

Gets information about a specified traffic policy instance.

GET GetTrafficPolicyInstanceCount (p. 212)

Gets the total number of traffic policy instances that have been created by using the current AWS account.

GET ListTrafficPolicyInstances (p. 214)

Gets information about all of the traffic policy instances that you've created, including the ID of the hosted zone that each instance was created in, the domain or subdomain name that the instance is associated with, the TTL of all of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created for the instance, and information about the traffic policy that you used to create the traffic policy instance.

GET ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZone (p. 221)

Gets information about all of the traffic policy instances that you created in a specified hosted zone.

GET ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicy (p. 228)

Gets information about all of the traffic policy instances that you created based on a specified traffic policy and version.

POST UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance (p. 235)

Updates resource record sets in a specified hosted zone based on the settings in a specified traffic policy and version.

DELETE DeleteTrafficPolicyInstance (p. 240)

Deletes the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created based on a specified traffic policy and version.

POST CreateTrafficPolicy

Creates a traffic policy, which you use to create multiple DNS resource record sets for one domain name (such as example.com) or one subdomain name (such as www.example.com).

To create a traffic policy, send a POST request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicy` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `CreateTrafficPolicyRequest` element. The response includes the `CreateTrafficPolicyResponse` element, which contains information about the new traffic policy.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 175)
- [Responses](#) (p. 176)
- [Errors](#) (p. 177)
- [Examples](#) (p. 178)

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Name>traffic policy name</Name>
  <Document>traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
  <Comment>optional comment</Comment>
</CreateTrafficPolicyRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

CreateTrafficPolicyRequest

A complex type that contains information about the traffic policy that you want to create.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: Name, Document, Comment

Name

The name of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyRequest

Document

The definition of this traffic policy in JSON format. For more information about the JSON format, see [Traffic Policy Document Format \(p. 242\)](#).

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyRequest

(Optional) Comment

Any comments that you want to include about the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyRequest

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicy>
    <Id>traffic policy Id</Id>
    <Version>traffic policy version</Version>
    <Name>traffic policy name</Name>
    <Type>DNS type of resource record sets</Type>
    <Document>traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
    <Comment>optional comment</Comment>
  </TrafficPolicy>
</CreateTrafficPolicyResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags \(p. 425\)](#).

Elements

CreateTrafficPolicyResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the CreateTrafficPolicy request.

Type: Complex

Children: TrafficPolicy, Location

TrafficPolicy

A complex type that contains settings for the new traffic policy.

Type: Complex

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyResponse

Children: Id, Version, Name, Type, Document, Comment

Id

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns to the new traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Version

The version number that Amazon Route 53 assigns to the new traffic policy. For a new traffic policy, the value of `Version` is always 1.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Name

The name that you specified in the `CreateTrafficPolicy` request.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Type

The DNS type of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 will create when you use this traffic policy to create a traffic policy instance. You specified this value in the JSON document in the `CreateTrafficPolicy` request.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Document

The definition of this traffic policy in JSON format. You specified this value in the JSON document in the `CreateTrafficPolicy` request. For more information about the JSON format, see [Traffic Policy Document Format \(p. 242\)](#).

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Comment

The comment that you specified in the `CreateTrafficPolicy` request, if any.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

InvalidTrafficPolicyDocument

The format of the traffic policy document that you specified in the `Document` element is invalid.

TrafficPolicyAlreadyExists

A traffic policy that has the same value for `Name` already exists.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request to create the traffic policy MyTrafficPolicy:

```
POST /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Name>MyTrafficPolicy</Name>
  <Document>traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
  <Comment>First traffic policy</Comment>
</CreateTrafficPolicyRequest>
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicy>
    <Id>12345</Id>
    <Version>1</Version>
    <Name>MyTrafficPolicy</Name>
    <Type>A</Type>
    <Document>traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
    <Comment>First traffic policy</Comment>
  </TrafficPolicy>
</CreateTrafficPolicyResponse>
```

POST CreateTrafficPolicyVersion

Creates a new version of an existing traffic policy. When you create a new version of a traffic policy, you specify the ID of the traffic policy that you want to update and a JSON-formatted document that describes the new version. You use traffic policies to create multiple DNS resource record sets for one domain name (such as example.com) or one subdomain name (such as www.example.com). You can create a maximum of 1000 versions of a traffic policy. If you reach the limit and need to create another version, you'll need to start a new traffic policy.

To create a new version, send a POST request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/ID` resource. The request body includes an XML document with a `CreateTrafficPolicyVersionRequest` element. The response returns the `CreateTrafficPolicyVersionResponse` element, which contains information about the new version of the traffic policy.

Topics

- [Requests \(p. 179\)](#)
- [Responses \(p. 180\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 182\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 182\)](#)

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/traffic policy ID HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyVersionRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Document>updated traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
  <Comment>optional comment</Comment>
</CreateTrafficPolicyVersionRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags \(p. 425\)](#).

Parameters

Id

The ID of the traffic policy for which you want to create a new version.

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyVersionRequest

Elements

CreateTrafficPolicyVersionRequest

A complex type that contains information about the traffic policy for which you want to create a new version.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: Document, Comment

Document

The definition of the new traffic policy version, in JSON format. You must specify the full definition of the new traffic policy. You cannot specify just the differences between the new version and a previous version.

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyVersionRequest

(Optional) Comment

Any comments that you want to include about the new traffic policy version.

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyVersionRequest

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyVersionResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicy>
    <Id>traffic policy ID</Id>
    <Version>new version number of traffic policy</Version>
    <Name>traffic policy name</Name>
    <Type>DNS type of resource record sets</Type>
    <Document>traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
    <Comment>optional comment</Comment>
  </TrafficPolicy>
</CreateTrafficPolicyVersionResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

CreateTrafficPolicyVersionResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the `CreateTrafficPolicyVersion` request.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `TrafficPolicy`

TrafficPolicy

A complex type that contains settings for the new version of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: `CreateTrafficPolicyVersionResponse`

Children: `Id`, `Version`, `Name`, `Type`, `Document`, `Comment`

Id

The ID of the traffic policy for which you created a new version.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Version

The version number that Amazon Route 53 assigns to the new traffic policy version. Version numbers start at 1 and automatically increment by 1 whenever you create a new traffic policy version.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Name

The name of the traffic policy for which you created a new version.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Type

The DNS type of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 will create when you use this traffic policy version to create a traffic policy instance. You specified this value in the JSON document in the `CreateTrafficPolicyVersion` request.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Document

The definition of this version of the traffic policy, in JSON format. You specified the JSON in the `CreateTrafficPolicyVersion` request. For more information about the JSON format, see [Traffic Policy Document Format \(p. 242\)](#).

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Comment

The comment that you specified in the `CreateTrafficPolicyVersion` request, if any.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicy

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

ConcurrentModification

Another user submitted a request to create a new traffic policy version for the same traffic policy at the same time that you did, and Amazon Route 53 tried to give the two versions duplicate version numbers. Retry the request.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

InvalidTrafficPolicyDocument

The format of the traffic policy document that you specified in the `Document` element is invalid.

NoSuchTrafficPolicy

There is no traffic policy that has the specified value for `Id`.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request in which `maxitems` is 1:

```
POST /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6 HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyVersionRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Document>updated traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
  <Comment>Added us-east-1 region to traffic policy</Comment>
</CreateTrafficPolicyVersionRequest>
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyVersionResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicy>
    <Id>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</Id>
    <Version>2</Version>
    <Name>MyTrafficPolicy</Name>
    <Type>A</Type>
    <Document>updated traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
    <Comment>Added us-east-1 region to traffic policy</Comment>
  </TrafficPolicy>
</CreateTrafficPolicyVersionResponse>
```

GET GetTrafficPolicy

Gets information about a specific traffic policy version. To get the information, send a GET request to the 2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/*traffic policy ID* resource.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 183)
- [Responses](#) (p. 183)
- [Errors](#) (p. 185)
- [Examples](#) (p. 185)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/traffic policy ID/traffic policy version number
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

traffic policy ID (Required)

The ID of the traffic policy that you want to get information about.

Type: String

traffic policy version number (Required)

The version number of the traffic policy that you want to get information about.

Type: String

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetTrafficPolicyResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <TrafficPolicy>
    <Id>ID of the traffic policy that you requested</Id>
    <Version>version number of the traffic policy that you requested</Version>

    <Name>name that you specified when you created the traffic policy</Name>

    <Type>DNS type of resource record sets</Type>
```



```
<Document>traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
<Comment>comment that you specified when you created the traffic
policy</Comment>
</TrafficPolicy>
</GetTrafficPolicyResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetTrafficPolicyResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: TrafficPolicy

TrafficPolicy

A complex type that contains settings for the specified traffic policy.

Type: Complex

Parent: GetTrafficPolicyResponse

Children: Id, Version, Name, Type, Document, Comment

Id

The Id of the traffic policy that you requested.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicy

Version

The version number that you requested.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicy

Name

The name of the traffic policy that you requested.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicy

Type

The DNS type of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 will create when you use this traffic policy to create a traffic policy instance. You specified this value in the JSON document when you created the traffic policy or created the specified traffic policy version.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicy

Document

The JSON-formatted definition of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 creates whenever you use this traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Comment

The comment that is associated with the traffic policy that you requested.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchTrafficPolicy

There is no traffic policy that has the specified value for `Id`.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request for the traffic policy that has an ID of 12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6 and a version number of 2.

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6/2
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetTrafficPolicyResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <TrafficPolicy>
    <Id>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</Id>
    <Version>2</Version>
    <Name>MyTrafficPolicy</Name>
    <Type>A</Type>
    <Document>traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
    <Comment>New traffic policy version</Comment>
  </TrafficPolicy>
</GetTrafficPolicyResponse>
```

GET ListTrafficPolicies

Gets information about the latest version for every traffic policy that is associated with the current AWS account. To get the information, send a `GET` request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicies` resource.

Amazon Route 53 returns a maximum of 100 items in each response. If you have a lot of traffic policies, you can use the `maxitems` parameter to list them in groups of up to 100.

The response includes three values that help you navigate from one group of `maxitems` traffic policies to the next:

IsTruncated

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the response is `true`, there are more traffic policies associated with the current AWS account.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, this response includes the last traffic policy that is associated with the current account.

TrafficPolicyIdMarker

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, `TrafficPolicyIdMarker` is the ID of the first traffic policy in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policies. If you want to list more traffic policies, make another call to `ListTrafficPolicies`, and specify the value of the `TrafficPolicyIdMarker` element from the response in the `TrafficPolicyIdMarker` request parameter.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, the `TrafficPolicyIdMarker` element is omitted from the response.

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `MaxItems` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

Topics

- [Requests \(p. 186\)](#)
- [Responses \(p. 187\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 189\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 189\)](#)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicies/  
    &trafficpolicyidmarker=value of TrafficPolicyIdMarker from previous response  
  
    &maxitems=maximum number of traffic policies to include in the response
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags \(p. 425\)](#).

Parameters

(Conditional) trafficpolicyidmarker

For your first request to `ListTrafficPolicies`, do not include the `trafficpolicyidmarker` parameter.

If you have more traffic policies than the value of `maxitems`, `ListTrafficPolicies` returns only the first `maxitems` traffic policies. To get the next group of `maxitems` policies, submit another request to `ListTrafficPolicies`. For the value of `trafficpolicyidmarker`, specify the value of the `TrafficPolicyIdMarker` element that was returned in the previous response.

Policies are listed in the order in which they were created.

Type: String

(Optional) maxitems

The maximum number of traffic policies to be included in the response body for this request. If you have more than `maxitems` traffic policies, the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the value of the `TrafficPolicyIdMarker` element is the ID of the first traffic policy in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policies.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: Maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListTrafficPolicies` returns the first group of 100 traffic policies.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTrafficPoliciesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicySummaries>
    <TrafficPolicySummary>
      <Id>traffic policy ID</Id>
      <Name>name that you specified when you created the traffic policy</Name>

      <Type>DNS type of resource record sets</Type>
      <LatestVersion>latest version number for this traffic
policy</LatestVersion>
      <TrafficPolicyCount>number of traffic policies associated with the
current AWS account</TrafficPolicyCount>
    </TrafficPolicySummary>
    ...
  </TrafficPolicySummaries>
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <TrafficPolicyIdMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the ID of the first traffic
policy
in the next group of MaxItems traffic policies</TrafficPolicyIdMarker>
  <MaxItems>value of the maxitems parameter, if any, in the previous re
quest</MaxItems>
</ListTrafficPoliciesResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListTrafficPoliciesResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: TrafficPolicySummaries, IsTruncated, TrafficPolicyIdMarker, MaxItems

TrafficPolicySummaries

A list that contains one TrafficPolicySummary element for each traffic policy that was created by the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Parent: ListTrafficPoliciesResponse

Children: TrafficPolicySummary

TrafficPolicySummary

A complex type that contains one TrafficPolicySummary element for the latest version of every traffic policy that is associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Parent: TrafficPolicySummaries

Children: Id, Name, Type, LatestVersion, TrafficPolicyCount

Id

The Id of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicySummary

Name

The name of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicySummary

Type

The DNS type of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 will create when you create a traffic policy instance by using the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicySummary

LatestVersion

The version number of the latest version of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicySummary

TrafficPolicyCount

The number of traffic policies that are associated with the current AWS account.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

IsTruncated

A flag indicating whether there are more traffic policies to be listed. If the response was truncated, you can get the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policies by calling `ListTrafficPolicies` again and specifying the value of the `TrafficPolicyIdMarker` element in the `trafficpolicyidmarker` request parameter.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPoliciesResponse`

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

TrafficPolicyIdMarker

If the value of `IsTruncated` is `true`, `TrafficPolicyIdMarker` is the ID of the first traffic policy in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policies.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPoliciesResponse`

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the call to `ListTrafficPolicies` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPoliciesResponse`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request in which `maxitems` is 1:

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicies?maxitems=1
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Examples

```
<ListTrafficPoliciesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicySummaries>
    <TrafficPolicySummary>
      <Id>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</Id>
      <Name>MyTrafficPolicy</Name>
      <Type>A</Type>
      <LatestVersion>77</LatestVersion>
      <TrafficPolicyCount>44</TrafficPolicyCount>
    </TrafficPolicySummary>
  </TrafficPolicySummaries>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <TrafficPolicyIdMarker>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f7</TrafficPolicyIdMarker>
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>
</ListTrafficPoliciesResponse>
```

GET ListTrafficPolicyVersions

Gets information about all of the versions for a specified traffic policy. To get the information, send a GET request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicy` resource and specify the ID of the traffic policy for which you want to list versions.

Note

`ListTrafficPolicyVersions` lists only versions that have not been deleted.

Amazon Route 53 returns a maximum of 100 items in each response. If you have a lot of traffic policies, you can use the `maxitems` parameter to list them in groups of up to 100.

The response includes three values that help you navigate from one group of `maxitems` traffic policies to the next:

IsTruncated

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the response is `true`, there are more traffic policy versions associated with the specified traffic policy.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, this response includes the last traffic policy version that is associated with the specified traffic policy.

TrafficPolicyVersionMarker

The ID of the next traffic policy version that is associated with the current AWS account. If you want to list more traffic policies, make another call to `ListTrafficPolicyVersions`, and specify the value of the `TrafficPolicyVersionMarker` element in the `TrafficPolicyVersionMarker` request parameter.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, Amazon Route 53 omits the `TrafficPolicyVersionMarker` element from the response.

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `MaxItems` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 191)
- [Responses](#) (p. 192)
- [Errors](#) (p. 195)
- [Examples](#) (p. 195)

Requests

Syntax

To get information about all of the versions for a specified traffic policy, use the following syntax:

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/traffic_policy_ID/versions?  
    trafficpolicyversion=ID of the next traffic policy version  
    &maxitems=maximum number of traffic policy versions to include in the response
```


Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

traffic policy ID (Required)

Specify the value of `Id` of the traffic policy for which you want to list all versions.

Type: String

(Conditional) trafficpolicyversion

For your first request to `ListTrafficPolicyVersions`, do not include the `trafficpolicyversion` parameter.

If you have more traffic policy versions than the value of `maxitems`, `ListTrafficPolicyVersions` returns only the first group of `maxitems` versions. To get the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy versions, submit another request to `ListTrafficPolicyVersions`. For the value of `trafficpolicyversion`, specify the value of the `TrafficPolicyVersionMarker` element that was returned in the previous response.

Traffic policy versions are listed in sequential order.

Type: String

(Optional) maxitems

The maximum number of traffic policy versions that you want Amazon Route 53 to include in the response body for this request. If the specified traffic policy has more than `maxitems` versions, the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the value of the `TrafficPolicyVersionMarker` element is the ID of the first version in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy versions.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: Maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListTrafficPolicyVersions` returns 100 traffic policy versions.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTrafficPolicyVersionsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicies>
    <TrafficPolicy>
      <Id>traffic policy ID</Id>
      <Version>version number</Version>
      <Name>name that you specified when you created the traffic policy</Name>

      <Type>DNS type of resource record sets</Type>
      <Document>JSON-formatted definition of the traffic policy</Document>
```

```
        <Comment>comment that you specified when you created the traffic
policy</Comment>
    </TrafficPolicy>
    ...
</TrafficPolicies>
<IsTruncated>>true | false</IsTruncated>
<TrafficPolicyVersionMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the ID of the first
traffic policy
    in the next group of maxitems traffic policies</TrafficPolicyVersionMarker>

    <MaxItems>value of the maxitems parameter, if any, in the previous re
quest</MaxItems>
</ListTrafficPolicyVersionsResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListTrafficPolicyVersionsResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: Policies, Marker, IsTruncated, NextMarker, MaxItems

TrafficPolicies

A list that contains one TrafficPolicy element for each traffic policy version that is associated with the specified traffic policy.

Type: Complex

Parent: ListTrafficPolicyVersionsResponse

Children: TrafficPolicy

TrafficPolicy

A complex type that contains one TrafficPolicy element for every version of the specified traffic policy.

Type: Complex

Parent: TrafficPolicies

Children: Id, Version, Name, Type, Document, Comment

Id

The Id of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicy

Version

The version number of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Name

The name of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Type

The DNS type of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 creates when you create a traffic policy instance by using this version of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Document

The JSON-formatted definition of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 creates when you create a traffic policy instance by using this version of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Comment

The comment that is associated with the traffic policy version.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

IsTruncated

A flag indicating whether there are more traffic policies to be listed. If the response was truncated, you can get the next group of `maxitems` traffic policies by calling `ListTrafficPolicyVersions` again and specifying the value of the `NextMarker` element in the `marker` parameter.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyVersionsResponse`

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

TrafficPolicyVersionMarker

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, the value of `TrafficPolicyVersionMarker` identifies the first traffic policy in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policies. Call `ListTrafficPolicyVersions` again and specify the value of `TrafficPolicyVersionMarker` in the `trafficpolicyversion` request parameter.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyVersionsResponse`

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the call to `ListTrafficPolicyVersions` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyVersionsResponse`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchTrafficPolicy

There is no traffic policy that has the specified value for `Id`.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request in which `Id` is `12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6` and `maxItems` is `1`:

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6/versions?maxItems=1
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTrafficPolicyVersionsResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicies>
    <TrafficPolicy>
      <Id>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</Id>
      <VersionNumber>77</VersionNumber>
      <Name>MyTrafficPolicy</Name>
      <Type>A</Type>
      <Document>JSON-formatted definition of this traffic policy</Definition>
      <Comment>First traffic policy</Comment>
    </TrafficPolicy>
    ...
  </TrafficPolicies>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <TrafficPolicyVersionMarker>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f7</TrafficPolicyVersionMarker>
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>
</ListTrafficPolicyVersionsResponse>
```

POST UpdateTrafficPolicyComment

Updates the comment for a specified traffic policy version.

To update the comment, send a POST request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicy` resource.

The request body must include an XML document with an `UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentRequest` element.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 196)
- [Responses](#) (p. 197)
- [Errors](#) (p. 198)
- [Examples](#) (p. 198)

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/traffic policy ID/traffic policy version HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Comment>optional comment</Comment>
</UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

traffic policy ID (Required)

The ID of the traffic policy for which you want to update the comment.

Type: String

traffic policy version (Required)

The value of `version` for the traffic policy for which you want to update the comment.

Type: String

Elements

UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentRequest

A complex type that contains information about the traffic policy for which you want to update the comment.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: Comment

Comment

The new comment for the specified traffic policy and version.

Type: String

Parent: UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentRequest

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Id>traffic policy ID</Id>
  <Version>traffic policy version</Version>
  <Name>traffic policy name</Name>
  <Type>DNS type of resource record sets</Type>
  <Document>traffic policy definition in JSON format</Document>
  <Comment>updated comment</Comment>
</UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the traffic policy.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: TrafficPolicy

TrafficPolicy

A complex type that contains settings for the specified traffic policy.

Type: Complex

Parent: GetTrafficPolicyResponse

Children: Id, Version, Name, Type, Document, Comment

Id

The ID of the traffic policy that you changed.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicy

Version

The version number that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the traffic policy version when you created it.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Name

The name of the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Type

The DNS type of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 will create when you use this traffic policy to create a traffic policy instance. You specified this value in the JSON document when you created the traffic policy or created the specified traffic policy version.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Document

The definition of this traffic policy version in JSON format. For more information about the JSON format, see [Traffic Policy Document Format \(p. 242\)](#).

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Comment

The updated comment about the traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicy`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

ConcurrentModification

Another user submitted a request to update the comment for a traffic policy version at the same time that you did. Retry the request.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchTrafficPolicy

There is no traffic policy that has the specified value for `Id`.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request to update the comment for version 42 of the traffic policy that has an ID of 12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6:

```
POST /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6/42 HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Comment>Updated comment</Comment>
</UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentRequest>
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Id>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</Id>
  <VersionNumber>42</VersionNumber>
  <Name>MyTrafficPolicy</Name>
  <Type>A</Type>
  <Document>definition of the traffic policy</Document>
  <Comment>Updated comment</Comment>
</UpdateTrafficPolicyCommentResponse>
```


DELETE DeleteTrafficPolicy

Deletes the specified version of a traffic policy. To delete a traffic policy version, send a `DELETE` request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicy` resource and include the ID and version number of the traffic policy version that you want to delete.

If one or more existing traffic policy instances were created by using the traffic policy version that you want to delete, you must delete the traffic policy instances before you can delete the traffic policy version.

Topics

- [Requests \(p. 200\)](#)
- [Responses \(p. 200\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 201\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 201\)](#)

Requests

Syntax

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/traffic policy ID/traffic policy version number
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags \(p. 425\)](#).

Parameters

traffic policy ID (Required)

The ID of the traffic policy that you want to delete.

Type: String

traffic policy version number (Required)

The version number of the traffic policy that you want to delete.

Type: String

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteTrafficPolicyResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
</DeleteTrafficPolicyResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

DeleteTrafficPolicyResponse

An empty element.

Type: String

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

ConcurrentModification

Another user submitted a request to update the comment for the specified traffic policy version or to delete the traffic policy version at the same time that you submitted the request to delete it.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchTrafficPolicy

There is no traffic policy that has the specified value for `id`.

TrafficPolicyInUse

One or more traffic policy instances were created by using the specified traffic policy.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request to delete the traffic policy with an `id` of `12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6` and a `Version` of `2`:

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6/2
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteTrafficPolicyResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
</DeleteTrafficPolicyResponse>
```

POST CreateTrafficPolicyInstance

Creates resource record sets in a specified hosted zone based on the settings in a specified traffic policy version. In addition, `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` associates the resource record sets with a specified domain name (such as `example.com`) or subdomain name (such as `www.example.com`). Amazon Route 53 responds to DNS queries for the domain or subdomain name by using the resource record sets that `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` created.

To create a traffic policy instance, send a POST request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `CreateTrafficPolicyRequest` element. The response returns the `CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse` element, which contains information about the traffic policy instance.

Note

In the Amazon Route 53 console, traffic policy instances are known as policy records.

Topics

- [Requests \(p. 202\)](#)
- [Responses \(p. 203\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 206\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 206\)](#)

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZoneId>ID of the hosted zone in which you want to create resource record sets</HostedZoneId>
  <Name>domain name for which Amazon Route 53 responds to DNS queries</Name>
  <TTL>TTL for all resource record sets in the traffic policy instance</TTL>
  <TrafficPolicyId>ID of the traffic policy that defines the instance</TrafficPolicyId>
  <TrafficPolicyVersion>version of the traffic policy that defines the instance</TrafficPolicyVersion>
</CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags \(p. 425\)](#).

Elements

CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest

A complex type that contains information about the resource record sets that you want to create based on a specified traffic policy.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: HostedZoneId, ResourceRecordSetName, ResourceRecordSetTTL, TrafficPolicyId, VersionNumber

HostedZoneId

The ID of the hosted zone in which you want Amazon Route 53 to create resource record sets by using the configuration in a traffic policy.

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest

Name

The domain name (such as example.com) or subdomain name (such as www.example.com) for which Amazon Route 53 responds to DNS queries by using the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 creates for this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest

TTL (Conditional)

The TTL that you want Amazon Route 53 to assign to all of the resource record sets that it creates in the specified hosted zone. For endpoints that refer to CloudFront distributions, ELB load balancers, or Amazon S3 buckets that are configured as website endpoints, Amazon Route 53 uses the TTL of those resources.

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest

TrafficPolicyId

The ID of the traffic policy that you want to use to create resource record sets in the specified hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest

TrafficPolicyVersion

The version of the traffic policy that you want to use to create resource record sets in the specified hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <Id>ID of the new traffic policy instance</Id>
  <TrafficPolicyInstance>
    <HostedZoneId>hosted zone in which Amazon Route 53 created resource record sets</HostedZoneId>
```

```
<Name>domain name of the root resource record set</Name>
<TTL>TTL for all resource record sets</TTL>
<State>Creating | Applied | Failed</State>
<Message>explanation when State is Failed</Message>
<TrafficPolicyId>ID of the traffic policy that defines the resource record
sets</TrafficPolicyId>
<TrafficPolicyVersion>version of the traffic policy that defines the re
source record sets</TrafficPolicyVersion>
  <TrafficPolicyType>DNS type of the resource record sets</TrafficPolicyType>
</TrafficPolicyInstance>
</CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` request.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyInstance

A complex type that contains settings for the new traffic policy instance.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse`

Children: `Id`, `HostedZoneId`, `Name`, `TTL`, `State`, `Message`, `TrafficPolicyId`, `TrafficPolicyVersion`, `TrafficPolicyType`

Id

The ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the new traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

HostedZoneId

The ID of the hosted zone in which Amazon Route 53 created resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

Name

The DNS name, such as `www.example.com`, for which Amazon Route 53 responds to queries by using the resource record sets that are associated with this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

TTL

The TTL that Amazon Route 53 assigned to all of the resource record sets that it created in the specified hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

State

The value of `State` is one of the following values:

Applied

Amazon Route 53 has finished creating resource record sets, and changes have propagated to all Amazon Route 53 edge locations.

Creating

Amazon Route 53 is creating the resource record sets. Use `GetTrafficPolicyInstance` to confirm that the `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` request completed successfully.

Failed

Amazon Route 53 wasn't able to create or update the resource record sets. When the value of `State` is `Failed`, see the error response for an explanation of what caused the request to fail.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

Message

If `State` is `Failed`, an explanation of the reason for the failure. If `State` is another value, `Message` is empty.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

TrafficPolicyId

The ID of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to create resource record sets in the specified hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

TrafficPolicyVersion

The version of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to create resource record sets in the specified hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

TrafficPolicyType

The DNS type that Amazon Route 53 assigned to all of the resource record sets that it created for this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

NoSuchTrafficPolicy

No traffic policy exists with the specified ID.

TrafficPolicyInstanceAlreadyExists

A traffic policy instance with the specified hosted zone ID and name already exists.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request to create resource record sets in the hosted zone that has an ID of Z1D633PJN98FT9. Amazon Route 53 will respond to DNS queries for `www.example.com` by using the resource record sets that are created for this traffic policy instance:

```
POST /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazon
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HostedZoneId>Z1D633PJN98FT9</HostedZoneId>
  <Name>www.example.com</Name>
  <TTL>300</TTL>
  <TrafficPolicyId>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</TrafficPolicyId>
  <TrafficPolicyVersion>3</TrafficPolicyVersion>
</CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest>
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazon
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstance>
    <Id>12131415-abac-5432-caba-6f5e4d3c2b1a</Id>
    <HostedZoneId>Z1D633PJN98FT9</HostedZoneId>
    <Name>www.example.com</Name>
    <TTL>300</TTL>
    <State>Applied</State>
    <Message/>
    <TrafficPolicyId>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</TrafficPolicyId>
    <TrafficPolicyVersion>3</TrafficPolicyVersion>
    <TrafficPolicyType>A</TrafficPolicyType>
  </TrafficPolicyInstance>
</CreateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse>
```

GET GetTrafficPolicyInstance

Gets information about a specified traffic policy instance.

Note

After you submit a `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` or an `UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance` request, there's a brief delay while Amazon Route 53 creates the resource record sets that are specified in the traffic policy definition. For more information, see the [State](#) response element.

To get information about a traffic policy instance, send a GET request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance/Id` resource.

Note

In the Amazon Route 53 console, traffic policy instances are known as policy records.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 207)
- [Responses](#) (p. 207)
- [Errors](#) (p. 210)
- [Examples](#) (p. 210)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance/Id
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

Id (Required)

The ID of the traffic policy instance that you want to get information about.

Type: String

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstance>
    <Id>ID of the traffic policy instance</Id>
```



```
<HostedZoneId>hosted zone in which Amazon Route 53 updated resource record sets</HostedZoneId>
  <Name>domain name of the root resource record set</Name>
  <TTL>TTL for all resource record sets</TTL>
  <State>CREATING | UPDATING | APPLIED | DELETING | DELETED | FAILED</State>

  <Message>explanation when State is Failed</Message>
  <TrafficPolicyId>ID of the traffic policy that defines the resource record sets</TrafficPolicyId>
  <TrafficPolicyVersion>version of the traffic policy that defines the resource record sets</TrafficPolicyVersion>
  <TrafficPolicyType>DNS type of resource record sets</TrafficPolicyType>
</TrafficPolicyInstance>
</GetTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse

A complex type that contains information about the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created based on a specified traffic policy.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: TrafficPolicyInstance

TrafficPolicyInstance

A complex type that contains settings for the traffic policy instance.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: GetTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse

Children: Id, HostedZoneId, Name, TTL, State, Message, TrafficPolicyId, TrafficPolicyVersion, TrafficPolicyType

Id

The ID of the traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

HostedZoneId

The ID of the hosted zone in which Amazon Route 53 created resource record sets for the traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

Name

The DNS name, such as `www.example.com`, for which Amazon Route 53 responds to queries by using the resource record sets that are associated with this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TTL

The TTL that Amazon Route 53 assigned to all of the resource record sets that it created in the specified hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

State

The value of `State` depends on whether you recently created, updated, or deleted the traffic policy instance. Possible values include the following:

Applied

Amazon Route 53 returns `Applied` in two circumstances:

- When it has finished creating or updating a traffic policy instance and the corresponding resource record sets.
- Immediately after you submit an `UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance` request and before Amazon Route 53 has started to create the new group of resource record sets that will replace the existing group of resource record sets for the specified root resource record set name.

Creating

Amazon Route 53 is creating the resource record sets based on a `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` request.

Updating

Amazon Route 53 is creating the new group of resource record sets that will replace the existing group of resource record sets for the specified root resource record set name.

Deleting

Amazon Route 53 is deleting the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets.

Deleted

Amazon Route 53 finished deleting the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets. This is a temporary state; when the deletion is complete, Amazon Route 53 responds to requests for this traffic policy instance with a `NoSuchTrafficPolicyInstance` error.

Failed

Amazon Route 53 wasn't able to create or update the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets. When the value of `State` is `Failed`, see the error response for an explanation of what caused the request to fail.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

Message

If `State` is `Failed`, an explanation of the reason for the failure. If `State` is another value, `Message` is empty.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyId

The ID of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to create resource record sets for this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

TrafficPolicyVersion

The version of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to create resource record sets for this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

TrafficPolicyType

The DNS type that Amazon Route 53 assigned to all of the resource record sets that it created for this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchTrafficPolicyInstance

No traffic policy instance exists with the specified ID.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request for the traffic policy instance that has an ID of 12131415-abac-5432-caba-6f5e4d3c2b1a.

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance/12131415-abac-5432-caba-6f5e4d3c2b1a
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstance>
    <Id>12131415-abac-5432-caba-6f5e4d3c2b1a</Id>
    <HostedZoneId>Z1D633PJN98FT9</HostedZoneId>
    <Name>www.example.com</Name>
    <TTL>300</TTL>
    <State>Applied</State>
    <Message/>
    <TrafficPolicyId>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</TrafficPolicyId>
    <TrafficPolicyVersion>7</TrafficPolicyVersion>
    <TrafficPolicyType>A</TrafficPolicyType>
```

```
</TrafficPolicyInstance>  
</GetTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse>
```

GET GetTrafficPolicyInstanceCount

Gets the number of traffic policy instances that are associated with the current AWS account.

To get the number of traffic policy instances, send a `GET` request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstancecount/` resource.

Note

In the Amazon Route 53 console, traffic policy instances are known as policy records.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 212)
- [Responses](#) (p. 212)
- [Errors](#) (p. 213)
- [Examples](#) (p. 213)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstancecount/
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetTrafficPolicyInstanceCountResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazon
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceCount>number of traffic policy instances</TrafficPoli
cyInstanceCount>
</GetTrafficPolicyInstanceCountResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetTrafficPolicyInstanceCountResponse

A complex type that contains information about the number of traffic policy instances that are associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `TrafficPolicyInstanceCount`

TrafficPolicyInstanceCount

The number of traffic policy instances that are associated with the current AWS account.

Type: String

Parent: `GetTrafficPolicyInstanceCountResponse`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request for the number of traffic policy instances that are associated with the current AWS account.

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstancecount/
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetTrafficPolicyInstanceCountResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceCount>147</TrafficPolicyInstanceCount>
</GetTrafficPolicyInstanceCountResponse>
```

GET ListTrafficPolicyInstances

Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using the current AWS account.

Note

After you submit a `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` or an `UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance` request, there's a brief delay while Amazon Route 53 creates the resource record sets that are specified in the traffic policy document. For more information, see the [State](#) response element.

To get information about the traffic policy instances that are associated with the current AWS account, send a GET request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstances` resource.

Note

In the Amazon Route 53 console, traffic policy instances are known as policy records.

Amazon Route 53 returns a maximum of 100 items in each response. If you have a lot of traffic policy instances, you can use the `MaxItems` parameter to list them in groups of up to 100.

The response includes five values that help you navigate from one group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances to the next:

IsTruncated

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the response is `true`, there are more traffic policy instances associated with the current AWS account.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, this response includes the last traffic policy instance that is associated with the current account.

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `MaxItems` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

HostedZoneIdMarker, TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker, and TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, these three values in the response represent the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances. To list more traffic policy instances, make another call to `ListTrafficPolicyInstances`, and specify these values in the corresponding request parameters.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, all three elements are omitted from the response.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 214)
- [Responses](#) (p. 216)
- [Errors](#) (p. 219)
- [Examples](#) (p. 219)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstances?hostedzoneidhosted zone ID for the next traffic policy instance
&trafficpolicyinstancename=name of the next traffic policy instance
&trafficpolicyinstancetype=DNS type for the next traffic policy instance
```

`&maxitems=`maximum number of traffic policy instances to include in the response

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

(Conditional) `hostedzoneid`

For the first request to `ListTrafficPolicyInstances`, omit this value.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `true`, you have more traffic policy instances. To get the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances, submit another `ListTrafficPolicyInstances` request. For the value of `hostedzoneid`, specify the value of `HostedZoneIdMarker` from the previous response, which is the hosted zone ID of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, there are no more traffic policy instances to get.

Type: String

(Conditional) `trafficpolicyinstancename`

For the first request to `ListTrafficPolicyInstances`, omit this value.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `true`, the value of `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker` in the response is the name of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, there are no more traffic policy instances to get.

Type: String

(Conditional) `trafficpolicyinstancetype`

For the first request to `ListTrafficPolicyInstances`, omit this value.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `true`, the value of `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` in the response is the DNS type of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, there are no more traffic policy instances to get.

Type: String

(Optional) `maxitems`

The maximum number of traffic policy instances to be included in the response body for this request. If you have more than `maxitems` traffic policy instances, then the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the values of `HostedZoneIdMarker`, `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker`, and `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` in the response represent the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: Maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListTrafficPolicyInstances` returns the first group of 100 traffic policy instances.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstances>
    <TrafficPolicyInstance>
      <Id>traffic policy instance ID</Id>
      <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID that resource record sets were created in</HostedZoneId>
      <Name>name of the root resource record set</Name>
      <TTL>TTL of all resource record sets created by this traffic policy instance</TTL>
      <State>CREATING | UPDATING | APPLIED | DELETING | DELETED | FAILED</State>
      <Message>explanation when State is Failed</Message>
      <TrafficPolicyId>traffic policy ID</TrafficPolicyId>
      <TrafficPolicyVersion>version number</TrafficPolicyVersion>
      <TrafficPolicyType>DNS type of resource record sets associated with the traffic policy instance</TrafficPolicyType>
    </TrafficPolicyInstance>
    ...
  </TrafficPolicyInstances>
  <HostedZoneIdMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the hosted zone ID of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of maxitems instances</HostedZoneIdMarker>
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the name of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of maxitems instances</TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the DNS type of resource record sets for the first traffic policy instance in the next group of maxitems instances</TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <MaxItems>value of the maxitems parameter, if any, in the previous request</MaxItems>
</ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: `TrafficPolicyInstances`, `HostedZoneIdMarker`,
`TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker`, `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker`, `IsTruncated`,
`MaxItems`

TrafficPolicyInstances

A list that contains one `TrafficPolicyInstance` element for each traffic policy instance that matches the elements in the request.

Type: Complex

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse`

Children: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyInstance

A complex type that contains information about one traffic policy instance that matches the elements in the request.

Type: Complex

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstances`

Children: `Id`, `HostedZone`, `Name`, `TTL`, `State`, `Message`, `TrafficPolicyId`,
`TrafficPolicyVersion`, `TrafficPolicyType`

Id

The Id of the traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

HostedZoneId

The ID of the hosted zone in which Amazon Route 53 created resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

Name

The root record set name of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created when you created this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TTL

The TTL of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created when you created this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

State

The value of `State` depends on whether you recently created or updated the traffic policy instance. Possible values include the following:

Applied

Amazon Route 53 returns `Applied` in two circumstances:

- When it has finished creating or updating a traffic policy instance and the corresponding resource record sets.

- Immediately after you submit an `UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance` request and before Amazon Route 53 has started to create the new group of resource record sets that will replace the existing group of resource record sets for the specified root resource record set name.

Creating

Amazon Route 53 is creating the resource record sets based on a `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` request.

Updating

Amazon Route 53 is creating the new group of resource record sets that will replace the existing group of resource record sets for the specified root resource record set name.

Deleting

Amazon Route 53 is deleting the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets.

Deleted

Amazon Route 53 finished deleting the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets. This is a temporary state; when the deletion is complete, Amazon Route 53 responds to requests for this traffic policy instance with a `NoSuchTrafficPolicyInstance` error.

Failed

Amazon Route 53 wasn't able to create or update the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets. When the value of `State` is `Failed`, see the error response for an explanation of what caused the request to fail.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

Message

If `State` is failed, an explanation of the reason for the failure. If `State` is another value, `Message` is empty.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyId

The version number of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to create resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyVersion

The version number of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to create resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyType

The DNS type of resource record sets that are associated with this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

HostedZoneIdMarker

If `IsTruncated` is true, `HostedZoneIdMarker` is the ID of the hosted zone of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse`

TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker

If `IsTruncated` is true, `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker` is the name of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse`

TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker

If `IsTruncated` is true, `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` is the DNS type of the resource record sets that are associated with the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse`

IsTruncated

A flag indicating whether there are more traffic policy instances to be listed. If the response was truncated, you can get the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances by calling `ListTrafficPolicyInstances` again and specifying the values of the `HostedZoneIdMarker`, `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker`, and `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` elements in the corresponding request parameters.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse`

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the call to `ListTrafficPolicyInstances` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchTrafficPolicy

No traffic policy exists with the specified ID.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request after the first request. (For the first request, you'd specify only the `maxitems` parameter.):

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstances?hostedzoneid=Z1D633PJN98FT9
&trafficpolicyinstancename=www.example.com
```

```
&trafficpolicyinstancetype=A  
&maxitems=1
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazon  
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">  
  <TrafficPolicyInstances>  
    <TrafficPolicyInstance>  
      <Id>12131415-abac-5432-caba-6f5e4d3c2b1a</Id>  
      <HostedZoneId>Z1D633PJN98FT9</HostedZoneId>  
      <Name>www.example.com</Name>  
      <TTL>300</TTL>  
      <State>Applied</State>  
      <Message/>  
      <TrafficPolicyId>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</TrafficPolicyId>  
  
      <TrafficPolicyVersion>7</TrafficPolicyVersion>  
      <TrafficPolicyType>A</TrafficPolicyType>  
    </TrafficPolicyInstance>  
  </TrafficPolicyInstances>  
  <HostedZoneIdMarker>Z217DLHR85079R</HostedZoneIdMarker>  
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>MyThirdTrafficPolicyInstance</TrafficPoli  
cyInstanceNameMarker>  
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>A</TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>  
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>  
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>  
</ListTrafficPolicyInstancesResponse>
```

GET ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZone

Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created in a specified hosted zone.

Note

After you submit a `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` or an `UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance` request, there's a brief delay while Amazon Route 53 creates the resource record sets that are specified in the traffic policy definition. For more information, see the [State](#) response element.

To get information about the traffic policy instances that you created in a specified hosted zone, send a GET request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstances/hostedzone` resource and include the ID of the hosted zone.

Note

In the Amazon Route 53 console, traffic policy instances are known as policy records.

Amazon Route 53 returns a maximum of 100 items in each response. If you have a lot of traffic policy instances, you can use the `MaxItems` parameter to list them in groups of up to 100.

The response includes four values that help you navigate from one group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances to the next:

IsTruncated

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the response is `true`, there are more traffic policy instances associated with the current AWS account.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, this response includes the last traffic policy instance that is associated with the current account.

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `MaxItems` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker and TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, these two values in the response represent the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances. To list more traffic policy instances, make another call to `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZone`, and specify these values in the corresponding request parameters.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, both elements are omitted from the response.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 221)
- [Responses](#) (p. 223)
- [Errors](#) (p. 226)
- [Examples](#) (p. 226)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance/hostedzone?id=ID of the hosted zone for which you want to list instances
    &trafficpolicyinstancename=name of the next traffic policy instance
    &trafficpolicyinstancetype=DNS type for the next traffic policy instance
```

`&maxitems`=maximum number of traffic policy instances to include in the response

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

id (Required)

The ID of the hosted zone for which you want to list traffic policy instances.

Type: String

(Conditional) trafficpolicyinstancename

For the first request to `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZone`, omit this value.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `true`, the value of `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker` in the response is the name of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, there are no more traffic policy instances to get for this hosted zone.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, omit this value.

Type: String

(Conditional) trafficpolicyinstancetype

For the first request to `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZone`, omit this value.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `true`, the value of `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` in the response is the DNS type of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, there are no more traffic policy instances to get for this hosted zone.

Type: String

(Optional) maxitems

The maximum number of traffic policy instances to be included in the response body for this request. If you have more than `maxitems` traffic policy instances, then the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the values of `HostedZoneIdMarker`, `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker`, and `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` in the response represent the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: Maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZone` returns the first group of 100 traffic policy instances.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstances>
    <TrafficPolicyInstance>
      <Id>traffic policy instance ID</Id>
      <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID that resource record sets were created in</HostedZoneId>
      <Name>name of the root resource record set</Name>
      <TTL>TTL of all resource record sets created by this traffic policy instance</TTL>
      <State>CREATING | UPDATING | APPLIED | DELETING | DELETED | FAILED</State>
      <Message>explanation when State is Failed</Message>
      <TrafficPolicyId>traffic policy ID</TrafficPolicyId>
      <TrafficPolicyVersion>version number</TrafficPolicyVersion>
      <TrafficPolicyType>DNS type of resource record sets associated with the traffic policy instance</TrafficPolicyType>
    </TrafficPolicyInstance>
    ...
  </TrafficPolicyInstances>
  <HostedZoneIdMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the hosted zone ID of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of MaxItems instances</HostedZoneIdMarker>
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the name of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of MaxItems instances</TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the DNS type of resource record sets for the first traffic policy instance in the next group of MaxItems instances</TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <MaxItems>value of the maxitems parameter, if any, in the previous request</MaxItems>
</ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: TrafficPolicyInstances, HostedZoneIdMarker, TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker, TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker, IsTruncated, MaxItems

TrafficPolicyInstances

A list that contains one TrafficPolicyInstance element for each traffic policy instance that matches the elements in the request.

Type: Complex

Parent: ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse

Children: TrafficPolicyInstance

TrafficPolicyInstance

A complex type that contains information about one traffic policy instance that matches the elements in the request.

Type: Complex

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstances

Children: Id, HostedZone, Name, TTL, State, Message, TrafficPolicyId, TrafficPolicyVersion, TrafficPolicyType

Id

The Id of the traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

HostedZoneId

The ID of the hosted zone in which Amazon Route 53 created resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

Name

The root record set name of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created when you created this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

TTL

The TTL of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created when you created this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

State

The value of State depends on whether you recently created or updated the traffic policy instance. Possible values include the following:

Applied

Amazon Route 53 returns Applied in two circumstances:

- When it has finished creating or updating a traffic policy instance and the corresponding resource record sets.

- Immediately after you submit an `UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance` request and before Amazon Route 53 has started to create the new group of resource record sets that will replace the existing group of resource record sets for the specified root resource record set name.

Creating

Amazon Route 53 is creating the resource record sets based on a `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` request.

Updating

Amazon Route 53 is creating the new group of resource record sets that will replace the existing group of resource record sets for the specified root resource record set name.

Deleting

Amazon Route 53 is deleting the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets.

Deleted

Amazon Route 53 finished deleting the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets. This is a temporary state; when the deletion is complete, Amazon Route 53 responds to requests for this traffic policy instance with a `NoSuchTrafficPolicyInstance` error.

Failed

Amazon Route 53 wasn't able to create or update the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets. When the value of `State` is `Failed`, see the error response for an explanation of what caused the request to fail.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

Message

If `State` is failed, an explanation of the reason for the failure. If `State` is another value, `Message` is empty.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyId

The version number of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to create resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyVersion

The version number of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to create resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyType

The DNS type of resource record sets that are associated with this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

HostedZoneIdMarker

If `IsTruncated` is true, `HostedZoneIdMarker` is the ID of the hosted zone of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse`

TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker

If `IsTruncated` is true, `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker` is the name of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse`

TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker

If `IsTruncated` is true, `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` is the DNS type of the resource record sets that are associated with the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse`

IsTruncated

A flag indicating whether there are more traffic policy instances to be listed. If the response was truncated, you can get the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances by calling `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZone` again and specifying the values of the `HostedZoneIdMarker`, `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker`, and `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` elements in the corresponding request parameters.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse`

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `MaxItems` parameter in the call to `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZone` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

NoSuchTrafficPolicy

No traffic policy exists with the specified ID.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request after the first request. (For the first request, you'd specify only the `maxitems` parameter.):

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstances/hostedzone?id=Z1D633PJN98FT9
&trafficpolicyinstancename=www.example.com
&trafficpolicyinstancetype=A
&maxitems=1
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstances>
    <TrafficPolicyInstance>
      <Id>12131415-abac-5432-caba-6f5e4d3c2b1a</Id>
      <HostedZoneId>Z1D633PJN98FT9</HostedZoneId>
      <Name>www.example.com</Name>
      <TTL>300</TTL>
      <State>Applied</State>
      <Message/>
      <TrafficPolicyId>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</TrafficPolicyId>

      <TrafficPolicyVersion>7</TrafficPolicyVersion>
      <TrafficPolicyType>A</TrafficPolicyType>
    </TrafficPolicyInstance>
  </TrafficPolicyInstances>
  <HostedZoneIdMarker>Z217DLHR85079R</HostedZoneIdMarker>
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>MyThirdTrafficPolicyInstance</TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>A</TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>
</ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByHostedZoneResponse>
```

GET ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicy

Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using a specify traffic policy version.

Note

After you submit a `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` or an `UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance` request, there's a brief delay while Amazon Route 53 creates the resource record sets that are specified in the traffic policy definition. For more information, see the [State](#) response element.

To get information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using a specified traffic policy version, send a `GET` request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstances/trafficpolicy` resource and include the ID and version of the traffic policy.

Note

In the Amazon Route 53 console, traffic policy instances are known as policy records.

Amazon Route 53 returns a maximum of 100 items in each response. If you have a lot of traffic policy instances, you can use the `MaxItems` parameter to list them in groups of up to 100.

The response includes five values that help you navigate from one group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances to the next:

IsTruncated

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the response is `true`, there are more traffic policy instances that were created with the specified traffic policy.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, this response includes the last traffic policy instance that was created by using the specified traffic policy.

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `MaxItems` parameter in the request that produced the current response.

HostedZoneIdMarker, TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker, and TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, these three values in the response represent the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances. To list more traffic policy instances, make another call to `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicy`, and specify these values in the corresponding request parameters.

If `IsTruncated` is `false`, all three elements are omitted from the response.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 228)
- [Responses](#) (p. 230)
- [Errors](#) (p. 233)
- [Examples](#) (p. 234)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstances/trafficpolicy?id=ID of the traffic policy for which you want to list instances
    &version=version of the traffic policy for which you want to list instances
```

```
&hostedzoneid=ID of the hosted zone for the next traffic policy instance  
&trafficpolicyinstancename=name of the next traffic policy instance  
&trafficpolicyinstancetype=DNS type for the next traffic policy instance  
&maxitems=maximum number of traffic policy instances to include in the re  
sponse
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

id

The ID of the traffic policy for which you want to list traffic policy instances.

Type: String

version

The version of the traffic policy for which you want to list traffic policy instances. The version must be associated with the traffic policy that is specified by `TrafficPolicyId`.

Type: String

(Conditional) hostedzoneid

For the first request to `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicy`, omit this value.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `true`, the value of `HostedZoneIdMarker` in the response is the ID of the hosted zone for the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, there are no more traffic policy instances to get for this traffic policy version.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, omit this value.

Type: String

(Conditional) trafficpolicyinstancename

For the first request to `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicy`, omit this value.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `true`, the value of `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker` in the response is the name of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, there are no more traffic policy instances to get for this traffic policy version.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, omit this value.

Type: String

(Conditional) trafficpolicyinstancetype

For the first request to `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicy`, omit this value.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `true`, the value of `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` in the response is the DNS type of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

If the value of `IsTruncated` in the previous response was `false`, there are no more traffic policy instances to get for this traffic policy version.

Type: String

(Optional) maxitems

The maximum number of traffic policy instances to be included in the response body for this request. If you have more than `maxitems` traffic policy instances, the value of the `IsTruncated` element in the response is `true`, and the values of `HostedZoneIdMarker`, `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker`, and `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` in the response represent the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `maxitems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: Maximum value is 100. If you specify a value greater than 100, `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicy` returns 100 traffic policy instances.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstances>
    <TrafficPolicyInstance>
      <Id>traffic policy instance ID</Id>
      <HostedZoneId>hosted zone ID that resource record sets were created in</HostedZoneId>
      <Name>name of the root resource record set</Name>
      <TTL>TTL of all resource record sets created by this traffic policy instance</TTL>
      <State>CREATING | UPDATING | APPLIED | DELETING | DELETED | FAILED</State>
      <Message>explanation when State is Failed</Message>
      <TrafficPolicyId>traffic policy ID</TrafficPolicyId>
      <TrafficPolicyVersion>version number</TrafficPolicyVersion>
      <TrafficPolicyType>DNS type of resource record sets associated with the traffic policy instance</TrafficPolicyType>
    </TrafficPolicyInstance>
    ...
  </TrafficPolicyInstances>
  <HostedZoneIdMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the hosted zone ID of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of MaxItems instances</HostedZoneIdMarker>
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the name of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of MaxItems instances</TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the DNS type of resource record sets for the first traffic policy instance in the next group of MaxItems instances</TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>
```

```
<IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>  
<MaxItems>value of the maxitems parameter, if any, in the previous re  
quest</MaxItems>  
</ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse

A complex type that contains the response information for the request.

Type: Complex

Children: TrafficPolicyInstances, HostedZoneIdMarker, TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker, TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker, IsTruncated, MaxItems

TrafficPolicyInstances

A list that contains one TrafficPolicyInstance element for each traffic policy instance that matches the elements in the request.

Type: Complex

Parent: ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse

Children: TrafficPolicyInstance

TrafficPolicyInstance

A complex type that contains information about one traffic policy instance that matches the elements in the request.

Type: Complex

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstances

Children: Id, HostedZone, Name, TTL, State, Message, TrafficPolicyId, TrafficPolicyVersion, TrafficPolicyType

Id

The Id of the traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

HostedZoneId

The ID of the hosted zone in which Amazon Route 53 created resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

Name

The root record set name of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created when you created this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TTL

The TTL of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created when you created this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

State

The value of `State` depends on whether you recently created or updated the traffic policy instance. Possible values include the following:

Applied

Amazon Route 53 returns `Applied` in two circumstances:

- When it has finished creating or updating a traffic policy instance and the corresponding resource record sets.
- Immediately after you submit an `UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance` request and before Amazon Route 53 has started to create the new group of resource record sets that will replace the existing group of resource record sets for the specified root resource record set name.

Creating

Amazon Route 53 is creating the resource record sets based on a `CreateTrafficPolicyInstance` request.

Updating

Amazon Route 53 is creating the new group of resource record sets that will replace the existing group of resource record sets for the specified root resource record set name.

Deleting

Amazon Route 53 is deleting the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets.

Deleted

Amazon Route 53 finished deleting the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets. This is a temporary state; when the deletion is complete, Amazon Route 53 responds to requests for this traffic policy instance with a `NoSuchTrafficPolicyInstance` error.

Failed

Amazon Route 53 wasn't able to create or update the traffic policy instance and the associated resource record sets. When the value of `State` is `Failed`, see the error response for an explanation of what caused the request to fail.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

Message

If `State` is failed, an explanation of the reason for the failure. If `State` is another value, `Message` is empty.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyId

The version number of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to create resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyVersion

The version number of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to create resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyType

The DNS type of resource record sets that are associated with this traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

HostedZoneIdMarker

If `IsTruncated` is true, `HostedZoneIdMarker` is the ID of the hosted zone of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse`

TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker

If `IsTruncated` is true, `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker` is the name of the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse`

TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker

If `IsTruncated` is true, `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` is the DNS type of the resource record sets that are associated with the first traffic policy instance in the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse`

IsTruncated

A flag indicating whether there are more traffic policy instances to be listed. If the response was truncated, you can get the next group of `MaxItems` traffic policy instances by calling `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicy` again and specifying the values of the `HostedZoneIdMarker`, `TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker`, and `TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker` elements in the corresponding request parameters.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse`

Valid Values: true | false

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `MaxItems` parameter in the call to `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicy` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Parent: `ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchTrafficPolicy

No traffic policy exists with the specified ID.

NoSuchTrafficPolicyInstance

No traffic policy instance exists with the specified ID.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request after the first request. (For the first request, you'd specify only the `TrafficPolicyId`, `TrafficPolicyVersion`, and `MaxItems` parameters.):

```
GET /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstances/trafficpolicy?id=12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6
&version=42
&hostedzoneid=Z1D633PJN98FT9
&trafficpolicyinstancename=www.example.com
&trafficpolicyinstancetype=A
&maxitems=1
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstances>
    <TrafficPolicyInstance>
      <Id>12131415-abac-5432-caba-6f5e4d3c2b1a</Id>
      <HostedZoneId>Z1D633PJN98FT9</HostedZoneId>
      <Name>www.example.com</Name>
      <TTL>300</TTL>
      <State>Applied</State>
      <Message/>
      <TrafficPolicyId>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</TrafficPolicyId>

      <TrafficPolicyVersion>42</TrafficPolicyVersion>
      <TrafficPolicyType>A</TrafficPolicyType>
    </TrafficPolicyInstance>
  </TrafficPolicyInstances>
  <HostedZoneIdMarker>Z217DLHR85079R</HostedZoneIdMarker>
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>MyThirdTrafficPolicyInstance</TrafficPolicyInstanceNameMarker>
  <TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>A</TrafficPolicyInstanceTypeMarker>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>
</ListTrafficPolicyInstancesByPolicyResponse>
```

POST UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance

Updates the resource record sets in a specified hosted zone that were created based on the settings in a specified traffic policy version.

To update a traffic policy instance, send a `POST` request to the `/2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance/traffic policy ID` resource. The request body must include an XML document with an `UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest` element.

When you update a traffic policy instance, Amazon Route 53 continues to respond to DNS queries for the root resource record set name while it replaces one group of resource record sets with another. Amazon Route 53 performs the following operations:

1. Amazon Route 53 creates a new group of resource record sets based on the specified traffic policy version. This is true regardless of how substantial the differences are between the existing resource record sets and the new resource record sets.
2. When all of the new resource record sets have been created, Amazon Route 53 starts to respond to DNS queries for the root resource record set name (such as `example.com`) by using the new resource record sets.
3. Amazon Route 53 deletes the old group of resource record sets that are associated with the root resource record set name.

Note

In the Amazon Route 53 console, traffic policy instances are known as policy records.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 235)
- [Responses](#) (p. 236)
- [Errors](#) (p. 239)
- [Examples](#) (p. 239)

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance/Id HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazon
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TTL>TTL for all resource record sets</TTL>
  <TrafficPolicyId>ID of the traffic policy that defines the resource record
sets</TrafficPolicyId>
  <TrafficPolicyVersion>version of the traffic policy that defines the resource
record sets</TrafficPolicyVersion>
</UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

Id

The ID of the traffic policy instance that you want to update.

Type: String

Elements

UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest

A complex type that contains information about the resource record sets that you want to update based on a specified traffic policy instance.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: ResourceRecordSetTTL, TrafficPolicyId, VersionNumber

TTL

The TTL that you want Amazon Route 53 to assign to all of the updated resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest

TrafficPolicyId

The ID of the traffic policy that you want Amazon Route 53 to use to update resource record sets for the specified traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest

TrafficPolicyVersion

The version of the traffic policy that you want Amazon Route 53 to use to update resource record sets for the specified traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstance>
    <Id>ID of the updated traffic policy instance</Id>
    <HostedZoneId>hosted zone in which Amazon Route 53 updated resource record sets</HostedZoneId>
    <Name>name of the root resource record set</Name>
    <TTL>TTL for all resource record sets</TTL>
    <State>Applied | Updating | Failed</State>
```

```
<Message>explanation when State is Failed</Message>
<TrafficPolicyId>ID of the traffic policy that defines the resource record
sets</TrafficPolicyId>
<TrafficPolicyVersion>version of the traffic policy that defines the re
source record sets</TrafficPolicyVersion>
<TrafficPolicyType>DNS type of the resource record sets</TrafficPolicyType>

</TrafficPolicyInstance>
</UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse

A complex type that contains information about the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created based on a specified traffic policy.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: Id, HostedZoneId, Name, TTL, State, Message, TrafficPolicyId, TrafficPolicyVersion, TrafficPolicyType

TrafficPolicyInstance

A complex type that contains settings for the updated traffic policy instance.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse

Children: Id, HostedZoneId, Name, TTL, State, Message, TrafficPolicyId, TrafficPolicyVersion, TrafficPolicyType

Id

The ID of the traffic policy instance that you updated.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

HostedZoneId

The ID of the hosted zone in which Amazon Route 53 updated resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

Name

The name of the root resource record set, for example, `www.example.com`.

Type: String

Parent: TrafficPolicyInstance

TTL

The TTL that Amazon Route 53 assigned to all of the resource record sets that it updated in the specified hosted zone.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

State

The value of `State` depends on whether you recently updated the traffic policy instance. Possible values include the following:

Applied

Amazon Route 53 returns `Applied` in two circumstances:

- When it has finished updating resource record sets.
- Immediately after you submit an `UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance` request and before Amazon Route 53 has started to create the new group of resource record sets that will replace the existing group of resource record sets for the specified root resource record set name.

Updating

Amazon Route 53 is creating the new group of resource record sets that will replace the existing group of resource record sets for the specified root resource record set name.

Failed

Amazon Route 53 wasn't able to update the resource record sets. When the value of `State` is `Failed`, see the error response for an explanation of what caused the request to fail.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

Message

If `State` is failed, an explanation of the reason for the failure. If `State` is another value, `Message` is empty.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyId

The ID of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to update resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyVersion

The version of the traffic policy that Amazon Route 53 used to update resource record sets.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

TrafficPolicyType

The DNS type that Amazon Route 53 assigned to all of the resource record sets that it created for this updated traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Parent: `TrafficPolicyInstance`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

NoSuchTrafficPolicy

No traffic policy exists with the specified ID.

NoSuchTrafficPolicyInstance

No traffic policy instance exists with the specified ID.

PriorRequestNotComplete

Amazon Route 53 is still processing an earlier request to update the specified traffic policy instance.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request to update the resource record sets that are associated with traffic policy instance 470928347:

```
POST /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance/12131415-abac-5432-caba-6f5e4d3c2b1a
HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazon
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TTL>300</TTL>
  <TrafficPolicyId>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</TrafficPolicyId>
  <VersionNumber>7</VersionNumber>
</UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceRequest>
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazon
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <TrafficPolicyInstance>
    <Id>12131415-abac-5432-caba-6f5e4d3c2b1a</Id>
    <HostedZoneId>Z1D633PJN98FT9</HostedZoneId>
    <Name>www.example.com</Name>
    <TTL>300</TTL>
    <State>Applied</State>
    <Message/>
    <TrafficPolicyId>12345678-abcd-9876-fedc-1a2b3c4de5f6</TrafficPolicyId>
    <TrafficPolicyVersion>7</TrafficPolicyVersion>
    <TrafficPolicyType>A</TrafficPolicyType>
  </TrafficPolicyInstance>
</UpdateTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse>
```


DELETE DeleteTrafficPolicyInstance

Deletes a traffic policy instance and all of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created when you created the instance. To delete a traffic policy instance, send a `DELETE` request to the `2013-04-01/trafficpolicy/traffic policy instance ID` resource.

Note

In the Amazon Route 53 console, traffic policy instances are known as policy records.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 240)
- [Responses](#) (p. 240)
- [Errors](#) (p. 241)
- [Examples](#) (p. 241)

Requests

Syntax

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance/Id
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

Id

The ID of the traffic policy instance that you want to delete.

Important

When you delete a traffic policy instance, Amazon Route 53 also deletes all of the resource record sets that were created when you created the traffic policy instance.

Type: String

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazon
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
<DeleteTrafficPolicyResponse/>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

DeleteTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse

An empty element.

Type: String

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchTrafficPolicyInstance

No traffic policy instance exists with the specified ID.

PriorRequestNotComplete

Amazon Route 53 is still processing an earlier request to update the specified traffic policy instance.

Examples

Example Request

The following example shows a request in which `maxitems` is 1:

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/trafficpolicyinstance/12131415-abac-5432-caba-6f5e4d3c2b1a
```

Example Response

The following example shows the response for the previous request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazon
aws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
</DeleteTrafficPolicyInstanceResponse>
```

Traffic Policy Document Format

When you create a traffic policy programmatically by using the Amazon Route 53 API, one of the AWS SDKs, the AWS CLI, or AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell, you specify the definition of the traffic policy in a `Document` element in JSON format.

For more information about traffic policies, see [Using Traffic Flow to Route DNS Traffic](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Topics

- [Basic Syntax](#) (p. 242)
- [Syntax for Endpoint Definitions](#) (p. 243)
- [Syntax for Rule Definitions](#) (p. 244)
- [Examples](#) (p. 248)

Basic Syntax

Here is the basic syntax for a traffic policy document:

```
{
  "AWSPolicyFormatVersion": "2015-10-01",
  "RecordType": "DNS type for all resource record sets created by this traffic
policy",
  "StartEndpoint | StartRule": "ID that you assign to an endpoint or rule",
  "Endpoints": {
    "Endpoint ID that you assign": {
      Endpoint definition
    },
    ...
  },
  "Rules": {
    "Rule ID that you assign": {
      Rule definition
    },
    ...
  }
}
```

The basic syntax for a traffic policy document contains the following objects:

AWSPolicyFormatVersion

The version of the traffic policy format, currently 2015-10-01.

RecordType

The DNS type of all of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 will create based on this traffic policy. If you want to route traffic to the following AWS resources, choose the applicable value:

- **CloudFront distribution** – Choose **A: IP address in IPv4 format**.
- **ELB load balancer** – Choose either **A: IP address in IPv4 format** or **AAAA: IP address in IPv6 format**.
- **Amazon S3 bucket configured as a website endpoint**: Choose **A: IP address in IPv4 format**.

If you want to route traffic to other resources, choose the applicable type for the resource. For example, if you want to route traffic to mail servers, specify `MX`. For the list of DNS types that Amazon Route 53 supports, see [Supported DNS Resource Record Types](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

StartEndpoint | StartRule

Whether you want the starting point for the traffic policy to be an endpoint or a rule, and the ID that you assigned to the endpoint or rule elsewhere in the traffic policy document.

Endpoints

The definitions of the endpoints that you want to use in this traffic policy. For more information, see [Syntax for Endpoint Definitions \(p. 243\)](#).

Rules

The definitions of the rules that you want to use in this traffic policy. For more information, see [Syntax for Rule Definitions \(p. 244\)](#).

Syntax for Endpoint Definitions

Here is the syntax for the endpoint definitions that you specify in a traffic policy document:

```
{
  "Type": value | cloudfront | elastic-load-balancer | s3-website,
  "Region": "AWS region that you created your Amazon S3 bucket in"
  "Value": "value applicable to the type of endpoint"
}
```

The syntax for an endpoint definition contains the following objects:

Type

Specify the applicable value:

value

To route traffic to a resource other than a CloudFront distribution, an ELB load balancer, or an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a website endpoint, specify `value` for `Type`.

cloudfront

To route traffic to a CloudFront distribution, specify `cloudfront` for `Type`.

elastic-load-balancer

To route traffic to an ELB load balancer, specify `elastic-load-balancer` for `Type`.

s3-website

To route traffic to an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a website endpoint, specify `s3-website` for `Type`.

Region

To route traffic to an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a website endpoint, specify the region in which you created the bucket for `Region`. For any other resource, omit `Region`.

Value

Specify the applicable value:

value

To route traffic to a resource other than a CloudFront distribution, an ELB load balancer, or an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a website endpoint, specify the value that corresponds with the value that you specified for `RecordType`. For example, if you specified `A` for `RecordType`, specify an IP address in IPv4 format for `Value`.

cloudfront

If you specified `cloudfront` for `Type`, specify the domain name that CloudFront assigned to your CloudFront distribution when you created it, for example, `d1111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net`.

elastic-load-balancer

If you specified `elastic-load-balancer` for `Type`, specify the DNS name for your load balancer. Use the value that begins with `dualstack`, for example, `dualstack.my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com`.

s3-website

If you specified `s3-website` for `Type`, specify the name of your Amazon S3 bucket, for example, `example.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com`.

Important

When you create a traffic policy instance based on this traffic policy, the bucket that you specify here must match the domain name (such as `www.example.com`) that you specify for `Name` in the [POST CreateTrafficPolicyInstance \(p. 202\)](#) request. If `Value` and `Name` don't match, Amazon S3 won't respond to DNS queries for the domain name.

Syntax for Rule Definitions

There are four different syntaxes for the rule definitions that you specify in a traffic policy document, depending on the type of routing policy that you want to use: failover, weighted, latency, or geolocation.

Topics

- [Failover Rules \(p. 244\)](#)
- [Weighted Rules \(p. 245\)](#)
- [Latency Rules \(p. 246\)](#)
- [Geolocation Rules \(p. 247\)](#)

Failover Rules

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

```
{
  "RuleType": "failover",
  "Primary": {
    "EndpointReference | RuleReference": "ID that you assigned to the rule
or endpoint that this rule routes traffic to",
    "EvaluateTargetHealth": "true" | "false",
    "HealthCheck": "optional health check ID"
  },
  "Secondary": {
    "EndpointReference | RuleReference": "ID that you assigned to the rule
or endpoint that this rule routes traffic to",
    "EvaluateTargetHealth": "true" | "false",
    "HealthCheck": "optional health check ID"
  }
}
```

When you define a failover rule, you specify the following objects:

RuleType

Specify `failover`.

Primary | Secondary

For the `Primary` object, specify settings for the rule or endpoint that you want to route traffic to whenever the corresponding resources are available.

For the `Secondary` object, specify settings for the rule or endpoint that you want to route traffic to whenever the primary resources are not available.

EndpointReference | RuleReference

Whether you want to route traffic to an endpoint or to another rule, and the ID that you assigned to the endpoint or rule elsewhere in the traffic policy document.

EvaluateTargetHealth

A Boolean that indicates whether you want Amazon Route 53 to evaluate the health of the endpoint and route traffic only to healthy endpoints. For more information about `EvaluateTargetHealth`, see [EvaluateTargetHealth \(p. 127\)](#) in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets \(p. 107\)](#).

HealthCheck

If you want to associate a health check with the endpoint or rule, specify the ID of the health check. For more information, see [HealthCheckId \(p. 128\)](#) in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets \(p. 107\)](#).

Weighted Rules

When you add a weighted rule, you configure your traffic policy to route traffic based on proportions that you specify. For example, you might specify weights of 4, 5, 5, and 6 (sum=20). The result is that 4/20ths of your traffic, on average, is routed to the first endpoint or rule, 5/20ths is routed both to the second and third endpoints or rules, and 6/20ths is routed to the last endpoint or rule. For more information, see [Weighted Routing](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```
{
  "RuleType": "weighted",
  "Items": [
    {
      "EndpointReference | RuleReference": "ID that you assigned to the rule or endpoint that this rule routes traffic to",
      "Weight": "value between 0 and 255",
      "EvaluateTargetHealth": "true" | "false",
      "HealthCheck": "optional health check ID"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

When you define a weighted rule, you specify the following objects:

RuleType

Specify `weighted`.

Items

Specify one set of values (`EndpointReference | RuleReference`, `Weight`, `EvaluateTargetHealth`, and `HealthCheck`) for each of the weighted rules or endpoints that you want to route traffic to.

EndpointReference | RuleReference

Whether you want to route traffic to an endpoint or to another rule, and the ID that you assigned to the endpoint or rule elsewhere in the traffic policy document.

Weight

A value between 0 and 255 that determines the proportion of traffic that is routed to the corresponding endpoint or rule. For more information about `Weight`, see [Weight \(p. 120\)](#) in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets \(p. 107\)](#).

EvaluateTargetHealth

A Boolean that indicates whether you want Amazon Route 53 to evaluate the health of the endpoint and route traffic only to healthy endpoints. For more information about `EvaluateTargetHealth`, see [EvaluateTargetHealth \(p. 127\)](#) in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets \(p. 107\)](#).

HealthCheck

If you want to associate a health check with the endpoint or rule, specify the ID of the health check. For more information, see [HealthCheckId \(p. 128\)](#) in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets \(p. 107\)](#).

Latency Rules

When you add a latency rule, you configure your traffic policy to route your traffic based on the latency (the time delay) between your users and the AWS regions where you've created AWS resources such as ELB load balancers and Amazon S3 buckets. For more information, see [Latency Routing](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```
{
  "RuleType": "latency",
  "Regions": [
    {
      "EndpointReference | RuleReference": "ID that you assigned to the rule
or endpoint that this rule routes traffic to",
      "Region": "AWS region that you want to route traffic to",
      "EvaluateTargetHealth": "true" | "false",
      "HealthCheck": "optional health check ID"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

When you define a latency rule, you specify the following objects:

RuleType

Specify latency.

Regions

Specify one set of values (`EndpointReference | RuleReference`, `Region`, `EvaluateTargetHealth`, and `HealthCheck`) for each of the regions that you want to route traffic to.

EndpointReference | RuleReference

Whether you want to route traffic to an endpoint or to another rule, and the ID that you assigned to the endpoint or rule elsewhere in the traffic policy document.

Region

A value between 0 and 255 that determines the proportion of traffic that is routed to the corresponding endpoint or rule. For more information about `Region`, see [Region \(p. 120\)](#) in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets \(p. 107\)](#).

EvaluateTargetHealth

A Boolean that indicates whether you want Amazon Route 53 to evaluate the health of the endpoint and route traffic only to healthy endpoints. For more information about `EvaluateTargetHealth`, see [EvaluateTargetHealth \(p. 127\)](#) in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets \(p. 107\)](#).

HealthCheck

If you want to associate a health check with the endpoint or rule, specify the ID of the health check. For more information, see [HealthCheckId \(p. 128\)](#) in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets \(p. 107\)](#).

Geolocation Rules

When you add a geolocation rule, you configure your traffic policy to route your traffic based on the geographic location of your users. For more information, see [Geolocation Routing](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

```
{
  "RuleType": "geo",
  "Locations": [
    {
      "EndpointReference | RuleReference": "ID that you assigned to the rule or endpoint that this rule routes traffic to",
      "IsDefault": "true" | "false",
      "Continent": "continent name",
      "Country": "country name",
      "Subdivision": "subdivision name",
      "EvaluateTargetHealth": "true" | "false",
      "HealthCheck": "optional health check ID"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

When you define a geolocation rule, you specify the following objects:

RuleType

Specify `geo`.

Locations

Specify one set of values (`EndpointReference | RuleReference`, `IsDefault`, `Continent`, `Country`, `Subdivision`, `EvaluateTargetHealth`, and `HealthCheck`) for each of the geographic locations that you want to route traffic to.

EndpointReference | RuleReference

Whether you want to route traffic to an endpoint or to another rule, and the ID that you assigned to the endpoint or rule elsewhere in the traffic policy document.

IsDefault

A Boolean that indicates whether this set of values represents the default location. For more information about `IsDefault`, see the explanation about specifying `*` as the value for the `CountryCode` element when you create or update a resource record set in the description for [GeoLocation](#) (p. 122).

Continent, Country, Subdivision

Values that indicate the geographic location of users whose traffic you want to route to a rule or endpoint. For more information, see the following element descriptions in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets](#) (p. 107):

- [GeoLocation](#) (p. 122)
- [ContinentCode](#) (p. 122)
- [CountryCode](#) (p. 123)
- [SubdivisionCode](#) (p. 124)

EvaluateTargetHealth

A Boolean that indicates whether you want Amazon Route 53 to evaluate the health of the endpoint and route traffic only to healthy endpoints. For more information about `EvaluateTargetHealth`, see [EvaluateTargetHealth](#) (p. 127) in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets](#) (p. 107).

HealthCheck

If you want to associate a health check with the endpoint or rule, specify the ID of the health check. For more information, see [HealthCheckId \(p. 128\)](#) in the documentation about [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets \(p. 107\)](#).

Examples

The following examples show how to use failover, weighted, latency, and geolocation rules, and how to use multiple types of rules in the same traffic policy.

Topics

- [Failover Example \(p. 248\)](#)
- [Weighted Example \(p. 248\)](#)
- [Latency Example \(p. 249\)](#)
- [Geolocation Example \(p. 250\)](#)
- [Example with Failover, Latency, and Geolocation Rules \(p. 251\)](#)

Failover Example

```
{
  "AWSPolicyFormatVersion": "2015-10-01",
  "RecordType": "A",
  "StartRule": "site_switch",
  "Endpoints": {
    "my_elb": {
      "Type": "elastic-load-balancer",
      "Value": "elb-111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "site_down_banner": {
      "Type": "s3-website",
      "Region": "us-east-1",
      "Value": "www.example.com"
    }
  },
  "Rules": {
    "site_switch": {
      "RuleType": "failover",
      "Primary": {
        "EndpointReference": "my_elb"
      },
      "Secondary": {
        "EndpointReference": "site_down_banner"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Weighted Example

```
{
  "AWSPolicyFormatVersion": "2015-10-01",
  "RecordType": "A",
```

```
"StartRule": "round_robin",
"Endpoints": {
  "srv1": {
    "Type": "value",
    "Value": "192.0.2.1"
  },
  "srv2": {
    "Type": "value",
    "Value": "192.0.2.2"
  },
  "srv3": {
    "Type": "value",
    "Value": "192.0.2.3"
  }
},
"Rules": {
  "round_robin": {
    "RuleType": "weighted",
    "Items": [
      {
        "EndpointReference": "srv1",
        "Weight": "3",
        "HealthCheck": "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
      },
      {
        "EndpointReference": "srv2",
        "Weight": "1",
        "HealthCheck": "22222222-2222-2222-2222-222222222222"
      },
      {
        "EndpointReference": "srv3",
        "Weight": "1",
        "HealthCheck": "33333333-3333-3333-3333-333333333333"
      }
    ]
  }
}
}
```

Latency Example

```
{
  "AWSPolicyFormatVersion": "2015-10-01",
  "RecordType": "A",
  "StartRule": "region_selector",
  "Endpoints": {
    "us_lb": {
      "Type": "elastic-load-balancer",
      "Value": "elb-123456.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "europe_lb": {
      "Type": "elastic-load-balancer",
      "Value": "elb-654321.eu-west-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "Rules": {
```

```
"region_selector":{
  "RuleType":"latency",
  "Regions":[
    {
      "Region":"us-east-1",
      "EndpointReference":"us_lb"
    },
    {
      "Region":"eu-west-1",
      "EndpointReference":"europe_lb"
    }
  ]
}
}
```

Geolocation Example

```
{
  "AWSPolicyFormatVersion":"2015-10-01",
  "RecordType":"A",
  "StartRule":"geo_dest",
  "Endpoints":{
    "english":{
      "Type":"value",
      "Value":"192.0.2.1"
    },
    "french":{
      "Type":"value",
      "Value":"192.0.2.2"
    },
    "german":{
      "Type":"value",
      "Value":"192.0.2.3"
    }
  },
  "Rules":{
    "geo_dest":{
      "RuleType":"geo",
      "Locations":[
        {
          "EndpointReference":"english",
          "IsDefault":true,
          "HealthCheck":"11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
        },
        {
          "EndpointReference":"french",
          "Country":"FR",
          "HealthCheck":"22222222-2222-2222-2222-222222222222"
        },
        {
          "EndpointReference":"french",
          "Country":"BE",
          "HealthCheck":"22222222-2222-2222-2222-222222222222"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

```
        "EndpointReference": "german",
        "Country": "DE",
        "HealthCheck": "33333333-3333-3333-3333-333333333333"
    }
  ]
}
}
```

Example with Failover, Latency, and Geolocation Rules

```
{
  "AWSPolicyFormatVersion": "2015-10-01",
  "RecordType": "A",
  "StartRule": "geo_restriction",
  "Endpoints": {
    "east_coast_lb1": {
      "Type": "elastic-load-balancer",
      "Value": "elb-111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "east_coast_lb2": {
      "Type": "elastic-load-balancer",
      "Value": "elb-222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "west_coast_lb1": {
      "Type": "elastic-load-balancer",
      "Value": "elb-111111.us-west-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "west_coast_lb2": {
      "Type": "elastic-load-balancer",
      "Value": "elb-222222.us-west-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "denied_message": {
      "Type": "s3-website",
      "Region": "us-east-1",
      "Value": "video.example.com"
    }
  },
  "Rules": {
    "geo_restriction": {
      "RuleType": "geo",
      "Locations": [
        {
          "EndpointReference": "denied_message",
          "IsDefault": true
        },
        {
          "RuleReference": "region_selector",
          "Country": "US"
        }
      ]
    },
    "region_selector": {
      "RuleType": "latency",
      "Regions": [
        {
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Examples

```
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "RuleReference": "east_coast_region"
  },
  {
    "Region": "us-west-1",
    "RuleReference": "west_coast_region"
  }
]
},
"east_coast_region": {
  "RuleType": "failover",
  "Primary": {
    "EndpointReference": "east_coast_lb1"
  },
  "Secondary": {
    "EndpointReference": "east_coast_lb2"
  }
},
"west_coast_region": {
  "RuleType": "failover",
  "Primary": {
    "EndpointReference": "west_coast_lb1"
  },
  "Secondary": {
    "EndpointReference": "west_coast_lb2"
  }
}
}
```

Actions on HealthChecks

This section describes actions you can perform on health checks.

POST CreateHealthCheck (p. 254)

Creates a new health check.

POST UpdateHealthCheck (p. 270)

Updates an existing health check.

GET GetHealthCheck (p. 284)

Gets information about a specified health check.

GET ListHealthChecks (p. 294)

Gets a list of the health checks that are associated with the current AWS account.

DELETE DeleteHealthCheck (p. 306)

Deletes a health check.

GET GetCheckerIpRanges (p. 308)

Gets a list of the IP ranges of Amazon Route 53 health checkers.

GET GetHealthCheckCount (p. 310)

Gets the number of health checks associated with the current account.

GET GetHealthCheckStatus (p. 312)

Gets the current status of a specified health check.

GET GetHealthCheckLastFailureReason (p. 316)

Gets the reason that a specified health check failed most recently.

For more information, see [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

POST CreateHealthCheck

Topics

- [Requests \(p. 255\)](#)
- [Responses \(p. 263\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 267\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 268\)](#)

Creates a new health check.

To create a new health check, send a `POST` request to the `/2013-04-01/healthcheck` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `CreateHealthCheckRequest` element. The response returns the `CreateHealthCheckResponse` element, which contains the health check ID that you specify when you add a health check to a resource record set. For information about adding health checks to resource record sets, see [EvaluateTargetHealth](#) and [HealthCheckId](#) in [POST ChangeResourceRecordSets \(p. 107\)](#).

If you are registering Amazon EC2 instances with an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer, do not create Amazon Route 53 health checks for the EC2 instances. When you register an EC2 instance with a load balancer, you configure settings for an ELB health check, which performs a similar function to an Amazon Route 53 health check.

You can associate health checks with failover resource record sets in a private hosted zone. Note the following:

- Amazon Route 53 health checkers are outside the VPC. To check the health of an endpoint within a VPC by IP address, you must assign a public IP address to the instance in the VPC.
- You can configure a health checker to check the health of an external resource that the instance relies on, such as a database server.
- You can create a CloudWatch metric, associate an alarm with the metric, and then create a health check that is based on the state of the alarm. For example, you might create a CloudWatch metric that checks the status of the EC2 `StatusCheckFailed` metric, add an alarm to the metric, and then create a health check that is based on the state of the alarm. For information about creating CloudWatch metrics and alarms by using the CloudWatch console, see the [Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide](#).

Here is how Amazon Route 53 determines whether a health check passes:

HTTP and HTTPS Health Checks

Amazon Route 53 must be able to establish a TCP connection with the endpoint within four seconds. If a TCP connection is established, Amazon Route 53 sends an HTTP request. The endpoint must respond with an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400 within two seconds.

HTTP_STR_MATCH and HTTPS_STR_MATCH Health Checks

As with HTTP health checks, Amazon Route 53 must be able to establish a TCP connection with the endpoint within four seconds. If a TCP connection is established, Amazon Route 53 sends an HTTPS request. The endpoint must respond with an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400 within two seconds.

After an Amazon Route 53 health checker receives the HTTP status code, it must receive the response body from the endpoint within the next two seconds. Amazon Route 53 searches the response body for a string that you specify. The string must appear entirely in the first 5,120 bytes of the response body or the health check fails. Specify the string in the `SearchString` element.

TCP Health Checks

Amazon Route 53 must be able to establish a TCP connection with the endpoint within ten seconds.

Health Checks Except CLOUDWATCH_METRIC and CALCULATED Health Checks

For a health check to change from healthy to unhealthy, it must fail n consecutive times where n is the value that you specify for `FailureThreshold` when you create the health check. For a health check to change from unhealthy to healthy, it must pass the same number of consecutive health checks.

CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks

If the state of a CloudWatch alarm is `OK`, the health check is considered healthy. If the state is `ALARM`, the health check is considered unhealthy. If CloudWatch doesn't have sufficient data to determine whether the state is `OK` or `ALARM`, the health check status depends on the setting for `InsufficientDataHealthStatus`: `Healthy`, `Unhealthy`, or `LastKnownStatus`.

We recommend that you don't manually change the state of a CloudWatch alarm. If you manually change the state of a CloudWatch alarm, Amazon Route 53 doesn't automatically change the status of the health check. Amazon Route 53 determines the status of a `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC` health check by evaluating the metric that the alarm is associated with, not by determining the current state of the alarm. When the metric changes in a way that would cause the state of the alarm to change, the status of the health check changes. For example, suppose that the state of a CloudWatch alarm is `ALARM` based on the current metric. If you manually change the state of the alarm to `OK`, the status of the health check remains unhealthy. If the metric improves and the state of the alarm would have changed to `OK` even without the manual change, the status of the health check changes to healthy.

Amazon Route 53 checks the state of a CloudWatch alarm every 30 seconds.

For information about creating CloudWatch metrics and alarms by using the CloudWatch console, see the [Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide](#).

CALCULATED Health Checks

For health checks that monitor the status of other health checks, Amazon Route 53 adds up the number of health checks that Amazon Route 53 health checkers consider to be healthy and compares that number with the value of `HealthThreshold`.

Requests

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

Syntax for HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks

```
POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHealthCheckRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
  <HealthCheckConfig>
    <IPAddress>IP address of the endpoint to check</IPAddress>
    <Port>port on the endpoint to check</Port>
    <Type>HTTP | HTTPS | HTTP_STR_MATCH | HTTPS_STR_MATCH | TCP</Type>
    <ResourcePath>path of the file that
      you want Amazon Route 53 to request</ResourcePath>
    <FullyQualifiedDomainName>domain name of the
      endpoint to check</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
    <SearchString>if Type is HTTP_STR_MATCH or HTTPS_STR_MATCH,
      the string to search for in the response body
      from the specified resource</SearchString>
    <RequestInterval>10 | 30</RequestInterval>
```



```
<FailureThreshold>integer between 1 and 10</FailureThreshold>
<MeasureLatency>true | false</MeasureLatency>
<EnableSNI>true | false</EnableSNI>
<Regions>
  <Region>us-east-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2 | eu-west-1 |
    ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ap-northeast-1 | sa-east-1</Region>
  ...
</Regions>
<Inverted>true | false</Inverted>
</HealthCheckConfig>
</CreateHealthCheckRequest>
```

Syntax for CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks

```
POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHealthCheckRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
  <HealthCheckConfig>
    <Type>CLOUDWATCH_METRIC</Type>
    <AlarmIdentifier>
      <Name>name of CloudWatch alarm</Name>
      <Region>region that CloudWatch alarm was created in</Region>
    </AlarmIdentifier>
    <InsufficientDataHealthStatus>Healthy | Unhealthy |
      LastKnownStatus</InsufficientDataHealthStatus>
    <Inverted>true | false</Inverted>
  </HealthCheckConfig>
</CreateHealthCheckRequest>
```

Syntax for CALCULATED Health Checks

```
POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHealthCheckRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
  <HealthCheckConfig>
    <Type>CALCULATED</Type>
    <HealthThreshold>number of the health checks that are associated with
      a CALCULATED health check that must be healthy</HealthThreshold>
    <ChildHealthChecks>
      <ChildHealthCheck>health check ID</ChildHealthCheck>
      ...
    </ChildHealthChecks>
    <Inverted>true | false</Inverted>
  </HealthCheckConfig>
</CreateHealthCheckRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

CreateHealthCheckRequest (Required)

A complex type that contains the health check request information.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `CallerReference`, `HealthCheckConfig`

CallerReference (Required)

A unique string that identifies the request and that allows failed `CreateHealthCheck` requests to be retried without the risk of executing the operation twice. You must use a unique `CallerReference` string every time you create a health check.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Allowable characters are any Unicode code points that are legal in an XML 1.0 document. The UTF-8 encoding of the value must be less than 128 bytes.

HealthCheckConfig (Required)

A complex type that contains information about the health check.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `IPAddress`, `Port`, `Type`, `ResourcePath`, `FullyQualifiedDomainName`

IPAddress (Conditional; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The IPv4 IP address of the endpoint on which you want Amazon Route 53 to perform health checks. If you don't specify a value for `IPAddress`, Amazon Route 53 sends a DNS request to resolve the domain name that you specify in `FullyQualifiedDomainName` at the interval that you specify in `RequestInterval`. Using an IP address that DNS returns, Amazon Route 53 then checks the health of the endpoint.

If the endpoint is an Amazon EC2 instance, we recommend that you create an Elastic IP address, associate it with your Amazon EC2 instance, and specify the Elastic IP address for `IPAddress`. This ensures that the IP address of your instance will never change.

For more information, see [FullyQualifiedDomainName](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints:

- Amazon Route 53 cannot check the health of endpoints for which the IP address is in local, private, non-routable, or multicast ranges. For more information about IP addresses for which you cannot create health checks, see [RFC 5735, Special Use IPv4 Addresses](#) and [RFC 6598, IANA-Reserved IPv4 Prefix for Shared Address Space](#).
- When the value of `Type` is `CALCULATED` or `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC`, omit `IPAddress`.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Port (Conditional; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The port on the endpoint on which you want Amazon Route 53 to perform health checks. Specify a value for `Port` only when you specify a value for `IPAddress`.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints:

- Required when `Type` is `TCP`.
- Optional when `Type` is `HTTP`, `HTTPS`, `HTTP_STR_MATCH`, or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`. If you omit `Port`, Amazon Route 53 inserts a default value of 80 for `Port`.
- When `Type` is `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC` or `CALCULATED`, omit this element.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Type (Required)

The type of health check that you want to create, which indicates how Amazon Route 53 determines whether an endpoint is healthy.

Important

You can't change the value of `Type` after you create a health check.

You can create the following types of health check:

- **HTTP** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTP request and waits for an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400.
- **HTTPS** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTPS request and waits for an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400.

Important

If you specify `HTTPS` for the value of `Type`, the endpoint must support TLS v1.0 or later.

- **HTTP_STR_MATCH** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTP request and searches the first 5,120 bytes of the response body for the string that you specify in `SearchString`.
- **HTTPS_STR_MATCH** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTPS request and searches the first 5,120 bytes of the response body for the string that you specify in `SearchString`.
- **TCP** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection.
- **CLOUDWATCH_METRIC** – The health check is associated with a CloudWatch alarm. If the state of the alarm is `OK`, the health check is considered healthy. If the state is `ALARM`, the health check is considered unhealthy. If CloudWatch doesn't have sufficient data to determine whether the state is `OK` or `ALARM`, the health check status depends on the setting for `InsufficientDataHealthStatus: Healthy, Unhealthy, or LastKnownStatus`.
- **CALCULATED** – For health checks that monitor the status of other health checks, Amazon Route 53 adds up the number of health checks that Amazon Route 53 health checkers consider to be healthy and compares that number with the value of `HealthThreshold`.

For more information about how Amazon Route 53 determines whether an endpoint is healthy, see the introduction to this topic.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid values: `HTTP` | `HTTPS` | `HTTP_STR_MATCH` | `HTTPS_STR_MATCH` | `TCP` | `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC` | `CALCULATED`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

ResourcePath (Conditional; HTTP[S] and HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH Health Checks Only)

The path, if any, that you want Amazon Route 53 to request when performing health checks. The path can be any value for which your endpoint will return an HTTP status code of 2xx or 3xx when the endpoint is healthy, for example, the file `/docs/route53-health-check.html`.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints:

- The path must begin with a forward slash (/). When the value of `Type` is `TCP`, omit this element. Maximum 255 characters.
- When the value of `Type` is `TCP`, `CALCULATED`, or `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC`, omit this element.
- Maximum 255 characters.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

FullyQualifiedDomainName (Conditional; HTTP[S] and HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH Health Checks Only)

Amazon Route 53 behavior depends on whether you specify a value for `IPAddress`.

If you specify `IPAddress`

The value that you want Amazon Route 53 to pass in the `Host` header in all health checks except `TCP` health checks. This is typically the fully qualified DNS name of the website that you are attempting to health check. When Amazon Route 53 checks the health of an endpoint, here is how it constructs the `Host` header:

- If you specify a value of `80` for `Port` and `HTTP` or `HTTP_STR_MATCH` for `Type`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.
- If you specify a value of `443` for `Port` and `HTTPS` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH` for `Type`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.
- If you specify another value for **Port** and any value except `TCP` for **Type**, Amazon Route 53 passes `FullyQualifiedDomainName:Port` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.

If you don't specify a value for `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, Amazon Route 53 substitutes the value of `IPAddress` in the `Host` header in each of the preceding cases.

If you don't specify `IPAddress`

If you don't specify a value for `IPAddress`, Amazon Route 53 sends a DNS request to the domain that you specify in `FullyQualifiedDomainName` at the interval you specify in `RequestInterval`. Using an IP address that DNS returns, Amazon Route 53 then checks the health of the endpoint.

If you want to check the health of weighted, latency, or failover resource record sets and you choose to specify the endpoint only by `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, we recommend that you create a separate health check for each endpoint. For example, create a health check for each HTTP server that is serving content for `www.example.com`. For the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, specify the domain name of the server (such as `us-east-1-www.example.com`), not the name of the resource record sets (`www.example.com`).

Important

In this configuration, if you create a health check for which the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` matches the name of the resource record sets and you then associate the health check with those resource record sets, health check results will be unpredictable.

In addition, if the value that you specify for `Type` is `HTTP`, `HTTPS`, `HTTP_STR_MATCH`, or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` in the

`Host` header, as it does when you specify a value for `IPAddress`. If the value of `Type` is `TCP`, Amazon Route 53 doesn't pass a `Host` header.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints:

- When the value of `Type` is `CALCULATED` or `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC`, omit this element.
- The maximum length of the domain name is 255 characters, including dots. The maximum length of each label (each part between dots) is 63 characters.
- The value can't contain any non-ASCII characters or any of the following characters:

{ } | \ / ^ ` ; : ? @ = &

- The value can't be `localhost`.
- The value can't be an IP address.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

SearchString (HTTP_STR_MATCH and HTTPS_STR_MATCH Health Checks Only)

If the value of `Type` is `HTTP_STR_MATCH` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`, the string that you want Amazon Route 53 to search for in the response body from the specified resource. If the string appears in the response body, Amazon Route 53 considers the resource healthy.

Amazon Route 53 considers case when searching for `SearchString` in the response body.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints:

- The value must be between 1 and 255 characters long.
- When the value of `Type` is any value but `HTTP_STR_MATCH` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`, omit this element.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

RequestInterval (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The number of seconds between the time that Amazon Route 53 gets a response from your endpoint and the time that it sends the next health-check request. Each Amazon Route 53 health checker makes requests at this interval.

Important

You can't change the value of `RequestInterval` after you create a health check.

Type: Integer

Default: 30

Valid values: 10 | 30

Constraints: When the value of `Type` is `CALCULATED` or `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC`, omit this element.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

FailureThreshold (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The number of consecutive health checks that an endpoint must pass or fail for Amazon Route 53 to change the current status of the endpoint from unhealthy to healthy or vice versa. For more information, see [How Amazon Route 53 Determines Whether an Endpoint Is Healthy](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: Integer

Default: 3

Valid values: Integers between 1 and 10

Constraints: When the value of `Type` is `CALCULATED` or `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC`, omit this element.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

MeasureLatency (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

Specify whether you want Amazon Route 53 to measure the latency between health checkers in multiple AWS regions and your endpoint, and to display CloudWatch latency graphs on the **Health Checks** page in the Amazon Route 53 console.

Important

You can't change the value of `MeasureLatency` after you create a health check.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Constraints: When the value of `Type` is `CALCULATED` or `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC`, omit this element.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

EnableSNI (Conditional; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

Specify whether you want Amazon Route 53 to send the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `client_hello` message during TLS negotiation. This allows the endpoint to respond to HTTPS health check requests with the applicable SSL/TLS certificate.

Some endpoints require that HTTPS requests include the host name in the `client_hello` message. If you don't enable SNI, the status of the health check will be `SSL alert handshake failure`. A health check can also have that status for other reasons. If SNI is enabled and you're still getting the error, check the SSL/TLS configuration on your endpoint and confirm that your certificate is valid.

The SSL/TLS certificate on your endpoint includes a domain name in the `Common Name` field and possibly several more in the `Subject Alternative Names` field. One of the domain names in the certificate should match the value that you specify for `FullyQualifiedDomainName`. If the endpoint responds to the `client_hello` message with a certificate that does not include the domain name that you specified in `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, a health checker will retry the handshake. In the second attempt, the health checker will omit `FullyQualifiedDomainName` from the `client_hello` message.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Defaults: If you don't specify a value for `EnableSNI`, the default value is `true` when `Type` is `HTTPS` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH` and `false` when `Type` is any other value.

Constraints: The endpoint must support SNI.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Regions (Conditional; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains one `Region` element for each region from which you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to check the specified endpoint.

Type: Complex

Constraints:

- When the value of `Type` is `CALCULATED` or `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC`, omit this element.

- You must specify at least three regions. If you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers in all of the default regions to check the health of the endpoint, omit `Regions`. Default regions include:
 - US East (N. Virginia), `us-east-1`
 - US West (N. California), `us-west-1`
 - US West (Oregon), `us-west-2`
 - EU (Ireland), `eu-west-1`
 - Asia Pacific (Singapore), `ap-southeast-1`
 - Asia Pacific (Sydney), `ap-southeast-2`
 - Asia Pacific (Tokyo), `ap-northeast-1`
 - South America (São Paulo), `sa-east-1`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Region (Amazon Route 53 Health Checker Region; Conditional; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

A region from which you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to check the specified endpoint. Include one `Region` element for each region.

Type: String

Valid values: `us-east-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2 | eu-west-1 | ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ap-northeast-1 | sa-east-1`

Parent: `Regions`

AlarmIdentifier (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

A complex type that identifies the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Name (CloudWatch Alarm Name; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The name of the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `AlarmIdentifier`

Region (CloudWatch Alarm Region; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy, the region in which the alarm was created.

For the current list of CloudWatch regions, see [Amazon CloudWatch](#) in "AWS Regions and Endpoints" in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Type: String

Parent: `AlarmIdentifier`

InsufficientDataHealthStatus (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

When CloudWatch has insufficient data about the metric to determine the alarm state, the status that you want Amazon Route 53 to assign to the health check:

- `Healthy` – Amazon Route 53 considers the health check to be healthy.
- `Unhealthy` – Amazon Route 53 considers the health check to be unhealthy.
- `LastKnownStatus` – Amazon Route 53 uses the status of the health check from the last time CloudWatch had sufficient data to determine the alarm state. For new health checks that have no last known status, the default status for the health check is healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

HealthThreshold (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

The number of child health checks that are associated with a CALCULATED health that Amazon Route 53 must consider healthy for the CALCULATED health check to be considered healthy. To specify the child health checks that you want to associate with a CALCULATED health check, use the [ChildHealthChecks](#) and [ChildHealthCheck](#) elements.

Note the following:

- If you specify a number greater than the number of child health checks, Amazon Route 53 always considers this health check to be unhealthy.
- If you specify 0, Amazon Route 53 always considers this health check to be healthy.

Type: Integer

Valid values: 0-256

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

ChildHealthChecks (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains one `ChildHealthCheck` element for each health check that you want to associate with a CALCULATED health check.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Child: `ChildHealthCheck`

ChildHealthCheck (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

The ID of a health check that you want to associate with a CALCULATED health check.

Note

You can't associate a CALCULATED health check with another CALCULATED health check.

Type: String

Parent: `ChildHealthChecks`

Inverted

Specify whether you want Amazon Route 53 to invert the status of a health check, for example, to consider a health check unhealthy when it otherwise would be considered healthy.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Responses

Syntax for HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-
```



```

01/">
  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the new health check</Id>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <HealthCheckConfig>
      <IPAddress>IP address of the endpoint to check</IPAddress>
      <Port>port on the endpoint to check</Port>
      <Type>HTTP | HTTPS | HTTP_STR_MATCH | HTTPS_STR_MATCH | TCP</Type>
      <ResourcePath>path of the file that
        you want Amazon Route 53 to request</ResourcePath>
      <FullyQualifiedDomainName>domain name of the
        endpoint to check</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
      <SearchString>if Type is HTTP_STR_MATCH or HTTPS_STR_MATCH,
        the string to search for in the response body
        from the specified resource</SearchString>
      <RequestInterval>10 | 30</RequestInterval>
      <FailureThreshold>integer between 1 and 10</FailureThreshold>
      <MeasureLatency>true | false</MeasureLatency>
      <EnableSNI>true | false</EnableSNI>
      <Regions>
        <Region>us-east-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2 | eu-west-1 |
          ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ap-northeast-1 | sa-east-
1</Region>
        ...
      </Regions>
      <Inverted>true | false</Inverted>
    </HealthCheckConfig>
    <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
  </HealthCheck>
</CreateHealthCheckResponse>

```

Syntax for CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks

```

POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-
01/">
  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the new health check</Id>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <HealthCheckConfig>
      <Type>CLOUDWATCH_METRIC</Type>
      <AlarmIdentifier>
        <Name>name of CloudWatch alarm</Name>
        <Region>region of CloudWatch alarm</Region>
      </AlarmIdentifier>
      <InsufficientDataHealthStatus>Healthy | Unhealthy |
        LastKnownStatus</InsufficientDataHealthStatus>
      <Inverted>true | false</Inverted>
    </HealthCheckConfig>
    <CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration>
      <EvaluationPeriods>number of periods that metric is
        compared to threshold</EvaluationPeriods>
      <Threshold>value the metric is compared with</Threshold>
      <ComparisonOperator>GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold | GreaterThanThreshold

```

```
        LessThanThreshold | LessThanOrEqualToThreshold</ComparisonOperator>

        <Period>duration of a period in seconds</Period>
        <MetricName>name of the metric that's associated with the alarm</MetricName>
        <Namespace>namespace of the metric that the alarm is associated with</Namespace>
        <Statistic>statistic applied to the CloudWatch metric</Statistic>
        <Dimensions>
            <Dimension>
                <Name>name of a dimension for the metric</Name>
                <Value>value of a dimension for the metric</Value>
            </Dimension>
            ...
        </Dimensions>
    </CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration>
    <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
</HealthCheck>
</CreateHealthCheckResponse>
```

Syntax for CALCULATED Health Checks

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
    <HealthCheck>
        <Id>ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the new health check</Id>
        <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
        <HealthCheckConfig>
            <Type>CALCULATED</Type>
            <HealthThreshold>number of health checks that are associated with a CALCULATED health check that must be healthy</HealthThreshold>
            <ChildHealthChecks>
                <ChildHealthCheck>health check ID</ChildHealthCheck>
                ...
            </ChildHealthChecks>
            <Inverted>true | false</Inverted>
        </HealthCheckConfig>
        <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
    </HealthCheck>
</CreateHealthCheckResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

When you create a health check, Amazon Route 53 returns the values that you specified in the request. For more information, see [Requests](#) (p. 255).

In addition, Amazon Route 53 returns the following values.

CreateHealthCheckResponse

A complex type that contains the response to a `CreateHealthCheck` request.

Type: Complex

Children: `HealthCheck`

HealthCheck

A complex type that contains information about one health check that is associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Parent: `CreateHealthCheckResponse`

Children: `Id`, `CallerReference`, `HealthCheckConfig`

Id

Identifier for the health check. When you add or update a resource record set, you use this value to specify which health check to use. The value can be up to 64 characters long.

Parent: `HealthCheck`

CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains information about the CloudWatch alarm that Amazon Route 53 is monitoring for this health check.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheck`

Children: `EvaluationPeriods`, `Threshold`, `ComparisonOperator`, `Period`, `MetricName`, `Namespace`, `Statistic`, `Dimensions`

EvaluationPeriods (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the number of periods that the metric is compared to the threshold.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Threshold (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the value the metric is compared with.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

ComparisonOperator (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the arithmetic operation that is used for the comparison.

Valid values: `GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold` | `GreaterThanThreshold` | `LessThanThreshold` | `LessThanOrEqualToThreshold`

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Period (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the duration of one evaluation period in seconds.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

MetricName (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The name of the CloudWatch metric that the alarm is associated with.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Namespace (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The namespace of the metric that the alarm is associated with. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Namespaces, Dimensions, and Metrics Reference](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide*.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Statistic (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the statistic that is applied to the metric.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Dimensions (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, a complex type that contains information about the dimensions for the metric. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Namespaces, Dimensions, and Metrics Reference](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide*.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Children: `Dimension`

Dimension (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, a complex type that contains information about one dimension.

Parent: `Dimensions`

Children: `Name`, `Value`

Name (CloudWatch Dimension Name; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the name of one dimension.

Parent: `Dimension`

Value (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the value of one dimension.

Parent: `Dimension`

HealthCheckVersion

A sequential counter that Amazon Route 53 sets to 1 when you create a health check and increments by 1 each time you update settings for the health check.

Type: `Integer`

Parent: `HealthCheck`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

HealthCheckAlreadyExists

The health check you're attempting to create already exists.

Amazon Route 53 returns this error when a health check has already been created with the specified value for `CallerReference`.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

TooManyHealthChecks

You have reached the maximum number of active health checks for an AWS account. The default limit is 100; you can request a higher limit at <http://aws.amazon.com/route53-request>.

Examples

Example Request for an HTTP Health Check

```
POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHealthCheckRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <CallerReference>example.com 192.0.2.17</CallerReference>
  <HealthCheckConfig>
    <IPAddress>192.0.2.17</IPAddress>
    <Port>80</Port>
    <Type>HTTP</Type>
    <ResourcePath>/docs/route-53-health-check.html</ResourcePath>
    <FullyQualifiedDomainName>example.com</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
    <RequestInterval>30</RequestInterval>
    <FailureThreshold>3</FailureThreshold>
    <MeasureLatency>true</MeasureLatency>
    <EnableSNI>true</EnableSNI>
    <Regions>
      <Region>ap-southeast-1</Region>
      <Region>ap-southeast-2</Region>
      <Region>ap-northeast-1</Region>
    </Regions>
    <Inverted>>false</Inverted>
  </HealthCheckConfig>
</CreateHealthCheckRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba</Id>
    <CallerReference>example.com 192.0.2.17</CallerReference>
    <HealthCheckConfig>
      <IPAddress>192.0.2.17</IPAddress>
      <Port>80</Port>
      <Type>HTTP</Type>
      <ResourcePath>/docs/route-53-health-check.html</ResourcePath>
      <FullyQualifiedDomainName>example.com</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
      <RequestInterval>30</RequestInterval>
      <FailureThreshold>3</FailureThreshold>
      <MeasureLatency>true</MeasureLatency>
      <EnableSNI>true</EnableSNI>
      <Regions>
        <Region>ap-southeast-1</Region>
        <Region>ap-southeast-2</Region>
        <Region>ap-northeast-1</Region>
      </Regions>
      <Inverted>>false</Inverted>
    </HealthCheckConfig>
    <HealthCheckVersion>1</HealthCheckVersion>
```

```
</HealthCheck>  
</CreateHealthCheckResponse>
```

POST UpdateHealthCheck

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 270)
- [Responses](#) (p. 277)
- [Errors](#) (p. 282)
- [Examples](#) (p. 282)

Updates an existing health check.

To update a health check, send a POST request to the `/2013-04-01/healthcheck/health check ID` resource.

The request body must include an XML document with an `UpdateHealthCheckRequest` element. The response returns the `UpdateHealthCheckResponse` element. For more information about updating health checks, see [Creating, Updating, and Deleting Health Checks](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Requests

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

Syntax for HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks

```
POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck/health check ID HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHealthCheckRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
  <IPAddress>IP address of the endpoint to check</IPAddress>
  <Port>port on the endpoint to check</Port>
  <ResourcePath>path of the file that
  you want Amazon Route 53 to request</ResourcePath>
  <FullyQualifiedDomainName>domain name of the
  endpoint to check</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
  <SearchString>if Type is HTTP_STR_MATCH or HTTPS_STR_MATCH,
  the string to search for in the response body
  from the specified resource</SearchString>
  <FailureThreshold>integer between 1 and 10</FailureThreshold>
  <EnableSNI>true | false</EnableSNI>
  <Regions>
    <Region>us-east-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2 | eu-west-1 |
    ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ap-northeast-1 | sa-east-1</Region>
    ...
  </Regions>
  <Inverted>true | false</Inverted>
</UpdateHealthCheckRequest>
```

Syntax for CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks

```
POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck/health check ID HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHealthCheckRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
  <AlarmIdentifier>
    <Name>name of CloudWatch alarm</Name>
    <Region>region that CloudWatch alarm was created in</Region>
  </AlarmIdentifier>
  <InsufficientDataHealthStatus>Healthy | Unhealthy |
    LastKnownStatus</InsufficientDataHealthStatus>
  <Inverted>>true | false</Inverted>
</UpdateHealthCheckRequest>
```

Syntax for CALCULATED Health Checks

```
POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck/health check ID HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHealthCheckRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
  <HealthThreshold>number of health checks that are associated with a
    CALCULATED health check that must be healthy</HealthThreshold>
  <ChildHealthChecks>
    <ChildHealthCheck>health check ID</ChildHealthCheck>
    ...
  </ChildHealthChecks>
  <Inverted>>true | false</Inverted>
</UpdateHealthCheckRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Request Parameter

Health Check ID (Required)

The ID for the health check that you want to update. When you created the health check, `CreateHealthCheck` returned the ID in the response, in the `HealthCheckId` element.

Type: String

Default: None

Elements

If you don't specify an XML element in your request, Amazon Route 53 doesn't change the current value.

UpdateHealthCheckRequest (Required)

A complex type that contains the health check request information.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `HealthCheckVersion`, `IPAddress`, `Port`, `ResourcePath`,
`FullyQualifiedDomainName`, `SearchString`, `FailureThreshold`

HealthCheckVersion (Recommended)

A sequential counter that Amazon Route 53 sets to 1 when you create a health check and increments by 1 each time you update settings for the health check.

We recommend that you use `GetHealthCheck` or `ListHealthChecks` to get the current value of `HealthCheckVersion` for the health check that you want to update, and that you include that value in your `UpdateHealthCheck` request. This prevents Amazon Route 53 from overwriting an intervening update:

- If the value in the `UpdateHealthCheck` request matches the value of `HealthCheckVersion` in the health check, Amazon Route 53 updates the health check with the new settings.
- If the value of `HealthCheckVersion` in the health check is greater, the health check was changed after you got the version number. Amazon Route 53 does not update the health check, and it returns a `HealthCheckVersionMismatch` error.

Type: Integer

Parent: `UpdateHealthCheckRequest`

IPAddress (Conditional; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The IPv4 IP address of the endpoint on which you want Amazon Route 53 to perform health checks. If you don't specify a value for `IPAddress`, Amazon Route 53 sends a DNS request to resolve the domain name that you specify in `FullyQualifiedDomainName` at the interval you specify in `RequestInterval`. Using an IP address that DNS returns, Amazon Route 53 then checks the health of the endpoint.

If the endpoint is an Amazon EC2 instance, we recommend that you create an Elastic IP address, associate it with your Amazon EC2 instance, and specify the Elastic IP address for `IPAddress`. This ensures that the IP address of your instance will never change. For more information, see [Elastic IP Addresses \(EIP\)](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.

Note

If a health check already has a value for `IPAddress`, you can change the value. However, you can't update an existing health check to add or remove the value of `IPAddress`.

For more information, see [FullyQualifiedDomainName](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints:

- Amazon Route 53 cannot check the health of endpoints for which the IP address is in local, private, non-routable, or multicast ranges. For more information about IP addresses for which you cannot create health checks, see [RFC 5735, Special Use IPv4 Addresses](#) and [RFC 6598, IANA-Reserved IPv4 Prefix for Shared Address Space](#).
- When the value of `Type` is `CALCULATED`, omit `IPAddress`. (You can't change the value of `Type` when you update a health check.)

Parent: `UpdateHealthCheckRequest`

Port (Conditional; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The port on the endpoint on which you want Amazon Route 53 to perform health checks.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints:

- Required when `Type` is `TCP`.
- Optional when `Type` is `HTTP`, `HTTPS`, `HTTP_STR_MATCH`, or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`.
- When `Type` is `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC` or `CALCULATED`, omit this element.

Parent: `UpdateHealthCheckRequest`

ResourcePath (Conditional; HTTP[S] and HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH Health Checks Only)

The path that you want Amazon Route 53 to request when performing health checks. The path can be any value for which your endpoint will return an HTTP status code of `2xx` or `3xx` when the endpoint is healthy, for example the file `/docs/route53-health-check.html`.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints:

- The path must begin with a forward slash (`/`).
- When the value of `Type` is `TCP`, `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC`, or `CALCULATED`, omit this element. (You can't change the value of `Type` when you update a health check.)
- Maximum 255 characters.

Parent: `UpdateHealthCheckRequest`

FullyQualifiedDomainName (Conditional; HTTP[S] and HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH Health Checks Only)

Amazon Route 53 behavior depends on whether you specify a value for `IPAddress`.

Note

If a health check already has a value for `IPAddress`, you can change the value. However, you can't update an existing health check to add or remove the value of `IPAddress`.

If you specify `IPAddress`

The value that you want Amazon Route 53 to pass in the `Host` header in all health checks except `TCP` health checks. This is typically the fully qualified DNS name of the endpoint on which you want Amazon Route 53 to perform health checks. When Amazon Route 53 checks the health of an endpoint, here is how it constructs the `Host` header:

- If you specify a value of `80` for `Port` and `HTTP` or `HTTP_STR_MATCH` for `Type`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.
- If you specify a value of `443` for `Port` and `HTTPS` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH` for `Type`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.
- If you specify another value for `Port` and any value except `TCP` for `Type`, Amazon Route 53 passes `FullyQualifiedDomainName:Port` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.

If you don't specify a value for `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, Amazon Route 53 substitutes the value of `IPAddress` in the `Host` header in each of the above cases.

If you don't specify `IPAddress`

If you don't specify a value for `IPAddress`, Amazon Route 53 sends a DNS request to the domain that you specify in `FullyQualifiedDomainName` at the interval you specify in `RequestInterval`. Using an IP address that DNS returns, Amazon Route 53 then checks the health of the endpoint.

If you want to check the health of weighted, latency, or failover resource record sets and you choose to specify the endpoint only by `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, we recommend that you create a separate health check for each endpoint. For example, create a health check for each HTTP server that is serving content for `www.example.com`. For the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName`,

specify the domain name of the server (such as `us-east-1-www.example.com`), not the name of the resource record sets (`www.example.com`).

Important

In this configuration, if the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` matches the name of the resource record sets and you then associate the health check with those resource record sets, health check results will be unpredictable.

In addition, if the value of `Type` is `HTTP`, `HTTPS`, `HTTP_STR_MATCH`, or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` in the `Host` header, as it does when you specify a value for `IPAddress`. If the value of `Type` is `TCP`, Amazon Route 53 doesn't pass a `Host` header.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints:

- When the value of `Type` is `CALCULATED` or `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC`, omit this element. (You can't change the value of `Type` when you update a health check.)
- The maximum length of the domain name is 255 characters, including dots. The maximum length of each label (each part between dots) is 63 characters.
- The value can't contain any non-ASCII characters or any of the following characters:

{ } | \ / ^ ` ; : ? @ = &

- The value can't be `localhost`.
- The value can't be an IP address.

Parent: `UpdateHealthCheckRequest`

SearchString (HTTP_STR_MATCH and HTTPS_STR_MATCH Only)

If the value of `Type` is `HTTP_STR_MATCH` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`, the string that you want Amazon Route 53 to search for in the response body from the specified resource. If the string appears in the response body, Amazon Route 53 considers the resource healthy. (You can't change the value of `Type` when you update a health check.)

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints:

- The value must be between 1 and 255 characters long.
- When the value of `Type` is any value but `HTTP_STR_MATCH` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`, omit this element. (You can't change the value of `Type` when you update a health check.)

Parent: `UpdateHealthCheckRequest`

FailureThreshold (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The number of consecutive health checks that an endpoint must pass or fail for Amazon Route 53 to change the current status of the endpoint from unhealthy to healthy or vice versa. For more information, see [How Amazon Route 53 Determines Whether an Endpoint Is Healthy](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: 3

Valid values: Integers between 1 and 10

Constraints: When the value of `Type` is `CALCULATED`, omit this element.

Parent: `UpdateHealthCheckRequest`

EnableSNI (Conditional; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

Specify whether you want Amazon Route 53 to send the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `client_hello` message during TLS negotiation. This allows the endpoint to respond to HTTPS health check requests with the applicable SSL/TLS certificate.

Some endpoints require that HTTPS requests include the host name in the `client_hello` message. If you don't enable SNI, the status of the health check will be `SSL alert handshake_failure`. A health check can also have that status for other reasons. If SNI is enabled and you're still getting the error, check the SSL/TLS configuration on your endpoint and confirm that your certificate is valid.

The SSL/TLS certificate on your endpoint includes a domain name in the `Common Name` field and possibly several more in the `Subject Alternative Names` field. One of the domain names in the certificate should match the value that you specify for `FullyQualifiedDomainName`. If the endpoint responds to the `client_hello` message with a certificate that does not include the domain name that you specified in `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, a health checker will retry the handshake. In the second attempt, the health checker will omit `FullyQualifiedDomainName` from the `client_hello` message.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Defaults: If you don't specify a value for `EnableSNI`, the default value is `true` when `Type` is `HTTPS` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH` and `false` when `Type` is any other value.

Constraints: The endpoint must support SNI.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Regions (Conditional; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains one `Region` element for each region from which you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to check the specified endpoint.

Type: Complex

Constraints:

- When the value of `Type` is `CALCULATED` or `CLOUDWATCH_METRIC`, omit this element.
- You must specify at least three regions. If you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers in all of the default regions to check the health of the endpoint, omit `Regions`. Default regions include:
 - US East (N. Virginia), `us-east-1`
 - US West (N. California), `us-west-1`
 - US West (Oregon), `us-west-2`
 - EU (Ireland), `eu-west-1`
 - Asia Pacific (Singapore), `ap-southeast-1`
 - Asia Pacific (Sydney), `ap-southeast-2`
 - Asia Pacific (Tokyo), `ap-northeast-1`
 - South America (São Paulo), `sa-east-1`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Region (Amazon Route 53 Health Checker Region; Conditional; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

A region from which you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to check the specified endpoint. Include one `Region` element for each region.

Note

If you remove a region that has been performing health checks, Amazon Route 53 will briefly continue to perform checks from that region to ensure that some health checkers are always checking the endpoint (for example, if you replace three regions with four different regions). To find out when Amazon Route 53 will stop performing checks in the removed region, run `GetHealthCheckStatus`.

Type: String

Valid values: `us-east-1` | `us-west-1` | `us-west-2` | `eu-west-1` | `ap-southeast-1` | `ap-southeast-2` | `ap-northeast-1` | `sa-east-1`

Parent: `Regions`

AlarmIdentifier (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

A complex type that identifies the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Name (CloudWatch Alarm Name; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The name of the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `AlarmIdentifier`

Region (CloudWatch Alarm Region; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy, the region in which the alarm was created.

For the current list of CloudWatch regions, see [Amazon CloudWatch](#) in "AWS Regions and Endpoints" in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Type: String

Parent: `AlarmIdentifier`

InsufficientDataHealthStatus (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

When CloudWatch has insufficient data about the metric to determine the alarm state, the status that you want Amazon Route 53 to assign to the health check:

- `Healthy` – Amazon Route 53 considers the health check to be healthy.
- `Unhealthy` – Amazon Route 53 considers the health check to be unhealthy.
- `LastKnownStatus` – Amazon Route 53 uses the status of the health check from the last time CloudWatch had sufficient data to determine the alarm state. For new health checks that have no last known status, the default status for the health check is healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

HealthThreshold (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

The number of child health checks that are associated with a CALCULATED health that Amazon Route 53 must consider healthy for the CALCULATED health check to be considered healthy. To specify the child health checks that you want to associate with a CALCULATED health check, use the [ChildHealthChecks](#) and [ChildHealthCheck](#) elements.

Note the following:

- If you specify a number greater than the number of child health checks, Amazon Route 53 always considers this health check to be unhealthy.
- If you specify 0, Amazon Route 53 always considers this health check to be healthy.

Type: Integer

Valid values: 0-256

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

ChildHealthChecks (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains one `ChildHealthCheck` element for each health check that you want to associate with a CALCULATED health check.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Child: `ChildHealthCheck`

ChildHealthCheck (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

The ID of a health check that you want to associate with a CALCULATED health check.

Note

You can't associate a CALCULATED health check with another CALCULATED health check.

Type: String

Parent: `ChildHealthChecks`

Inverted

Specify whether you want Amazon Route 53 to invert the status of a health check, for example, to consider a health check unhealthy when it otherwise would be considered healthy.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Responses

Syntax for HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the health check
      when you created it</Id>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <HealthCheckConfig>
      <IPAddress>IP address of the endpoint to check</IPAddress>
      <Port>port on the endpoint to check</Port>
      <Type>HTTP | HTTPS | HTTP_STR_MATCH | HTTPS_STR_MATCH | TCP</Type>
      <ResourcePath>path of the file that
```

```

    you want Amazon Route 53 to request</ResourcePath>
<FullyQualifiedDomainName>domain name of the
    endpoint to check</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
<SearchString>if Type is HTTP_STR_MATCH or HTTPS_STR_MATCH,
    the string to search for in the response body
    from the specified resource</SearchString>
<RequestInterval>10 | 30</RequestInterval>
<FailureThreshold>integer between 1 and 10</FailureThreshold>
<MeasureLatency>>true | false</MeasureLatency>
<EnableSNI>>true | false</EnableSNI>
<Inverted>>true | false</Inverted>
</HealthCheckConfig>
<HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
</HealthCheck>
</UpdateHealthCheckResponse>

```

Syntax for CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks

```

POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-
01/">
  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the health check
      when you created it</Id>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <HealthCheckConfig>
      <Type>CLOUDWATCH_METRIC</Type>
      <AlarmIdentifier>
        <Name>name of CloudWatch alarm</Name>
        <Region>region of CloudWatch alarm</Region>
      </AlarmIdentifier>
      <InsufficientDataHealthStatus>Healthy | Unhealthy |
        LastKnownStatus</InsufficientDataHealthStatus>
      <Inverted>>true | false</Inverted>
    </HealthCheckConfig>
    <CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration>
      <EvaluationPeriods>number of periods that metric is
        compared to threshold</EvaluationPeriods>
      <Threshold>value the metric is compared with</Threshold>
      <ComparisonOperator>GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold | GreaterThanThreshold
      |
      LessThanThreshold | LessThanOrEqualToThreshold</ComparisonOperator>
      <Period>duration of a period in seconds</Period>
      <MetricName>name of the metric that's associated with the alarm</Met
ricName>
      <Namespace>namespace of the metric that the alarm is associated
with</Namespace>
      <Statistic>statistic applied to the CloudWatch metric</Statistic>
      <Dimensions>
        <Dimension>
          <Name>name of a dimension for the metric</Name>
          <Value>value of a dimension for the metric</Value>
        </Dimension>
        ...
    </CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration>
  </HealthCheck>
</UpdateHealthCheckResponse>

```

```
    </Dimensions>
  </CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration>
  <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
</HealthCheck>
</UpdateHealthCheckResponse>
```

Syntax for CALCULATED Health Checks

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the health check
      when you created it</Id>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <HealthCheckConfig>
      <Type>CALCULATED</Type>
      <HealthThreshold>number of health checks associated with a
        CALCULATED health check that must be healthy</HealthThreshold>
      <ChildHealthChecks>
        <ChildHealthCheck>health check ID</ChildHealthCheck>
        ...
      </ChildHealthChecks>
      <Inverted>>true | false</Inverted>
    </HealthCheckConfig>
    <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
  </HealthCheck>
</UpdateHealthCheckResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

When you update a health check, Amazon Route 53 returns the values that you specified in the request. For more information, see [Requests](#) (p. 270).

In addition, Amazon Route 53 returns the following values:

UpdateHealthCheckResponse

A complex type that contains the response to an `UpdateHealthCheck` request.

Type: Complex

Children: `HealthCheck`

HealthCheck

A complex type that contains information about one health check that is associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Parent: `UpdateHealthCheckResponse`

Children: `Id`, `CallerReference`, `HealthCheckConfig`

Id

An identifier for the health check. When you add or update a resource record set, you use this value to specify which health check to use. The value can be up to 64 characters long.

Parent: `HealthCheck`

Type

The type of health check, which indicates how Amazon Route 53 determines whether an endpoint is healthy.

Important

You can't change the value of `Type` after you create a health check.

Valid values include the following:

- **HTTP** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTP request and waits for an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400.
- **HTTPS** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTPS request and waits for an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400.

Important

If you specify `HTTPS` for the value of `Type`, the endpoint must support TLS v1.0 or later.

- **HTTP_STR_MATCH** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTP request and searches the first 5120 bytes of the response body for the string that you specified in `SearchString`.
- **HTTPS_STR_MATCH** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTPS request and searches the first 5120 bytes of the response body for the string that you specified in `SearchString`.
- **TCP** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection.
- **CLOUDWATCH_METRIC** – The health check is associated with a CloudWatch alarm. If the state of the alarm is `OK`, the health check is considered healthy. If the state is `ALARM`, the health check is considered unhealthy. If CloudWatch doesn't have sufficient data to determine whether the state is `OK` or `ALARM`, the health check status depends on the setting for `InsufficientDataHealthStatus: Healthy, Unhealthy, Or LastKnownStatus`.
- **CALCULATED** – For health checks that monitor the status of other health checks, Amazon Route 53 adds up the number of health checks that Amazon Route 53 health checkers consider to be healthy and compares that number with the value of `HealthThreshold`.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

RequestInterval

The number of seconds between the time that Amazon Route 53 gets a response from your endpoint and the time that it sends the next health-check request. Each Amazon Route 53 health checker makes requests at this interval.

Important

You can't change the value of `RequestInterval` after you create a health check.

Type: Integer

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

MeasureLatency

Whether you want Amazon Route 53 to measure the latency between health checkers in multiple AWS regions and your endpoint and to display CloudWatch latency graphs on the **Health Checks** page in the Amazon Route 53 console.

Important

You can't change the value of `MeasureLatency` after you create a health check.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains information about the CloudWatch alarm that Amazon Route 53 is monitoring for this health check.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheck`

Children: `EvaluationPeriods`, `Threshold`, `ComparisonOperator`, `Period`, `MetricName`, `Namespace`, `Statistic`, `Dimensions`

EvaluationPeriods (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the number of periods that the metric is compared to the threshold.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Threshold (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the value the metric is compared with.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

ComparisonOperator (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the arithmetic operation that is used for the comparison.

Valid values: `GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold` | `GreaterThanThreshold` | `LessThanThreshold` | `LessThanOrEqualToThreshold`

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Period (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the duration of one evaluation period in seconds.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

MetricName (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The name of the CloudWatch metric that the alarm is associated with.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Namespace (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The namespace of the metric that the alarm is associated with. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Namespaces, Dimensions, and Metrics Reference](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide*.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Statistic (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the statistic that is applied to the metric.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Dimensions (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, a complex type that contains information about the dimensions for the metric. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Namespaces, Dimensions, and Metrics Reference](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide*.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Children: `Dimension`

Dimension (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, a complex type that contains information about one dimension.

Parent: `Dimensions`

Children: `Name`, `Value`

Name (CloudWatch Dimension Name; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the name of one dimension.

Parent: `Dimension`

Value (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the value of one dimension.

Parent: `Dimension`

HealthCheckVersion

A sequential counter that indicates how many times the health check has been updated. Amazon Route 53 sets `HealthCheckVersion` to 1 when you create a health check and increments it by 1 each time you update the settings.

Type: `Integer`

Parent: `HealthCheck`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

HealthCheckVersionMismatch

The value of `HealthCheckVersion` in the request doesn't match the value of `HealthCheckVersion` in the health check.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHealthCheck

No health check exists with the ID that you specified in the `UpdateHealthCheck` request.

Examples

Example Request for an HTTP Health Check

```
POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck/abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHealthCheckRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheckVersion>3</HealthCheckVersion>
```

```
<IPAddress>192.0.2.17</IPAddress>
<Port>80</Port>
<ResourcePath>/docs/route-53-health-check.html</ResourcePath>
<FullyQualifiedDomainName>example.com</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
<FailureThreshold>3</FailureThreshold>
<MeasureLatency>true</MeasureLatency>
<EnableSNI>true</EnableSNI>
<Regions>
  <Region>ap-southeast-1</Region>
  <Region>ap-southeast-2</Region>
  <Region>ap-northeast-1</Region>
</Regions>
<Inverted>>false</Inverted>
</UpdateHealthCheckRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba</Id>
    <CallerReference>example.com 192.0.2.17</CallerReference>
    <HealthCheckConfig>
      <IPAddress>192.0.2.17</IPAddress>
      <Port>80</Port>
      <Type>HTTP</Type>
      <ResourcePath>/docs/route-53-health-check.html</ResourcePath>
      <FullyQualifiedDomainName>example.com</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
      <RequestInterval>30</RequestInterval>
      <FailureThreshold>3</FailureThreshold>
      <MeasureLatency>true</MeasureLatency>
      <EnableSNI>true</EnableSNI>
      <Regions>
        <Region>ap-southeast-1</Region>
        <Region>ap-southeast-2</Region>
        <Region>ap-northeast-1</Region>
      </Regions>
      <Inverted>>false</Inverted>
    </HealthCheckConfig>
    <HealthCheckVersion>4</HealthCheckVersion>
  </HealthCheck>
</UpdateHealthCheckResponse>
```

GET GetHealthCheck

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 284)
- [Responses](#) (p. 284)
- [Errors](#) (p. 293)
- [Examples](#) (p. 293)

This action gets information about a specified health check.

To get information about a health check, send a GET request to the `/2013-04-01/healthcheck/health check ID` resource.

For information about getting information about a health check using the Amazon Route 53 console, see [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheck/Health check ID
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Request Parameter

Health check ID (Required)

The ID for the health check for which you want detailed information. When you created the health check, `CreateHealthCheck` returned the ID in the response, in the `HealthCheckId` element.

Type: String

Default: None

Responses

Syntax for HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>health check ID</Id>
```

```

<CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
<HealthCheckConfig>
  <IPAddress>IP address of the endpoint to check</IPAddress>
  <Port>port on the endpoint to check</Port>
  <Type>HTTP | HTTPS | HTTP_STR_MATCH | HTTPS_STR_MATCH | TCP</Type>
  <ResourcePath>path of the file that
    you want Amazon Route 53 to request</ResourcePath>
  <FullyQualifiedDomainName>domain name of the
    endpoint to check</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
  <SearchString>if Type is HTTP_STR_MATCH or HTTPS_STR_MATCH,
    the string to search for in the response body
    from the specified resource</SearchString>
  <RequestInterval>10 | 30</RequestInterval>
  <FailureThreshold>integer between 1 and 10</FailureThreshold>
  <MeasureLatency>>true | false</MeasureLatency>
  <EnableSNI>>true | false</EnableSNI>
  <Regions>
    <Region>us-east-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2 | eu-west-1 |
      ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ap-northeast-1 | sa-east-
1</Region>
    ...
  </Regions>
  <Inverted>>true | false</Inverted>
</HealthCheckConfig>
<HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
</HealthCheck>
</GetHealthCheckResponse>

```

Syntax for CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks

```

POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the health check
      when you created it</Id>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <HealthCheckConfig>
      <Type>CLOUDWATCH_METRIC</Type>
      <AlarmIdentifier>
        <Name>name of CloudWatch alarm</Name>
        <Region>region that CloudWatch alarm was created in</Region>
      </AlarmIdentifier>
      <InsufficientDataHealthStatus>Healthy | Unhealthy |
        LastKnownStatus</InsufficientDataHealthStatus>
      <Inverted>>true | false</Inverted>
    </HealthCheckConfig>
    <CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration>
      <EvaluationPeriods>number of periods that metric is
        compared to threshold</EvaluationPeriods>
      <Threshold>value the metric is compared with</Threshold>
      <ComparisonOperator>GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold | GreaterThanThreshold
|
      LessThanThreshold | LessThanOrEqualToThreshold</ComparisonOperator>

```

```
<Period>duration of a period in seconds</Period>
<MetricName>name of the metric that's associated with the alarm</MetricName>
  <Namespace>namespace of the metric that the alarm is associated with</Namespace>
  <Statistic>statistic applied to the CloudWatch metric</Statistic>
  <Dimensions>
    <Dimension>
      <Name>name of a dimension for the metric</Name>
      <Value>value of a dimension for the metric</Value>
    </Dimension>
    ...
  </Dimensions>
</CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration>
<HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
</HealthCheck>
</GetHealthCheckResponse>
```

Syntax for CALCULATED Health Checks

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>health check ID</Id>
    <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
    <HealthCheckConfig>
      <Type>CALCULATED</Type>
      <HealthThreshold>number of health checks that are associated with a CALCULATED health check that must be healthy</HealthThreshold>
      <ChildHealthChecks>
        <ChildHealthCheck>health check ID</ChildHealthCheck>
        ...
      </ChildHealthChecks>
      <Inverted>true | false</Inverted>
    </HealthCheckConfig>
    <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
  </HealthCheck>
</GetHealthCheckResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetHealthCheckResponse

A complex type that contains the response to a GetHealthCheck request.

Type: Complex

Children: HealthCheck

HealthCheck

A complex type that contains information about one health check that is associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Children: `Id`, `CallerReference`, `HealthCheckConfig`

Id

The identifier that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the health check when you created it. When you add or update a resource record set, you use this value to specify which health check to use. The value can be up to 64 characters long.

Parent: `HealthCheck`

CallerReference

A unique string that you specified when you created the health check.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheck`

HealthCheckConfig

A complex type that contains detailed information about one health check.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheck`

Children: `IPAddress`, `Port`, `Type`, `ResourcePath`, `FullyQualifiedDomainName`

IPAddress (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The IPv4 IP address of the endpoint on which you want Amazon Route 53 to perform health checks. If you don't specify a value for `IPAddress`, Amazon Route 53 sends a DNS request to resolve the domain name that you specify in `FullyQualifiedDomainName` at the interval you specify in `RequestInterval`. Using an IP address that DNS returns, Amazon Route 53 then checks the health of the endpoint.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Port (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The port on the endpoint on which you want Amazon Route 53 to perform health checks.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Type

The type of health check that you want to create, which indicates how Amazon Route 53 determines whether an endpoint is healthy:

- **HTTP** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTP request and waits for an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400.
- **HTTPS** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTPS request and waits for an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400.
- **HTTP_STR_MATCH** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTP request and searches the first 5120 bytes of the response body for the string that you specify in `SearchString`.
- **HTTPS_STR_MATCH** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTPS request and searches the first 5120 bytes of the response body for the string that you specify in `SearchString`.

- **TCP** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection.
- **CLOUDWATCH_METRIC** – The health check is associated with a CloudWatch alarm. If the state of the alarm is `OK`, the health check is considered healthy. If the state is `ALARM`, the health check is considered unhealthy. If CloudWatch doesn't have sufficient data to determine whether the state is `OK` or `ALARM`, the health check status depends on the setting for `InsufficientDataHealthStatus: Healthy, Unhealthy, Or LastKnownStatus`.
- **CALCULATED** – For health checks that monitor the status of other health checks, Amazon Route 53 adds up the number of health checks that Amazon Route 53 health checkers consider to be healthy and compares that number with the value of [HealthThreshold](#).

For more information about how Amazon Route 53 determines whether an endpoint is healthy, see [POST CreateHealthCheck \(p. 254\)](#).

Type: String

Valid values: `HTTP` | `HTTPS` | `HTTP_STR_MATCH` | `HTTPS_STR_MATCH` | `TCP` | `CALCULATED`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

ResourcePath (HTTP[S] and HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH Health Checks Only)

The path to the file that you want Amazon Route 53 to request when performing health checks, for example, `/docs/route53-health-check.html`. The path can be any value for which your endpoint will return an HTTP status code of `2xx` or `3xx` when the endpoint is healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

FullyQualifiedDomainName (HTTP[S] and HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH Health Checks Only)

Amazon Route 53 behavior depends on whether you specify a value for `IPAddress`.

If you specify `IPAddress`

The value that you want Amazon Route 53 to pass in the `Host` header in all health checks except TCP health checks. This is typically the fully qualified DNS name of the website that you are attempting to health check. When Amazon Route 53 checks the health of an endpoint, here is how it constructs the `Host` header:

- If you specify a value of `80` for `Port` and `HTTP` or `HTTP_STR_MATCH` for `Type`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.
- If you specify a value of `443` for `Port` and `HTTPS` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH` for `Type`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.
- If you specify another value for **Port** and any value except `TCP` for **Type**, Amazon Route 53 passes `FullyQualifiedDomainName:Port` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.

If you don't specify a value for `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, Amazon Route 53 substitutes the value of `IPAddress` in the `Host` header in each of the above cases.

If you don't specify `IPAddress`

If you don't specify a value for `IPAddress`, Amazon Route 53 sends a DNS request to the domain that you specify in `FullyQualifiedDomainName` at the interval you specify in `RequestInterval`. Using an IP address that DNS returns, Amazon Route 53 then checks the health of the endpoint.

If you want to check the health of weighted, latency, or failover resource record sets and you choose to specify the endpoint only by `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, we recommend that you create a separate health check for each endpoint. For example, create a health check for each HTTP server that is serving content for `www.example.com`. For the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, specify the domain name of the server (such as `us-east-1-www.example.com`), not the name of the resource record sets (`www.example.com`).

Important

In this configuration, if you create a health check for which the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` matches the name of the resource record sets and you then associate the health check with those resource record sets, health check results will be unpredictable.

In addition, if the value that you specify for `Type` is `HTTP`, `HTTPS`, `HTTP_STR_MATCH`, or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` in the `Host` header, as it does when you specify a value for `IPAddress`. If the value of `Type` is `TCP`, Amazon Route 53 doesn't pass a `Host` header.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

SearchString (HTTP_STR_MATCH and HTTPS_STR_MATCH Health Checks Only)

If the value of `Type` is `HTTP_STR_MATCH` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`, the string that you want Amazon Route 53 to search for in the response body from the specified resource. If the string appears in the response body, Amazon Route 53 considers the resource healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

RequestInterval (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The number of seconds between the time that Amazon Route 53 gets a response from your endpoint and the time that it sends the next health-check request. Each Amazon Route 53 health checker makes requests at this interval.

Type: Integer

Default: 30

Valid values: 10 | 30

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

FailureThreshold (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

The number of consecutive health checks that an endpoint must pass or fail for Amazon Route 53 to change the current status of the endpoint from unhealthy to healthy or vice versa. For more information, see [How Amazon Route 53 Determines Whether an Endpoint Is Healthy](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: 3

Valid values: Integers between 1 and 10

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

MeasureLatency (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

Indicates whether Amazon Route 53 measures the latency between health checkers in multiple AWS regions and your endpoint and to display CloudWatch latency graphs on the **Health Checks** page in the Amazon Route 53 console.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

EnableSNI (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

Indicates whether Amazon Route 53 sends the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `client_hello` message during TLS negotiation. This allows the endpoint to respond to HTTPS health check requests with the applicable SSL/TLS certificate.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Defaults: If you don't specify a value for `EnableSNI`, the default value is `true` when `Type` is `HTTPS` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH` and `false` when `Type` is any other value.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Regions (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains one `Region` element for each region from which you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to check the specified endpoint.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Region (Amazon Route 53 Health Checker Region; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

A region from which you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to check the specified endpoint. Include one `Region` element for each region.

Type: String

Valid values: `us-east-1` | `us-west-1` | `us-west-2` | `eu-west-1` | `ap-southeast-1` | `ap-southeast-2` | `ap-northeast-1` | `sa-east-1`

Parent: `Regions`

AlarmIdentifier (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

A complex type that identifies the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Name (CloudWatch Alarm Name; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The name of the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `AlarmIdentifier`

Region (CloudWatch Alarm Region; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy, the region in which the alarm was created.

For the current list of CloudWatch regions, see [Amazon CloudWatch](#) in "AWS Regions and Endpoints" in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Type: String

Parent: `AlarmIdentifier`

InsufficientDataHealthStatus (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

When CloudWatch has insufficient data about the metric to determine the alarm state, the status that you want Amazon Route 53 to assign to the health check:

- `Healthy` – Amazon Route 53 considers the health check to be healthy.
- `Unhealthy` – Amazon Route 53 considers the health check to be unhealthy.
- `LastKnownStatus` – Amazon Route 53 uses the status of the health check from the last time CloudWatch had sufficient data to determine the alarm state. For new health checks that have no last known status, the default status for the health check is healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains information about the CloudWatch alarm that Amazon Route 53 is monitoring for this health check.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheck`

Children: `EvaluationPeriods`, `Threshold`, `ComparisonOperator`, `Period`, `MetricName`, `Namespace`, `Statistic`, `Dimensions`

EvaluationPeriods (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the number of periods that the metric is compared to the threshold.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Threshold (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the value the metric is compared with.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

ComparisonOperator (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the arithmetic operation that is used for the comparison.

Valid values: `GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold` | `GreaterThanThreshold` | `LessThanThreshold` | `LessThanOrEqualToThreshold`

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Period (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the duration of one evaluation period in seconds.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

MetricName (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The name of the CloudWatch metric that the alarm is associated with.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Namespace (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The namespace of the metric that the alarm is associated with. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Namespaces, Dimensions, and Metrics Reference](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide*.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Statistic (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the statistic that is applied to the metric.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Dimensions (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, a complex type that contains information about the dimensions for the metric. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Namespaces, Dimensions, and Metrics Reference](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide*.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Children: `Dimension`

Dimension (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, a complex type that contains information about one dimension.

Parent: `Dimensions`

Children: `Name`, `Value`

Name (CloudWatch Dimension Name; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the name of one dimension.

Parent: `Dimension`

Value (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the value of one dimension.

Parent: `Dimension`

HealthThreshold (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

The number of child health checks that are associated with a CALCULATED health that Amazon Route 53 must consider healthy for the CALCULATED health check to be considered healthy.

Type: `Integer`

Valid values: 0-256

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

ChildHealthChecks (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains one `ChildHealthCheck` element for each health check that is included in a CALCULATED health check.

Type: `String`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Child: `ChildHealthCheck`

ChildHealthCheck (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

The ID of a health check that is associated with a CALCULATED health check.

Type: `String`

Parent: `ChildHealthChecks`

Inverted

Indicates whether Amazon Route 53 inverts the status of a health check, for example, to consider a health check unhealthy when it otherwise would be considered healthy.

Type: `Boolean`

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

HealthCheckVersion

A sequential counter that Amazon Route 53 sets to 1 when you create a health check and increments by 1 each time you update settings for the health check.

Type: Integer

Parent: HealthCheck

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHealthCheck

No health check exists with the ID that you specified in the `GetHealthCheck` request.

Examples

Example Request for an HTTP Health Check

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheck/018927304987
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HealthCheck>
    <Id>abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba</Id>
    <CallerReference>example.com 192.0.2.17</CallerReference>
    <HealthCheckConfig>
      <IPAddress>192.0.2.17</IPAddress>
      <Port>80</Port>
      <Type>HTTP</Type>
      <ResourcePath>/docs/route-53-health-check.html</ResourcePath>
      <FullyQualifiedDomainName>example.com</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
      <RequestInterval>30</RequestInterval>
      <FailureThreshold>3</FailureThreshold>
      <MeasureLatency>true</MeasureLatency>
      <EnableSNI>true</EnableSNI>
      <Regions>
        <Region>ap-southeast-1</Region>
        <Region>ap-southeast-2</Region>
        <Region>ap-northeast-1</Region>
      </Regions>
      <Inverted>false</Inverted>
    </HealthCheckConfig>
    <HealthCheckVersion>2</HealthCheckVersion>
  </HealthCheck>
</GetHealthCheckResponse>
```

GET ListHealthChecks

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 294)
- [Responses](#) (p. 295)
- [Errors](#) (p. 304)
- [Examples](#) (p. 304)

This action gets a list of the health checks that are associated with the current AWS account.

To get a list of health checks, send a GET request to the `/2013-04-01/healthcheck` resource. The response to this request includes a `HealthChecks` element with zero or more `HealthCheck` child elements. By default, `ListHealthChecks` returns 100 health checks per page. You can control the length of the page by specifying the `maxitems` parameter in the request.

For information about listing health checks using the Amazon Route 53 console, see [Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and DNS Failover](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheck?marker=Amazon Route 53 health check ID&  
maxitems=maximum number of health checks to include in the response
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Request parameters

marker (Conditional)

If the response to a `ListHealthChecks` is more than one page, `marker` is the health check ID for the first health check on the next page of results. For more information, see [maxitems](#).

Type: String

Default: None

maxitems (Optional)

The maximum number of `HealthCheck` elements you want `ListHealthChecks` to return on each page of the response body. If the AWS account includes more `HealthCheck` elements than the value of `maxitems`, the response is broken into pages. Each page contains the number of `HealthCheck` elements specified by `maxitems`.

For example, suppose you specify 10 for `maxitems` and the current AWS account has 51 health checks. In the response, `ListHealthChecks` sets `IsTruncated` to `true` and includes the `NextMarker` element. To access the second and subsequent pages, you resend the `GET ListHealthChecks` request, add the `marker` parameter to the request, and specify the value of the `NextMarker` element from the previous response. On the last (sixth) page of the response, which contains only one `HealthCheck` element:

- The value of `IsTruncated` is false.
- `NextMarker` is omitted.

Type: String

Default: 100

Constraint: maximum value is 100

Responses

Syntax for HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHealthChecksResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HealthChecks>
    <HealthCheck>
      <Id>health check ID</Id>
      <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
      <HealthCheckConfig>
        <IPAddress>IP address of the endpoint to check</IPAddress>
        <Port>port on the endpoint to check</Port>
        <Type>HTTP | HTTPS | HTTP_STR_MATCH | HTTPS_STR_MATCH | TCP</Type>

        <ResourcePath>path of the file that
          you want Amazon Route 53 to request</ResourcePath>
        <FullyQualifiedDomainName>domain name of the
          endpoint to check</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
        <SearchString>if Type is HTTP_STR_MATCH or HTTPS_STR_MATCH,
          the string to search for in the response body
          from the specified resource</SearchString>
        <RequestInterval>10 | 30</RequestInterval>
        <FailureThreshold>integer between 1 and 10</FailureThreshold>
        <MeasureLatency>>true | false</MeasureLatency>
        <EnableSNI>>true | false</EnableSNI>
        <Regions>
          <Region>us-east-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2 | eu-west-1 |
            ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ap-northeast-1 | sa-east-
1</Region>
          ...
        </Regions>
        <Inverted>>true | false</Inverted>
      </HealthCheckConfig>
      <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
    </HealthCheck>
    ...
  </HealthChecks>
  <Marker>value of the marker parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</Marker>
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the health check ID of the
    first health check in the next group of
```



```
    maxitems health checks</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>the value of the maxitems parameter, if any,
    in the previous request</MaxItems>
</ListHealthChecksResponse>
```

Syntax for CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks

```
POST /2013-04-01/healthcheck HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListHealthChecksResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">

  <HealthChecks>
    <HealthCheck>
      <Id>ID that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the health check
        when you created it</Id>
      <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>
      <HealthCheckConfig>
        <Type>CLOUDWATCH_METRIC</Type>
        <AlarmIdentifier>
          <Name>name of CloudWatch alarm</Name>
          <Region>region that CloudWatch alarm was created in</Region>
        </AlarmIdentifier>
        <InsufficientDataHealthStatus>Health | Unhealthy |
          LastKnownStatus</InsufficientDataHealthStatus>
        <Inverted>>true | false</Inverted>
      </HealthCheckConfig>
      <CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration>
        <EvaluationPeriods>number of periods that metric is
          compared to threshold</EvaluationPeriods>
        <Threshold>value the metric is compared with</Threshold>
        <ComparisonOperator>GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold | GreaterTh
anThreshold,
          LessThanThreshold | LessThanOrEqualToThreshold</ComparisonOper
ator>
        <Period>duration of a period in seconds</Period>
        <MetricName>name of the metric that's associated with the
alarm</MetricName>
        <Namespace>namespace of the metric that the alarm is associated
with</Namespace>
        <Statistic>statistic applied to the CloudWatch metric</Statistic>
        <Dimensions>
          <Dimension>
            <Name>name of a dimension for the metric</Name>
            <Value>value of a dimension for the metric</Value>
          </Dimension>
          ...
        </Dimensions>
      </CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration>
      <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>
    </HealthCheck>
    ...
  </HealthChecks>
  <Marker>value of the marker parameter,
    if any, in the previous request</Marker>
  <IsTruncated>>true | false</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the health check ID of the
```

```
    first health check in the next group of  
    maxitems health checks</NextMarker>  
    <MaxItems>the value of the maxitems parameter, if any,  
    in the previous request</MaxItems>  
</ListHealthCheckResponse>
```

Syntax for CALCULATED Health Checks

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<ListHealthChecksResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">  
  
  <HealthChecks>  
    <HealthCheck>  
      <Id>health check ID</Id>  
      <CallerReference>unique description</CallerReference>  
      <HealthCheckConfig>  
        <Type>CALCULATED</Type>  
        <HealthThreshold>number of health checks that are  
        associated with a CALCULATED health check  
        that must be healthy</HealthThreshold>  
        <ChildHealthChecks>  
          <ChildHealthCheck>health check ID</ChildHealthCheck>  
          ...  
        </ChildHealthChecks>  
        <Inverted>true | false</Inverted>  
      </HealthCheckConfig>  
      <HealthCheckVersion>sequential counter</HealthCheckVersion>  
    </HealthCheck>  
    ...  
  </HealthChecks>  
  <Marker>value of the marker parameter,  
  if any, in the previous request</Marker>  
  <IsTruncated>true | false</IsTruncated>  
  <NextMarker>if IsTruncated is true, the health check ID of the  
  first health check in the next group of  
  maxitems health checks</NextMarker>  
  <MaxItems>the value of the maxitems parameter, if any,  
  in the previous request</MaxItems>  
</ListHealthChecksResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

ListHealthChecksResponse

A complex type that contains the response to a ListHealthChecks request.

Type: Complex

Children: HealthChecks, Marker, IsTruncated, NextMarker, MaxItems

HealthChecks

A complex type that contains one `HealthCheck` element for each health check that is associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Children: `HealthCheck`

HealthCheck

A complex type that contains information about one health check that is associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Complex

Children: `Id`, `CallerReference`, `HealthCheckConfig`

Id

The identifier that Amazon Route 53 assigned to the health check when you created it. When you add or update a resource record set, you use this value to specify which health check to use. The value can be up to 64 characters long.

Parent: `HealthCheck`

CallerReference

A unique string that you specified when you created the health check.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheck`

HealthCheckConfig

A complex type that contains detailed information about one health check.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheck`

Children: `IPAddress`, `Port`, `Type`, `ResourcePath`, `FullyQualifiedDomainName`

IPAddress

The IPv4 IP address of the endpoint on which you want Amazon Route 53 to perform health checks. If you don't specify a value for `IPAddress`, Amazon Route 53 sends a DNS request to resolve the domain name that you specify in `FullyQualifiedDomainName` at the interval you specify in `RequestInterval`. Using an IP address that DNS returns, Amazon Route 53 then checks the health of the endpoint.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Port

The port on the endpoint on which you want Amazon Route 53 to perform health checks.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Type

The type of health check that you want to create, which indicates how Amazon Route 53 determines whether an endpoint is healthy:

- **HTTP** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTP request and waits for an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400.
- **HTTPS** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTPS request and waits for an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400.

- **HTTP_STR_MATCH** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTP request and searches the first 5120 bytes of the response body for the string that you specified in `SearchString`.
- **HTTPS_STR_MATCH** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection. If successful, Amazon Route 53 submits an HTTPS request and searches the first 5120 bytes of the response body for the string that you specified in `SearchString`.
- **TCP** – Amazon Route 53 tries to establish a TCP connection.
- **CLOUDWATCH_METRIC** – The health check is associated with a CloudWatch alarm. If the state of the alarm is `OK`, the health check is considered healthy. If the state is `ALARM`, the health check is considered unhealthy. If CloudWatch doesn't have sufficient data to determine whether the state is `OK` or `ALARM`, the health check status depends on the setting for `InsufficientDataHealthStatus: Healthy, Unhealthy, Or LastKnownStatus`.
- **CALCULATED** – For health checks that monitor the status of other health checks, Amazon Route 53 adds up the number of health checks that Amazon Route 53 health checkers consider to be healthy and compares that number with the value of `HealthThreshold`.

For more information about how Amazon Route 53 determines whether an endpoint is healthy, see [POST CreateHealthCheck \(p. 254\)](#).

Type: String

Valid values: HTTP | HTTPS | HTTP_STR_MATCH | HTTPS_STR_MATCH | TCP | CALCULATED

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

ResourcePath

The path to the file that you want Amazon Route 53 to request when performing health checks, for example, `/docs/route53-health-check.html`. The path can be any value for which your endpoint will return an HTTP status code of `2xx` or `3xx` when the endpoint is healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

FullyQualifiedDomainName

Amazon Route 53 behavior depends on whether you specify a value for `IPAddress`.

If you specify `IPAddress`

The value that you want Amazon Route 53 to pass in the `Host` header in all health checks except TCP health checks. This is typically the fully qualified DNS name of the website that you are attempting to health check. When Amazon Route 53 checks the health of an endpoint, here is how it constructs the `Host` header:

- If you specify a value of `80` for `Port` and `HTTP` or `HTTP_STR_MATCH` for `Type`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.
- If you specify a value of `443` for `Port` and `HTTPS` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH` for `Type`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.
- If you specify another value for **Port** and any value except `TCP` for **Type**, Amazon Route 53 passes `FullyQualifiedDomainName:Port` to the endpoint in the `Host` header.

If you don't specify a value for `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, Amazon Route 53 substitutes the value of `IPAddress` in the `Host` header in each of the above cases.

If you don't specify `IPAddress`

If you don't specify a value for `IPAddress`, Amazon Route 53 sends a DNS request to the domain that you specify in `FullyQualifiedDomainName` at the interval you specify in `RequestInterval`. Using an IP address that DNS returns, Amazon Route 53 then checks the health of the endpoint.

If you want to check the health of weighted, latency, or failover resource record sets and you choose to specify the endpoint only by `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, we recommend that you create a separate health check for each endpoint. For example, create a health check for each HTTP server that is serving content for `www.example.com`. For the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName`, specify the domain name of the server (such as `us-east-1-www.example.com`), not the name of the resource record sets (`www.example.com`).

Important

In this configuration, if you create a health check for which the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` matches the name of the resource record sets and you then associate the health check with those resource record sets, health check results will be unpredictable.

In addition, if the value that you specify for `Type` is `HTTP`, `HTTPS`, `HTTP_STR_MATCH`, or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`, Amazon Route 53 passes the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` in the `Host` header, as it does when you specify a value for `IPAddress`. If the value of `Type` is `TCP`, Amazon Route 53 doesn't pass a `Host` header.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

SearchString

If the value of `Type` is `HTTP_STR_MATCH` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH`, the string that you want Amazon Route 53 to search for in the response body from the specified resource. If the string appears in the response body, Amazon Route 53 considers the resource healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

RequestInterval

The number of seconds between the time that Amazon Route 53 gets a response from your endpoint and the time that it sends the next health-check request. Each Amazon Route 53 health checker makes requests at this interval.

Type: Integer

Default: 30

Valid values: 10 | 30

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

FailureThreshold

The number of consecutive health checks that an endpoint must pass or fail for Amazon Route 53 to change the current status of the endpoint from unhealthy to healthy or vice versa. For more information, see [How Amazon Route 53 Determines Whether an Endpoint Is Healthy](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: 3

Valid values: Integers between 1 and 10

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

MeasureLatency

Indicates whether Amazon Route 53 measures the latency between health checkers in multiple AWS regions and your endpoint and to display CloudWatch latency graphs on the **Health Checks** page in the Amazon Route 53 console.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

EnableSNI

Indicates whether Amazon Route 53 sends the value of `FullyQualifiedDomainName` to the endpoint in the `client_hello` message during TLS negotiation. This allows the endpoint to respond to HTTPS health check requests with the applicable SSL/TLS certificate.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Defaults: If you don't specify a value for `EnableSNI`, the default value is `true` when `Type` is `HTTPS` or `HTTPS_STR_MATCH` and `false` when `Type` is any other value.

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Regions (HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains one `Region` element for each region from which you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to check the specified endpoint.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Region (Amazon Route 53 Health Checker Region; HTTP[S], HTTP[S]_STR_MATCH, and TCP Health Checks Only)

A region from which you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to check the specified endpoint. Include one `Region` element for each region.

Type: String

Valid values: `us-east-1` | `us-west-1` | `us-west-2` | `eu-west-1` | `ap-southeast-1` | `ap-southeast-2` | `ap-northeast-1` | `sa-east-1`

Parent: `Regions`

AlarmIdentifier (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

A complex type that identifies the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Name (CloudWatch Alarm Name; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The name of the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy.

Type: String

Parent: `AlarmIdentifier`

Region (CloudWatch Alarm Region; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the CloudWatch alarm that you want Amazon Route 53 health checkers to use to determine whether this health check is healthy, the region in which the alarm was created.

For the current list of CloudWatch regions, see [Amazon CloudWatch](#) in "AWS Regions and Endpoints" in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Type: String

Parent: AlarmIdentifier

InsufficientDataHealthStatus (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

When CloudWatch has insufficient data about the metric to determine the alarm state, the status that you want Amazon Route 53 to assign to the health check:

- `Healthy` – Amazon Route 53 considers the health check to be healthy.
- `Unhealthy` – Amazon Route 53 considers the health check to be unhealthy.
- `LastKnownStatus` – Amazon Route 53 uses the status of the health check from the last time CloudWatch had sufficient data to determine the alarm state. For new health checks that have no last known status, the default status for the health check is healthy.

Type: String

Parent: HealthCheckConfig

CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains information about the CloudWatch alarm that Amazon Route 53 is monitoring for this health check.

Type: Complex

Parent: HealthCheck

Children: EvaluationPeriods, Threshold, ComparisonOperator, Period, MetricName, Namespace, Statistic, Dimensions

EvaluationPeriods (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the number of periods that the metric is compared to the threshold.

Parent: CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration

Threshold (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the value the metric is compared with.

Parent: CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration

ComparisonOperator (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the arithmetic operation that is used for the comparison.

Valid values: `GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold` | `GreaterThanThreshold` | `LessThanThreshold` | `LessThanOrEqualToThreshold`

Parent: CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration

Period (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the duration of one evaluation period in seconds.

Parent: CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration

MetricName (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The name of the CloudWatch metric that the alarm is associated with.

Parent: CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration

Namespace (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

The namespace of the metric that the alarm is associated with. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Namespaces, Dimensions, and Metrics Reference](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide*.

Parent: CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration

Statistic (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the statistic that is applied to the metric.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Dimensions (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, a complex type that contains information about the dimensions for the metric. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Namespaces, Dimensions, and Metrics Reference](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide*.

Parent: `CloudWatchAlarmConfiguration`

Children: `Dimension`

Dimension (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, a complex type that contains information about one dimension.

Parent: `Dimensions`

Children: `Name`, `Value`

Name (CloudWatch Dimension Name; CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the name of one dimension.

Parent: `Dimension`

Value (CLOUDWATCH_METRIC Health Checks Only)

For the metric that the CloudWatch alarm is associated with, the value of one dimension.

Parent: `Dimension`

HealthThreshold (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

The number of child health checks that are associated with a CALCULATED health that Amazon Route 53 must consider healthy for the CALCULATED health check to be considered healthy.

Type: `Integer`

Valid values: 0-256

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

ChildHealthChecks (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

A complex type that contains one `ChildHealthCheck` element for each health check that is included in a CALCULATED health check.

Type: `String`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

Child: `ChildHealthCheck`

ChildHealthCheck (CALCULATED Health Checks Only)

The ID of a health check that is associated with a CALCULATED health check.

Type: `String`

Parent: `ChildHealthChecks`

Inverted

Indicates whether Amazon Route 53 inverts the status of a health check, for example, to consider a health check unhealthy when it otherwise would be considered healthy.

Type: `Boolean`

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Parent: `HealthCheckConfig`

HealthCheckVersion

A sequential counter that Amazon Route 53 sets to 1 when you create a health check and increments by 1 each time you update settings for the health check.

Type: Integer

Parent: `HealthCheck`

Marker

For the second and subsequent calls to `ListHealthChecks`, `Marker` is the value that you specified for the `marker` parameter in the previous request.

Type: String

IsTruncated

A flag that indicates whether there are more health checks to be listed. If the response was truncated, you can get the next group of `maxitems` health checks by calling `ListHealthChecks` again and specifying the value of the `NextMarker` element in the `marker` parameter.

Type: String

Valid Values: `true` | `false`

NextMarker

If `IsTruncated` is `true`, the value of `NextMarker` identifies the first health check in the next group of `maxitems` health checks. Call `ListHealthChecks` again and specify the value of `NextMarker` in the `marker` parameter.

This element is present only if `IsTruncated` is `true`.

Type: String

MaxItems

The value that you specified for the `maxitems` parameter in the call to `ListHealthChecks` that produced the current response.

Type: String

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

Examples

Example First Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheck?maxitems=1
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<ListHealthChecksResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthChecks>
    <HealthCheck>
      <Id>abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba</Id>
      <CallerReference>example.com 192.0.2.17</CallerReference>
      <HealthCheckConfig>
        <IPAddress>192.0.2.17</IPAddress>
        <Port>80</Port>
        <Type>HTTP</Type>
        <ResourcePath>/docs/route-53-health-check.html</ResourcePath>
        <FullyQualifiedDomainName>example.com</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
        <RequestInterval>30</RequestInterval>
        <FailureThreshold>3</FailureThreshold>
        <MeasureLatency>true</MeasureLatency>
        <EnableSNI>true</EnableSNI>
        <Inverted>>false</Inverted>
      </HealthCheckConfig>
      <HealthCheckVersion>2</HealthCheckVersion>
    </HealthCheck>
    ...
  </HealthChecks>
  <IsTruncated>>true</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>aaaaaaaa-1234-5678-9012-bbbbbbbcccccc</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>1</MaxItems>
</ListHealthChecksResponse>
```

Example Second Request

In the response to the first request, the value of `IsTruncated` was `true`, indicating that the current AWS account has more health checks than were returned in the first response. The value of `marker` in this second request is the same as the value of `NextMarker` in the response to the first request. This is the value of `id` for the first health check on the next page of responses.

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheck?marker=aaaaaaaa-1234-5678-9012-bbbbbbbcccccc&max
items=1
```

DELETE DeleteHealthCheck

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 306)
- [Responses](#) (p. 306)
- [Errors](#) (p. 307)
- [Examples](#) (p. 307)

This action deletes a health check. To delete a health check, send a DELETE request to the `/2013-04-01/healthcheck/health check ID` resource.

Caution

Amazon Route 53 does not prevent you from deleting a health check even if the health check is associated with one or more resource record sets. If you delete a health check and you don't update the associated resource record sets, the future status of the health check cannot be predicted and may change. This will affect the routing of DNS queries for your DNS failover configuration. For more information, see [Replacing and Deleting Health Checks](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/healthcheck/health check ID
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Request Parameters

Health check ID (Required)

The ID of the health check that you want to delete. To get a list of health checks, including IDs, for the current AWS account, use [GET ListHealthChecks](#) (p. 294).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
</DeleteHealthCheckResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

DeleteHealthCheckResponse

An empty element.

Type: String

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action.

HealthCheckInUse

The health check ID for this health check is referenced in the `HealthCheckId` element in one of the resource record sets in one of the hosted zones that are owned by the current AWS account.

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHealthCheck

No health check exists with the ID that you specified in the `DeleteHealthCheck` request.

Examples

Example Request

```
DELETE /2013-04-01/healthcheck/abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteHealthCheckResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
</DeleteHealthCheckResponse>
```

GET GetCheckerIpRanges

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 308)
- [Responses](#) (p. 308)
- [Errors](#) (p. 309)
- [Examples](#) (p. 309)

Gets a list of the IP ranges used by Amazon Route 53 health checkers to check the health of your resources. You can use these IP addresses to configure router and firewall rules to allow health checkers to check the health of your resources.

To get a list of IP ranges, send a GET request to the `/2013-04-01/checkeripranges` resource.

For more information, see [Configuring Router and Firewall Rules for Amazon Route 53 Health Checks](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/checkeripranges
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetCheckerIpRangesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <CheckerIpRanges>
    <member>IP range in CIDR format</member>
    ...
  </CheckerIpRanges>
</GetCheckerIpRangesResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetCheckerIpRangesResponse

A complex type that contains the response to a `checkeripranges` request.

Type: Complex

Child: `CheckerIpRanges`

CheckerIpRanges

A complex type that contains a list of the IP ranges that Amazon Route 53 health checks use to check the health of your resources.

Type: Complex

Parent: `GetCheckerIpRangesResponse`

Child: `member`

member

An IP address range in CIDR notation. For example, `192.0.2.0/24` represents the 256 IP addresses that begin with `192.0.2.0`. For more information, see the Wikipedia entry [Classless Inter-Domain Routing](#).

Type: String

Parent: `CheckerIpRanges`

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

Examples

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/checkeripranges
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetCheckerIpRangesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <CheckerIpRanges>
    <member>54.245.237.56/32</member>
    <member>54.245.237.61/32</member>
    ...
  </CheckerIpRanges>
</GetCheckerIpRangesResponse>
```

GET GetHealthCheckCount

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 310)
- [Responses](#) (p. 310)
- [Errors](#) (p. 311)
- [Examples](#) (p. 311)

Gets the total number of health checks for the current AWS account.

To get a count of health checks, send a GET request to the `/2013-04-01/healthcheckcount` resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheckcount
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHealthCheckCountResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheckCount>number of health checks</HealthCheckCount>
</GetHealthCheckCountResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetHealthCheckCountResponse

A complex type that contains the response to a `healthcheckcount` request.

Type: Complex

Child: `HealthCheckCount`

HealthCheckCount

The number of health checks associated with the current AWS account.

Type: Integer

Parent: GetHealthCheckCountResponse

Errors

Amazon Route 53 doesn't return any errors that are specific to this action.

Examples

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheckcount
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHealthCheckCountResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheckCount>306</HealthCheckCount>
</GetHealthCheckCountResponse>
```


GET GetHealthCheckStatus

This action gets the current status of a specified health check endpoint as reported by each of the Amazon Route 53 health checkers.

To get the current status of a health check endpoint, send a GET request to the `/2013-04-01/healthcheck/health check ID/status` resource.

For information about getting the status of a health check endpoint by using the Amazon Route 53 console, see [Viewing Health Check Status and the Reason for Health Check Failures](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 312)
- [Responses](#) (p. 312)
- [Errors](#) (p. 314)
- [Examples](#) (p. 314)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheck/Health check ID/status
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Request Parameter

Health check ID (Required)

The ID for the health check for which you want the current status. When you created the health check, `CreateHealthCheck` returned the ID in the response, in the `HealthCheckId` element.

Type: String

Default: None

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHealthCheckStatusResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheckObservations>
    <HealthCheckObservation>
```

```
<IPAddress>IP address of the
  Amazon Route 53 health checker
  that is reporting status</IPAddress>
<Region>Route 53 region of the health checker</Region>
<StatusReport>
  <Status>Health check status</Status>
  <CheckedTime>Date/time that status was observed</CheckedTime>
</StatusReport>
</HealthCheckObservation>
...
</HealthCheckObservations>
</GetHealthCheckStatusResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetHealthCheckStatusResponse

A complex type that contains the response to a `GetHealthCheck` request.

Type: Complex

Children: `HealthCheck`

HealthCheckObservations

A list that contains one `HealthCheckObservation` element for each Amazon Route 53 health checker that is reporting a status about the health check endpoint.

Type: List

Children: `HealthCheckObservation`

HealthCheckObservation

A complex type that contains the current status from one Amazon Route 53 health checker.

Type: Complex

Parent: `HealthCheckObservations`

Children: `IPAddress`, `Region`, `StatusReport`

IPAddress

The IP address of the Amazon Route 53 health checker that provided the status in `StatusReport`.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckObservation`

Region

The region of the Amazon Route 53 health checker that provided the status in `StatusReport`.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckObservation`

StatusReport

A complex type that contains the status that one Amazon Route 53 health checker reports and the time of the health check.

Type: Complex

Parent: HealthCheckObservation

Children: Status, CheckedTime

Status

A description of the status of the health check endpoint as reported by one of the Amazon Route 53 health checkers.

Type: String

Parent: StatusReport

CheckedTime

The time at which the health checker performed the health check in [ISO 8601 format](#) and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). For example, the value `2014-10-27T17:48:16.751Z` represents October 27, 2014 at 17:48:16.751 UTC.

Type: String

Parent: StatusReport

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHealthCheck

No health check exists with the ID that you specified in the `GetHealthCheckStatus` request.

Examples

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheck/018927304987/status
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHealthCheckStatusResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheckObservations>
    <HealthCheckObservation>
      <IPAddress>192.0.2.226</IPAddress>
      <Region>us-east-1</Region>
      <StatusReport>
        <Status>Success: HTTP Status Code: 200. Resolved IP: 192.0.2.2.
OK</Status>
        <CheckedTime>2014-10-27T17:48:25.038Z</CheckedTime>
      </StatusReport>
    </HealthCheckObservation>
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Examples

```
<HealthCheckObservation>
  <IPAddress>192.0.2.56</IPAddress>
  <Region>us-west-1</Region>
  <StatusReport>
    <Status>Success: HTTP Status Code: 200. Resolved IP: 192.0.2.14.
OK</Status>
    <CheckedTime>2014-10-27T17:48:16.751Z</CheckedTime>
  </StatusReport>
</HealthCheckObservation>
...
</HealthCheckObservations>
</GetHealthCheckStatusResponse>
```

GET GetHealthCheckLastFailureReason

This action gets the reason that a specified health check failed most recently.

To get the reason for the last failure of a health check, send a GET request to the `/2013-04-01/healthcheck/health check ID/lastfailurereason` resource.

For information about viewing the last failure reason for a health check using the Amazon Route 53 console, see [Viewing Health Check Status and the Reason for Health Check Failures](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 316)
- [Responses](#) (p. 316)
- [Errors](#) (p. 318)
- [Examples](#) (p. 318)

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheck/Health check ID/lastfailurereason
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Request Parameter

Health check ID (Required)

The ID for the health check for which you want the last failure reason. When you created the health check, `CreateHealthCheck` returned the ID in the response, in the `HealthCheckId` element.

Type: String

Default: None

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHealthCheckLastFailureReasonResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheckObservations>
    <HealthCheckObservation>
      <IPAddress>IP address of the
```

```
    Amazon Route 53 health checker  
    that is reporting status</IPAddress>  
<Region>Route 53 region of the health checker</Region>  
<StatusReport>  
    <Status>Reason for last failed health check</Status>  
    <CheckedTime>Date and time of last failed check</CheckedTime>  
</StatusReport>  
</HealthCheckObservation>  
</HealthCheckObservations>  
</GetHealthCheckLastFailureReasonResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Elements

GetHealthCheckLastFailureReasonResponse

A complex type that contains the response to a `GetHealthCheckLastFailureReason` request.

Type: Complex

Children: `HealthCheckObservations`

HealthCheckObservations

A list that contains one `Observation` element for each Amazon Route 53 health checker that is reporting a last failure reason.

Type: List

Parent: `GetHealthCheckLastFailureReasonResponse`

Children: `HealthCheckObservation`

HealthCheckObservation

A complex type that contains the last failure reason as reported by one Amazon Route 53 health checker.

Parent: `HealthCheckObservations`

Children: `IPAddress`, `StatusReport`

IPAddress

The IP address of the Amazon Route 53 health checker that provided the failure reason in `StatusReport`.

Type: String

Constraints: The IP address must be valid.

Parent: `HealthCheckObservation`

Region

The region of the Amazon Route 53 health checker that provided the status in `StatusReport`.

Type: String

Parent: `HealthCheckObservation`

StatusReport

A complex type that contains the last failure reason as reported by one Amazon Route 53 health checker and the time of the failed health check.

Type: String

Parent: HealthCheckObservation

Children: Status, CheckedTime

Status

A description of the reason for the last failure of the health check endpoint, as reported by one of the Amazon Route 53 health checkers.

Type: String

Parent: StatusReport

CheckedTime

The time at which the last failure occurred in [ISO 8601 format](#) and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). For example, the value `2014-10-27T17:48:16.751Z` represents October 27, 2014 at 17:48:16.751 UTC.

Type: String

Parent: StatusReport

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHealthCheck

No health check exists with the ID that you specified in the `GetHealthCheckLastFailureReason` request.

Examples

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/healthcheck/018927304987
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetHealthCheckLastFailureReasonResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <HealthCheckObservation>
    <IPAddress>192.0.2.197</IPAddress>
    <StatusReport>
      <Status>Failure: The health checker could not establish a connection within the timeout limit.</Status>
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Examples

```
        <CheckedTime>2014-10-25T23:51:20.603Z</CheckedTime>
      </StatusReport>
    </HealthCheckObservation>
  <HealthCheckObservation>
    <IPAddress>192.0.2.226</IPAddress>
    <StatusReport>
      <Status>The health check endpoint has not failed since the Route
53 health checker for this endpoint restarted at 2014-10-
24T02:55:12.106+00:00</Status>
      <CheckedTime>2014-10-24T03:02:48.809Z</CheckedTime>
    </StatusReport>
  </HealthCheckObservation>
  ...
</HealthCheckObservations>
<GetHealthCheckLastFailureReasonResponse>
```


Actions on Domain Registrations

This section describes actions that you can perform on domain registrations.

Register or Update a Domain

[CheckDomainAvailability \(p. 322\)](#)

Determines whether a domain name is available for purchase.

[RegisterDomain \(p. 325\)](#)

Registers a domain with Amazon Route 53.

[UpdateDomainContact \(p. 336\)](#)

Updates contact information for a domain.

[UpdateDomainNameservers \(p. 345\)](#)

Updates name servers for a domain.

[UpdateDomainContactPrivacy \(p. 349\)](#)

Turns privacy protection on or off for the domain, which determines whether WHOIS ("who is") queries return the contact information that you specified for the domain. If privacy protection is enabled, WHOIS queries will return the contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you specified for the domain. If you're registering a .com or .net domain, you can conceal your contact information for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only conceal your contact information if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

[EnableDomainAutoRenew \(p. 353\)](#)

Configures Amazon Route 53 to automatically renew your domain as the expiration date approaches.

Important

We strongly recommend that you enable automatic renewal so that your domain doesn't expire; otherwise, you might lose control of the domain name. The registration fee for the automatic renewal of your domain is charged to your AWS account.

[DisableDomainAutoRenew \(p. 356\)](#)

Configures Amazon Route 53 to *not* automatically renew your domain as the expiration date approaches.

Caution

Amazon Route 53 doesn't have a manual renewal process, so if you disable automatic renewal, registration for the domain will not be renewed when the expiration date passes, and you will lose control of the domain name.

Get Information about a Domain

[ListDomains \(p. 359\)](#)

Lists the domains that are associated with the current AWS account.

[GetDomainDetail \(p. 363\)](#)

Gets detailed information about a specified domain.

Get the Status of Operations

[ListOperations \(p. 374\)](#)

Gets the operation IDs of operations that are not yet complete.

[GetOperationDetail \(p. 378\)](#)

Gets the status of an operation on a domain, for example, creating the domain.

Transfer a Domain to or from Amazon Route 53

[EnableDomainTransferLock \(p. 384\)](#)

Locks a domain, which helps to prevent someone from transferring the registration for the domain to another domain registrar.

[DisableDomainTransferLock \(p. 381\)](#)

Unlocks a domain so you can transfer its registration to another domain registrar.

[RetrieveDomainAuthCode \(p. 387\)](#)

Gets the authorization code that you provide to another domain registrar when you want to transfer a domain from Amazon Route 53 to the other registrar.

[TransferDomain \(p. 390\)](#)

Transfers the registration for a domain from another registrar to Amazon Route 53.

CheckDomainAvailability

This operation checks the availability of one domain name. Note that if the availability status of a domain is pending, you must submit another request to determine the availability of the domain name.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 322\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 323\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 323\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 324\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:request-date
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
    mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
    date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.CheckDomainAvailability
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
connections:Keep-Alive
{
  "DomainName": "domain name"
}
```

Headers

CheckDomainAvailability requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.CheckDomainAvailability
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "Availability": "AVAILABLE | AVAILABLE_RESERVED | AVAILABLE_PREORDER |
DONT_KNOW | UNAVAILABLE | UNAVAILABLE_PREMIUM | UNAVAILABLE_RESTRICTED | RE
SERVED",
}
```

Elements

Availability

Whether the domain name is available for registering.

Note

You can only register domains designated as `AVAILABLE`.

Type: String

Valid values:

`AVAILABLE` – The domain name is available.

`AVAILABLE_RESERVED` – The domain name is reserved under specific conditions.

`AVAILABLE_PREORDER` – The domain name is available and can be preordered.

`DONT_KNOW` – The TLD registry didn't reply with a definitive answer about whether the domain name is available. Amazon Route 53 can return this response for a variety of reasons, for example, the registry is performing maintenance. Try again later.

`UNAVAILABLE` – The domain name is not available.

`UNAVAILABLE_PREMIUM` – The domain name is not available.

`UNAVAILABLE_RESTRICTED` – The domain name is forbidden.

`RESERVED` – The domain name has been reserved for another person or organization.

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name or language code is invalid.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

HttpTimeoutException

An HTTP request timeout is enforced after 4998ms.

UnrecognizedClientException

The security token included in the request is invalid.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205225Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.CheckDomainAvailability
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json- 1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
connections:Keep-Alive
{
  "DomainName":"example.com"
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "Availability":"AVAILABLE"
}
```

RegisterDomain

This operation registers a domain. For some top-level domains (TLDs), the operation requires extra parameters.

When you register a domain, Amazon Route 53 does the following:

- Creates an Amazon Route 53 hosted zone that has the same name as the domain. Amazon Route 53 assigns four name servers to your hosted zone and automatically updates your domain registration with the names of these name servers.
- Enables autorenew, so your domain registration will renew automatically each year. We'll notify you in advance of the renewal date so you can choose whether to renew the registration.
- Optionally enables privacy protection, which hides personal details from WHOIS ("who is") queries. If you enable privacy protection, WHOIS queries will return contact information for registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered for the domain. If you're registering a .com or .net domain, you can conceal your contact information for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only conceal your contact information if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.
- If registration is successful, returns an operation ID that you can use to track the progress and completion of the action. If the request is not completed successfully, the domain registrant is notified by email.
- Charges your AWS account an amount based on the top-level domain. For more information, see [Amazon Route 53 Pricing](#).

Note

Amazon Route 53 registers .com and .net top-level domains (TLDs). Our AWS registrar associate, Gandi, registers all other domains.

Domain name registration services are provided under our [Domain Name Registration Agreement](#).

Topics

- [Request \(p. 325\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 333\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 333\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 334\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.RegisterDomain
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference
Request

```
{
  "DomainName": "name of the domain",
  "DurationInYears": years the domain will be registered,
  "AutoRenew": true | false,
  "RegistrantContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY",
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "AdminContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY",
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "TechContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY",
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
```

```
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level
domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level
domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "PrivacyProtectionRegistrantContact": true | false,
  "PrivacyProtectionAdminContact": true | false,
  "PrivacyProtectionTechContact": true | false
]
```

Headers

RegisterDomain requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.RegisterDomain
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

DurationInYears

The number of years the domain will be registered. Domains are registered for a minimum of one year. The maximum period depends on the top-level domain.

Type: Integer

Default: 1

Valid values: Integer from 1 to 10

Required: Yes

AutoRenew

Indicates whether the domain will be automatically renewed (`true`) or not (`false`). Autorenewal only takes effect after the account is charged.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Default: `true`

Required: No

RegistrantContact

Provides details about the domain registrant.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

Required: Yes

AdminContact

Provides details about the domain administrator.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

Required: Yes

TechContact

Provides details about the domain technical contact.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

Required: Yes

FirstName

The first name of the contact.

When `ContactType` is `PERSON`, you cannot use `UpdateDomainContact` to update the value of `FirstName` for the registrant contact because this represents a change in the owner of the domain. Instead, you must use the Amazon Route 53 console. (You can use `UpdateDomainContact` to update `FirstName` for other contact types.) For more information, see [Editing Contact Information and Other Settings for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: `RegistrantContact`, `AdminContact`, `TechContact`

Required: Yes

LastName

The last name of the contact.

When `ContactType` is `PERSON`, you cannot use `UpdateDomainContact` to update the value of `LastName` for the registrant contact because this represents a change in the owner of the domain. Instead, you must use the Amazon Route 53 console. (You can use `UpdateDomainContact` to update `LastName` for other contact types.) For more information, see [Editing Contact Information and Other Settings for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: `RegistrantContact`, `AdminContact`, `TechContact`

Required: Yes

ContactType

Indicates whether the contact is a person, company, association, or public organization. If you're registering a `.com` or `.net` domain, you can enable privacy protection for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only enable privacy protection if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Valid values: `PERSON` | `COMPANY` | `ASSOCIATION` | `PUBLIC_BODY`

Parents: `RegistrantContact`, `AdminContact`, `TechContact`

Required: Yes

OrganizationName

The name of the organization for contact types other than `PERSON`.

When `ContactType` is any value except `PERSON`, you cannot use `UpdateDomainContact` to update the value of `OrganizationName` for the registrant contact because this represents a change in the owner of the domain. Instead, you must use the Amazon Route 53 console. (You can use `UpdateDomainContact` to update `OrganizationName` for other contact types.) For more information, see [Editing Contact Information and Other Settings for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters. Contact type must not be `PERSON`.

Parents: `RegistrantContact`, `AdminContact`, `TechContact`

Required: No

AddressLine1

The first line of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

AddressLine2

The second line of the contact's address, if any.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

City

The city of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

State

The state or province of the contact's city.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

Country

The code for the country of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

ZipCode

The zip or postal code of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

PhoneNumber

The phone number of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Phone number must be specified in the format "*+<country dialing code>.<number including any area code>*". For example, a US phone number might appear as "+1.1234567890".

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

Email

The email address of the contact.

If you change the email address for the registrant contact, we send an email to the former email address and the new email address to request confirmation. This email comes from route53-dev-admin@amazon.com.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 254 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

Fax

The fax number of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Phone number must be specified in the format "*+<country dialing code>.<number including any area code>*". For example, a US phone number might appear as "+1.1234567890".

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

ExtraParams

A list of name–value pairs for parameters required by certain top-level domains.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Children: Name, Value

Required: No

Name

The name of an additional parameter required by the top-level domain.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid values: DUNS_NUMBER | BRAND_NUMBER | BIRTH_DEPARTMENT | BIRTH_DATE_IN_YYYY_MM_DD | BIRTH_COUNTRY | BIRTH_CITY | DOCUMENT_NUMBER | AU_ID_NUMBER | AU_ID_TYPE | CA_LEGAL_TYPE | FI_BUSINESS_NUMBER | FI_ID_NUMBER | IT_PIN | RU_PASSPORT_DATA | SE_ID_NUMBER | SG_ID_NUMBER | VAT_NUMBER

Parent: ExtraParams

Required: Yes

Value

The value corresponding with an additional parameter name required by some top-level domains.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 2048 characters.

Parent: ExtraParams

Required: Yes

PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact

Whether you want to conceal contact information for the registrant contact from WHOIS ("who is") queries. If you specify `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered for the domain. If you're registering a .com or .net domain, you can conceal your contact information for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only conceal your contact information if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

Default: None

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Required: No

PrivacyProtectAdminContact

Whether you want to conceal contact information for the admin contact from WHOIS ("who is") queries. If you specify `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered for the domain. If you're registering a .com or .net domain, you can conceal your contact information for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only conceal your contact information if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

Default: None

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Required: No

PrivacyProtectTechContact

Whether you want to conceal contact information for the tech contact from WHOIS ("who is") queries. If you specify `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered for the domain. If you're registering a `.com` or `.net` domain, you can conceal your contact information for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only conceal your contact information if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

Default: None

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Required: No

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "identifier for this operation"
}
```

Elements

OperationId

Identifier for tracking the progress of the request. To use this ID to query the operation status, use [GetOperationDetail](#) (p. 378).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name is invalid or does not belong to the requester account.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support this top-level domain.

TLDRulesViolation

The top-level domain does not support this operation.

DuplicateRequest

A `RegisterDomain` request is already in progress for the domain.

OperationLimitExceeded

The number of operations or jobs running exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

DomainLimitExceeded

The number of domains has exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.RegisterDomain
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"example.com",
  "DurationInYears":1,
  "AutoRenew":true,
  "AdminContact":{
    "FirstName":"John",
    "LastName":"Doe",
    "ContactType":"PERSON",
    "OrganizationName":"",
    "AddressLine1":"123 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2":"",
    "City":"Any Town",
    "State":"WA",
    "CountryCode":"US",
    "ZipCode":"98101",
    "PhoneNumber":"+2065550100",
    "Email":"john@example.com",
    "Fax":"+2065550101"
  },
  "RegistrantContact":{
    "FirstName":"John",
    "LastName":"Doe",
    "ContactType":"PERSON",
    "OrganizationName":"",
    "AddressLine1":"123 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2":"",
    "City":"Any Town",
    "State":"WA",
    "CountryCode":"US",
    "ZipCode":"98101",
    "PhoneNumber":"+2065550100",
    "Email":"john@example.com",
    "Fax":"+2065550101"
  },
  "TechContact":{
```

```
    "FirstName": "John",
    "LastName": "Doe",
    "ContactType": "PERSON",
    "OrganizationName": "",
    "AddressLine1": "123 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2": "",
    "City": "Any Town",
    "State": "WA",
    "CountryCode": "US",
    "ZipCode": "98101",
    "PhoneNumber": "+2065550100",
    "Email": "john@example.com",
    "Fax": "+2065550101"
  },
  "PrivacyProtectAdminContact": true,
  "PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact": true,
  "PrivacyProtectTechContact": true
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "308c56712-faa4-40fe-94c8-b423069de3f6"
}
```


UpdateDomainContact

This operation updates the contact information for a particular domain. Information for at least one contact (registrant, administrator, or technical) must be supplied for update.

When you update contact information for a domain, we send an email notification to the registrant contact about the change. This email comes from `route53-dev-admin@amazon.com`. The registrant contact is not required to respond.

You can't use `UpdateDomainContact` to make changes that constitute a change in ownership. Instead, you must use the Amazon Route 53 console. For more information, see `FirstName`, `LastName`, and `OrganizationName` later in this topic.

If the update is successful, this method returns an operation ID that you can use to track the progress and completion of the action. If the request is not completed successfully, the domain registrant will be notified by email.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 336\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 342\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 343\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 343\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateDomainContact
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "domain": "name of the domain with the contact to update",
  "RegistrantContact":{
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY"
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference
Request

```
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level
domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level
domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "AdminContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY"
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level
domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level
domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "TechContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY"
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level
domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level
domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  }
}
```

Headers

`UpdateDomainContact` requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateDomainContact
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

RegistrantContact

Provides details about the domain registrant.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

Required: Yes

AdminContact

Provides details about the domain administrator.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

Required: Yes

TechContact

Provides details about the domain technical contact.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

Required: Yes

FirstName

The first name of the contact.

When `ContactType` is `PERSON`, you cannot use `UpdateDomainContact` to update the value of `FirstName` for the registrant contact because this represents a change in the owner of the domain. Instead, you must use the Amazon Route 53 console. (You can use `UpdateDomainContact` to update `FirstName` for other contact types.) For more information, see [Editing Contact Information and Other Settings for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: `RegistrantContact`, `AdminContact`, `TechContact`

Required: Yes

LastName

The last name of the contact.

When `ContactType` is `PERSON`, you cannot use `UpdateDomainContact` to update the value of `LastName` for the registrant contact because this represents a change in the owner of the domain. Instead, you must use the Amazon Route 53 console. (You can use `UpdateDomainContact` to update `LastName` for other contact types.) For more information, see [Editing Contact Information and Other Settings for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: `RegistrantContact`, `AdminContact`, `TechContact`

Required: Yes

ContactType

Indicates whether the contact is a person, company, association, or public organization. If you're registering a `.com` or `.net` domain, you can enable privacy protection for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only enable privacy protection if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Valid values: `PERSON` | `COMPANY` | `ASSOCIATION` | `PUBLIC_BODY`

Parents: `RegistrantContact`, `AdminContact`, `TechContact`

Required: Yes

OrganizationName

The name of the organization for contact types other than `PERSON`.

When `ContactType` is any value except `PERSON`, you cannot use `UpdateDomainContact` to update the value of `OrganizationName` for the registrant contact because this represents a change in the owner of the domain. Instead, you must use the Amazon Route 53 console. (You can use `UpdateDomainContact` to update `OrganizationName` for other contact types.) For more information, see [Editing Contact Information and Other Settings for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters. Contact type must not be PERSON.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

AddressLine1

The first line of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

AddressLine2

The second line of the contact's address, if any.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

City

The city of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

State

The state or province of the contact's city.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

Country

The code for the country of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

ZipCode

The zip or postal code of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

PhoneNumber

The phone number of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Phone number must be specified in the format "+<country dialing code>.<number including any area code>". For example, a US phone number might appear as "+1.1234567890".

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

Email

The email address of the contact.

If you change the email address for the registrant contact, we send an email to the former email address and the new email address to request confirmation. This email comes from route53-dev-admin@amazon.com.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 254 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

Fax

The fax number of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Phone number must be specified in the format "+<country dialing code>.<number including any area code>". For example, a US phone number might appear as "+1.1234567890".

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

ExtraParams

A list of name–value pairs for parameters required by certain top-level domains.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Children: Name, Value

Required: No

Name

The name of an additional parameter required by the top-level domain.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid values: DUNS_NUMBER | BRAND_NUMBER | BIRTH_DEPARTMENT | BIRTH_DATE_IN_YYYY_MM_DD | BIRTH_COUNTRY | BIRTH_CITY | DOCUMENT_NUMBER | AU_ID_NUMBER | AU_ID_TYPE | CA_LEGAL_TYPE | FI_BUSINESS_NUMBER | FI_ID_NUMBER | IT_PIN | RU_PASSPORT_DATA | SE_ID_NUMBER | SG_ID_NUMBER | VAT_NUMBER

Parent: ExtraParams

Required: Yes

Value

The value corresponding with an additional parameter name required by some top-level domains.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 2048 characters.

Parent: ExtraParams

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "identifier for this operation"
}
```

Elements

OperationId

Identifier for tracking the progress of the request. To use this ID to query the operation status, use [GetOperationDetail](#) (p. 378).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

DuplicateRequest

An `UpdateDomainContact` request is already in progress for the domain.

OperationLimitExceeded

The number of operations or jobs running exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

TLDRulesViolation

The top-level domain does not support this operation.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateDomainContact
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"example.com",
  "RegistrantContact":{
    "FirstName":"John",
    "LastName":"Doe",
    "ContactType":"PERSON",
    "OrganizationName":"",
    "AddressLine1":"123 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2":"",
    "City":"Any Town",
```



```
    "State": "WA",
    "CountryCode": "US",
    "ZipCode": "98101",
    "PhoneNumber": "+2065550100",
    "Email": "john@example.com",
    "Fax": "+2065550101"
  },
  "AdminContact": {
    "FirstName": "John",
    "LastName": "Doe",
    "ContactType": "PERSON",
    "OrganizationName": "",
    "AddressLine1": "123 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2": "",
    "City": "Any Town",
    "State": "WA",
    "CountryCode": "US",
    "ZipCode": "98101",
    "PhoneNumber": "+2065550100",
    "Email": "john@example.com",
    "Fax": "+2065550101"
  },
  "TechContact": {
    "FirstName": "John",
    "LastName": "Doe",
    "ContactType": "PERSON",
    "OrganizationName": "",
    "AddressLine1": "123 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2": "",
    "City": "Any Town",
    "State": "WA",
    "CountryCode": "US",
    "ZipCode": "98101",
    "PhoneNumber": "+2065550100",
    "Email": "john@example.com",
    "Fax": "+2065550101"
  }
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "308c56712-faa4-40fe-94c8-b423069de3f6"
}
```

UpdateDomainNameservers

This operation replaces the current set of name servers for the domain with the specified set of name servers. If you use Amazon Route 53 as your DNS service, specify the four name servers in the delegation set for the hosted zone for the domain.

If successful, this operation returns an operation ID that you can use to track the progress and completion of the action. If the request is not completed successfully, the domain registrant will be notified by email.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 345\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 346\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 347\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 347\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
    mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
    date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateDomainNameservers
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "name of the domain to be updated",
  "Nameservers": [
    {
      "Name": "domain name of a new name server",
      "GlueIps": [
        "glue IP address of a name server",
        ...
      ]
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

Headers

UpdateDomainNameservers requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateDomainNameservers
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

DomainName

The domain with the name servers that will be updated.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Nameservers

A list of new name servers for the domain.

Type: Complex

Children: Name, GlueIps

Required: Yes

Name

A fully qualified host name of the name server.

Type: String

Constraint: Maximum 255 characters.

Parent: Nameservers

Required: No

GlueIps

A list of the glue IP addresses of the name server. Glue IP addresses are required only when the name of the name server is a subdomain of the domain. For example, if your domain is example.com and the name server for the domain is ns.example.com, you need to specify the IP address for ns.example.com.

Type: List of IP addresses.

Constraints: The list can have only one IPv4 and one IPv6 address.

Parent: Nameservers

Required: No

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "identifier for this operation"
}
```

Elements

OperationId

Identifier for tracking the progress of the request. To use this ID to query the operation status, use [GetOperationDetail](#) (p. 378).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

DuplicateRequest

An `UpdateDomainContact` request is already in progress for the domain.

OperationLimitExceeded

The number of operations or jobs running exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

TLDRulesViolation

The top-level domain does not support this operation.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateDomainNameservers
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM)_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"example.com",
  "Nameservers":[
    {
      "Name":"ns1.example.net"
    },
    {
      "Name":"ns1.example.com",
      "GlueIps":[
        "192.0.2.44"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```
}  
  ]  
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200  
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string  
{  
  "OperationId": "0b370c79-faa4-40fe-94c8-b423069de3f6"  
}
```

UpdateDomainContactPrivacy

This operation updates the specified domain contact's privacy setting. When the privacy option is enabled, personal information such as postal or email address is hidden from the results of a public WHOIS ("who is") query.

This operation affects only the privacy of the specified contact type (registrant, administrator, or tech). If the request is successfully submitted, the response contains an operation ID that you can use with [GetOperationDetail \(p. 378\)](#) to track the progress and completion of the action. If the request is not completed successfully, the domain registrant will be notified by email.

Note

Amazon Route 53 provides privacy protection for .com and .net top-level domains (TLDs). Our registrar associate, Gandi, provides privacy protection for all other domains.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 349\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 351\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 351\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 351\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
    mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
    date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateDomainContactPrivacy
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"domain name",
  "AdminPrivacy":true | false,
  "RegistrantPrivacy":true | false,
  "TechPrivacy":true | false,
}
```

Headers

UpdateDomainContactPrivacy requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateDomainContactPrivacy
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

AdminPrivacy

Whether you want to conceal contact information for the admin contact from WHOIS ("who is") queries. If you specify `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered for the domain. If you're registering a `.com` or `.net` domain, you can enable privacy protection for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only enable privacy protection if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

Default: None

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Required: No

RegistrantPrivacy

Whether you want to conceal contact information for the registrant contact from WHOIS ("who is") queries. If you specify `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered for the domain. If you're registering a `.com` or `.net` domain, you can enable privacy protection for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only enable privacy protection if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

Default: None

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Required: No

TechPrivacy

Whether you want to conceal contact information for the technical contact from WHOIS ("who is") queries. If you specify `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered for the domain. If you're registering a `.com` or `.net` domain, you can enable privacy protection for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only enable privacy protection if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

Default: None

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Required: No

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "identifier for this operation"
}
```

Elements

OperationId

Identifier for tracking the progress of the request. To use this ID to query the operation status, use [GetOperationDetail](#) (p. 378).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

DuplicateRequest

An `EnableDomainContactPrivacy` or `DisableDomainContactPrivacy` request is already in progress for the domain.

OperationLimitExceeded

The number of operations or jobs running exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

TLDRulesViolation

The top-level domain does not support modifying contact privacy.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
```


Amazon Route 53 API Reference Examples

```
        Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
        SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
        Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateDomainContactPrivacy
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"example.com",
  "AdminPrivacy":true,
  "RegistrantPrivacy":true,
  "TechPrivacy":true,
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId":"777bc5da-fbf7-482c-b2ba-8946884a7dd6"
}
```

EnableDomainAutoRenew

This operation enables automatic renewal of your domain registration before the expiration date.

Important

We strongly recommend that you enable automatic renewal so that your domain doesn't expire; otherwise, you might lose control of the domain name. The registration fee for the automatic renewal of your domain is charged to your AWS account.

The period during which you can renew a domain name varies by top-level domain (TLD). For an overview about renewing domains, see [Renewing Registration for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*. For information about renewal periods, go to the [Renewal, restoration, and deletion times](#) table on the "Renewing a Domain Name" page on the Gandi website.

Note

Amazon Route 53 does not support all domains listed on the Gandi website. For a list of domains that are supported by Amazon Route 53, see [Domains that You Can Register with Amazon Route 53](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Topics

- [Request](#) (p. 353)
- [Response](#) (p. 354)
- [Errors](#) (p. 354)
- [Examples](#) (p. 354)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.EnableDomainAutoRenew
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "domain name"
}
```

Headers

EnableDomainAutoRenew requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.EnableDomainAutoRenew
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions](#) (p. 426).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{ }
```

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name is invalid or does not belong to the account that submitted the request.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.EnableDomainAutoRenew
```

```
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"example.com"
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{}
```

DisableDomainAutoRenew

This operation disables automatic renewal of your domain registration before the expiration date.

Caution

Amazon Route 53 doesn't have a manual renewal process, so if you disable automatic renewal, registration for the domain will not be renewed when the expiration date passes, and you will lose control of the domain name. For more information, see [EnableDomainAutoRenew](#) (p. 353).

Topics

- [Request](#) (p. 356)
- [Response](#) (p. 357)
- [Errors](#) (p. 357)
- [Examples](#) (p. 357)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.DisableDomainAutoRenew
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "domain name"
}
```

Headers

DisableDomainAutoRenew requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.DisableDomainAutoRenew
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions](#) (p. 426).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{ }
```

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name is invalid or does not belong to the account that submitted the request.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.DisableDomainAutoRenew
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "example.com"
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200  
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string  
{}
```

ListDomains

This operation returns all the domain names that were registered by using Amazon Route 53 for the current AWS account.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 359\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 360\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 361\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 361\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.ListDomains
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "Marker":"string that identifies the requested page",
  "MaxItems":number of domains to return
}
```

Headers

ListDomains requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.ListDomains
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

Marker

For an initial request for a list of domains, omit this element. If the number of domains that are associated with the current AWS account is greater than the value that you specified for `MaxItems`, you can use `Marker` to return additional domains. Get the value of `NextPageMarker` from the previous response, and submit another request that includes the value of `NextPageMarker` in the `Marker` element.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The marker must match the value specified in the previous request.

Required: No

MaxItems

Number of domains to be returned.

Type: Integer

Default: 20

Constraints: A numeral between 1 and 100.

Required: No

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "Domains": [
    {
      "AutoRenew": true | false,
      "DomainName": "domain name",
      "Expiry": expiration date in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC),
      "TransferLock": true | false
    },
    ...
  ],
  "NextPageMarker": "WyJlMzA9IiwMSjd"
}
```

Elements

Domains

A summary of domains.

Type: Complex type containing a list of domain summaries.

Children: AutoRenew, DomainName, Expiry, TransferLock

AutoRenew

Indicates whether the domain is automatically renewed upon expiration.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: true, false

Parent: Domains

DomainName

The name of a domain. If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then this value is in Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Parent: Domains

Expiry

Expiration date of the domain in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Type: Long

Parent: Domains

TransferLock

Indicates whether a domain is locked from unauthorized transfer to another party.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: true, false

Parent: Domains

NextPageMarker

If there are more domains than you specified for `MaxItems` in the request, submit another request and include the value of `NextPageMarker` in the value of `Marker`.

Type: String

Parent: Operations

Errors

No specific errors are associated with this method.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.ListDomains
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "Marker": "AxDAclAROQAXasf29GHWAIKPLA=",
  "MaxItems": 20
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "Domains": [
    {
      "AutoRenew": false,
      "DomainName": "example.com",
      "Expiry": 1431203765,
      "TransferLock": false
    },
    {
      "AutoRenew": false,
      "DomainName": "example.net",
      "Expiry": 1431539260,
      "TransferLock": false
    },
    {
      "AutoRenew": false,
      "DomainName": "example.org",
      "Expiry": 1431240024,
      "TransferLock": false
    },
    {
      "AutoRenew": false,
      "DomainName": "example.test",
      "Expiry": 1431539259,
      "TransferLock": false
    }
  ]
}
```

GetDomainDetail

This operation returns detailed information about the domain. The domain's contact information is also returned as part of the output.

Domain name registration services are provided under our [Domain Name Registration Agreement](#).

Topics

- [Request](#) (p. 363)
- [Response](#) (p. 364)
- [Errors](#) (p. 371)
- [Examples](#) (p. 372)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.GetDomainDetail
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "domain name"
}
```

Headers

GetDomainDetail requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.GetDomainDetail
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions](#) (p. 426).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "AbuseContactEmail": "email address to contact concerning abuse",
  "AbuseContactPhone": "phone number to call concerning abuse",
  "AdminContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY",
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain",
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "AdminPrivacy": true | false,
  "AutoRenew": true | false,
  "CreationDate": "date, in Unix time, that the domain was registered",
  "DomainName": "name of the domain",
  "ExpirationDate": "date, in Unix time, that the registration expires",
  "Nameservers": [
    {
      "GlueIps": [
        ],
      "Name": "name of a name server"
    },
    ...
  ],
  "RegistrantContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Response

```
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY"
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "RegistrantPrivacy": true | false,
  "RegistrarName": "name of registrar",
  "RegistrarUrl": "web address of registrar",
  "Reseller": "name of reseller",
  "StatusList": [
    "clientTransferProhibited"
  ],
  "TechContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY"
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "TechPrivacy": true | false,
  "UpdatedDate": "date of update in Unix time",
  "WhoIsServer": "domain name of WHOIS server"
}
```

Elements

AbuseContactEmail

Email address to contact to report incorrect contact information for a domain, to report that the domain is being used to send spam, to report that someone is cybersquatting on a domain name, or report some other type of abuse:

- **For .com and .net top-level domains (TLDs)** – Amazon Route 53 is the registrar, and the email address is "registrar-abuse@amazon.com".
- **For all other domains** – Our registrar associate, Gandi, is the registrar, and the email address is "abuse@support.gandi.net".

Type: String

AbuseContactPhone

Phone number for reporting abuse.

Type: String

AdminContact

Provides details about the domain administrative contact.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

AdminPrivacy

Specifies whether contact information for the admin contact is concealed from WHOIS ("who is") queries.

If the value is `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered for the domain. If you're registering a .com or .net domain, you can enable privacy protection for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only enable privacy protection if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

AutoRenew

Specifies whether the domain registration is set to renew automatically.

Type: Boolean

CreationDate

The date when the domain was created as found in the response to a WHOIS ("who is") query. The date format is Unix time.

DomainName

The name of the domain.

Type: String

ExpirationDate

The date when the registration for the domain is set to expire. The date format is Unix time.

Nameservers

Contains details for the host and glue IP addresses.

Type: Complex

Children: `GlueIps`, `Name`

GlueIps

List of glue IP address for a name server. Glue IP addresses are required only when the name of the name server is a subdomain of the domain. For example, if your domain is `example.com` and the

name server for the domain is ns.example.com, you need to specify the IP address for ns.example.com.

Type: List of IP addresses.

Constraint: The list can contain only one IPv4 and one IPv6 address for each name server.

Parent: Nameservers

Name

The fully qualified host name of the name server.

Type: String

Parent: Nameservers

RegistrantContact

Provides details about the domain registrant.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

RegistrantPrivacy

Specifies whether contact information for the registrant contact is concealed from WHOIS ("who is") queries.

If the value is `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered for the domain. If you're registering a `.com` or `.net` domain, you can enable privacy protection for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only enable privacy protection if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

RegistrarName

Name of the registrar of the domain as identified in the registry:

- **For `.com` and `.net` top-level domains (TLDs)** – Amazon Route 53 is the registrar, and the value is "Amazon Registrar, Inc."
- **For all other domains** – Our registrar associate, Gandi, is the registrar, and the value is "GANDI SAS".

Type: String

RegistrarURL

Web address of the registrar:

- **For `.com` and `.net` top-level domains (TLDs)** – Amazon Route 53 is the registrar. The value of `RegistrarURL` is "http://registrar.amazon.com".
- **For all other domains** – Our registrar associate, Gandi, is the registrar. The value of `RegistrarURL` is "http://www.gandi.net".

Type: String

Reseller

Reseller of the domain:

- **For `.com` and `.net` top-level domains (TLDs) that you registered after Amazon Route 53 became a registrar** – There is no reseller, so the value is "none".
- **For `.com` and `.net` TLDs that you registered before Amazon Route 53 became a registrar** – Amazon Route 53 is the reseller, and our registrar associate, Gandi, is the registrar. The value is "Amazon".

- **For all other domains** – Amazon Route 53 is the reseller, and our registrar associate, Gandi, is the registrar. The value is "Amazon".

Type: String

StatusList

An array of domain name status codes, also known as Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) status codes.

ICANN, the organization that maintains a central database of domain names, has developed a set of domain name status codes that tell you the status of a variety of operations on a domain name, for example, registering a domain name, transferring a domain name to another registrar, renewing the registration for a domain name, and so on. All registrars use this same set of status codes.

For a current list of domain name status codes and an explanation of what each code means, go to the [ICANN website](#) and search for **epp status codes**. (Search on the ICANN website; web searches sometimes return an old version of the document.)

Type: Array of String

TechContact

Provides details about the domain technical contact.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

TechPrivacy

Specifies whether contact information for the tech contact is concealed from WHOIS ("who is") queries.

If the value is `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered for the domain. If you're registering a `.com` or `.net` domain, you can enable privacy protection for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only enable privacy protection if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

UpdatedDate

The last updated date of the domain as found in the response to a WHOIS ("who is") query. The date format is Unix time.

WhoIsServer

The fully qualified name of the WHOIS server that can answer the WHOIS ("who is") queries for the domain:

- **For .com and .net top-level domains (TLDs)** – Amazon Route 53 is the registrar. The value of `WhoIsServer` is `"whois.registrar.amazon.com"`.
- **For all other domains** – Our registrar associate, Gandi, is the registrar. The value of `WhoIsServer` is `"whois.gandi.net"`.

Type: String

FirstName

The first name of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: `RegistrantContact`, `AdminContact`, `TechContact`

LastName

The last name of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

ContactType

Indicates whether the contact is a person, company, association, or public organization.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Valid values: PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

OrganizationName

Name of the organization for contact types other than PERSON.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters. Contact type must not be PERSON.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

AddressLine1

The first line of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

AddressLine2

The second line of the contact's address, if any.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

City

The city of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

State

The state or province of the contact's city.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

CountryCode

The code for the country of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

ZipCode

The zip or postal code of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

PhoneNumber

The phone number of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Phone number must be specified in the format "*+<country dialing code>.<number including any area code>*". For example, a US phone number might appear as "+1.1234567890".

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Email

The email address of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 254 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Fax

The fax number of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Phone number must be specified in the format "+<country dialing code>.<number including any area code>". For example, a US phone number might appear as "+1.1234567890".

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

ExtraParams

A list of name–value pairs for parameters required by certain top-level domains.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Children: Name, Value

Name

The name of the additional parameter required by the top-level domain.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid values: DUNS_NUMBER | BRAND_NUMBER | BIRTH_DEPARTMENT | BIRTH_DATE_IN_YYYY_MM_DD | BIRTH_COUNTRY | BIRTH_CITY | DOCUMENT_NUMBER | AU_ID_NUMBER | AU_ID_TYPE | CA_LEGAL_TYPE | FI_BUSINESS_NUMBER | FI_ID_NUMBER | IT_PIN | RU_PASSPORT_DATA | SE_ID_NUMBER | SG_ID_NUMBER | VAT_NUMBER

Parent: ExtraParams

Value

The value corresponding with an additional parameter name required by some top-level domains.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 2047 characters.

Parent: ExtraParams

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name is invalid or the domain does not belong to the requester's account.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do-
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.GetDomainDetail
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv-
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"example.com"
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "AbuseContactEmail":"registrar-abuse@amazon.com",
  "AbuseContactPhone":"+1.2062661000",
  "AdminContact":{
    "AddressLine1":"1 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2":"","
    "City":"Anytown",
    "CountryCode":"US",
    "Email":"john@example.com",
    "ExtraParams":[
    ],
    "FirstName":"John",
    "LastName":"Doe",
    "PhoneNumber":"+1.2065550100",
    "State":"WA",
    "ZipCode":"98101"
  },
  "AdminPrivacy":true,
  "AutoRenew":true,
  "CreationDate":1400010459,
  "DomainName":"example.com",
  "ExpirationDate":1431539259,
  "Nameservers":[
    {
      "GlueIps":[
      ],
      "Name":"ns-2048.awsdns-64.com"
    },
    {
```

```
        "GlueIps":[
        ],
        "Name": "ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk"
    },
    {
        "GlueIps":[
        ],
        "Name": "ns-2050.awsdns-66.org"
    },
    {
        "GlueIps":[
        ],
        "Name": "ns-2049.awsdns-65.net"
    }
],
"RegistrantContact":{
    "AddressLine1": "1 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2": "",
    "City": "Anytown",
    "CountryCode": "US",
    "Email": "john@example.com",
    "ExtraParams": [
    ],
    "FirstName": "John",
    "LastName": "Doe",
    "PhoneNumber": "+1.2065550100",
    "State": "WA",
    "ZipCode": "98101"
},
"RegistrantPrivacy": true,
"RegistrarName": "Amazon Registrar, Inc.",
"RegistrarUrl": "http://registrar.amazon.com",
"Reseller": "none",
"StatusList": [
    "clientTransferProhibited"
],
"TechContact": {
    "AddressLine1": "1 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2": "",
    "City": "Anytown",
    "CountryCode": "US",
    "Email": "john@example.com",
    "ExtraParams": [
    ],
    "FirstName": "John",
    "LastName": "Doe",
    "PhoneNumber": "+1.2065550100",
    "State": "WA",
    "ZipCode": "98101"
},
"TechPrivacy": true,
"UpdatedDate": 1400010459,
"WhoIsServer": "whois.registrar.amazon.com"
}
```

ListOperations

This operation returns the operation IDs of operations that are not yet complete.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 374\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 375\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 376\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 376\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.ListOperations
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "Marker": "string that identifies the requested page",
  "MaxItems": number of domains to return
}
```

Headers

ListOperations requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.ListOperations
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

Marker

For an initial request for a list of operations, omit this element. If the number of operations that are not yet complete is greater than the value that you specified for `MaxItems`, you can use `Marker` to return additional operations. Get the value of `NextPageMarker` from the previous response, and submit another request that includes the value of `NextPageMarker` in the `Marker` element.

Type: String

Default: None

Required: No

MaxItems

Number of domains to be returned.

Type: Integer

Default: 20

Constraints: A value between 1 and 100.

Required: No

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "Operations": [
    {
      "OperationId": "identifier for this operation",
      "Status": "current status of the operation",
      "SubmittedDate": "date when the action was submitted",
      "Type": "the type of operation"
    },
    ...
  ],
  "NextPageMarker": "WyJlMzA9IiwMSjd"
}
```

Elements

Operations

Lists summaries of the operations.

Type: Complex type containing a list of operation summaries

Children: OperationId, Status, SubmittedDate, Type

OperationId

The identifier for the operation.

Type: String

Parent: Operations

Status

The status of the operation.

Type: String

Valid values: "WORK_IN_PROGRESS", "COMPLETE"

Parent: Operations

SubmittedDate

The date when the request was submitted.

Parent: Operations

Type

The type of the action that the ID refers to.

Type: String

Parent: Operations

NextPageMarker

If there are more operations than you specified for `MaxItems` in the request, submit another request and include the value of `NextPageMarker` in the value of `Marker`.

Type: String

Parent: Operations

Errors

No specific errors are associated with this method.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.ListOperations
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "MaxItems" : 2
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "Operations":[
    {
      "OperationId":"4ced3d4a-e011-45ee-b94f-1e2d73477562",
      "Status":"WORKFLOW_IN_PROGRESS",
      "SubmittedDate":1403548979.088,
      "Type":"CHANGE_PRIVACY_PROTECTION"
    },
  ],
}
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Examples

```
{
  {
    "OperationId": "2e3ac45b-89b3-47ea-a042-f56dcd1b6883",
    "Status": "WORKFLOW_IN_PROGRESS",
    "SubmittedDate": 1403548986.429,
    "Type": "DOMAIN_LOCK"
  }
]
```

GetOperationDetail

This operation returns the current status of an operation that is not completed.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 378\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 379\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 379\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 380\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.GetOperationDetail
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "identifier for this operation"
}
```

Headers

GetOperationDetail requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.GetOperationDetail
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

OperationId

The identifier for the operation for which you want to get the status. Amazon Route 53 returned the identifier in the response to the original request.

Type: String

Default: None

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "name of the domain",
  "OperationId": "identifier for the operation",
  "Status": "current status of the operation",
  "SubmittedDate": "date when the action was submitted",
  "Type": "the type of operation"
}
```

Elements

DomainName

Name of the domain associated with the action.

Type: String

OperationId

The identifier for the operation.

Type: String

Status

The current status of the operation. Valid values include the following:

- SUBMITTED
- IN_PROGRESS
- SUCCESSFUL
- ERROR
- FAILED

Type: String

SubmittedDate

The date when the request was submitted.

Type

The type of operation that was requested. Valid values include the following:

- REGISTER_DOMAIN
- DELETE_DOMAIN
- TRANSFER_IN_DOMAIN
- UPDATE_DOMAIN_CONTACT
- UPDATE_NAMESERVER
- CHANGE_PRIVACY_PROTECTION
- DOMAIN_LOCK

Type: String

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The operation ID does not exist or is the ID of an already completed operation.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.GetOperationDetail
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId":"43884ce5-e30a-4801-858f-7aa86356c127"
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"happierdomain.ca",
  "OperationId":"43884ce5-e30a-4801-858f-7aa86356c127",
  "Status":"WORKFLOW_IN_PROGRESS",
  "SubmittedDate" : 1402630939.057,
  "Type" : "REGISTER_DOMAIN"
}
```

DisableDomainTransferLock

This operation removes the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the `clientTransferProhibited` status) to allow domain transfers. We recommend you refrain from performing this action unless you intend to transfer the domain to a different registrar. Successful submission returns an operation ID that you can use to track the progress and completion of the action. If the request is not completed successfully, the domain registrant will be notified by email.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 381\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 382\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 382\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 383\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.DisableDomainTransferLock
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "domain name"
}
```

Headers

`DisableDomainTransferLock` requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.DisableDomainTransferLock
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "identifier for this operation"
}
```

Elements

OperationId

Identifier for tracking the progress of the request. To use this ID to query the operation status, use [GetOperationDetail](#) (p. 378).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

DuplicateRequest

A `DisableDomainTransferLock` or `EnableDomainTransferLock` is already in progress for the domain.

OperationLimitExceeded

The number of operations or jobs running exceeded the allowed threshold for the AWS account.

TLDRulesViolation

The top-level domain does not support this operation.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.DisableDomainTransferLock
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"example.com"
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId":"0b370c79-faa4-40fe-94c8-b423069de3f6"
}
```


EnableDomainTransferLock

This operation sets the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the `clientTransferProhibited` status) to prevent domain transfers. Successful submission returns an operation ID that you can use to track the progress and completion of the action. If the request is not completed successfully, the domain registrant will be notified by email.

Topics

- [Request](#) (p. 384)
- [Response](#) (p. 385)
- [Errors](#) (p. 385)
- [Examples](#) (p. 386)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.EnableDomainTransferLock
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "domain name"
}
```

Headers

`EnableDomainTransferLock` requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.EnableDomainTransferLock
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions](#) (p. 426).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "identifier for this operation"
}
```

Elements

OperationId

Identifier for tracking the progress of the request. To use this ID to query the operation status, use [GetOperationDetail](#) (p. 378).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name is invalid or does not belong to the requester account.

TLDRulesViolation

The top-level domain does not support this operation.

DuplicateRequest

A `DisableDomainTransferLock` or `EnableDomainTransferLock` is already in progress for the domain.

OperationLimitExceeded

The number of operations or jobs running exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.EnableDomainTransferLock
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"example.com"
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId":"0b370c79-faa4-40fe-94c8-b423069de3f6"
}
```

RetrieveDomainAuthCode

This operation returns the AuthCode for the domain. To transfer a domain to another registrar, you provide this value to the new registrar.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 387\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 388\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 388\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 388\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.RetrieveDomainAuthCode
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"name of a domain"
}
```

Headers

RetrieveDomainAuthCode requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.RetrieveDomainAuthCode
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "AuthCode" : "the domain authorization code"
}
```

Elements

AuthCode

The authorization code for the domain.

Type: String

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name is invalid or no domain with the specified name is associated with the current AWS account.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.RetrieveDomainAuthCode
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
```

```
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "example.com"
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "AuthCode": "rqL3*REjYH"
}
```

TransferDomain

This method transfers a domain from another registrar to Amazon Route 53.

For transfer requirements, a detailed procedure, and information about viewing the status of a domain transfer, see [Transferring Registration for a Domain to Amazon Route 53](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

If the registrar for your domain is also the DNS service provider for the domain, we highly recommend that you transfer your DNS service to Amazon Route 53 or to another DNS service provider before you transfer your registration. Some registrars provide free DNS service when you purchase a domain registration. When you transfer the registration, the previous registrar will not renew your domain registration and could end your DNS service at any time.

Caution

If the registrar for your domain is also the DNS service provider for the domain and you don't transfer DNS service to another provider, your website, email, and the web applications associated with the domain might become unavailable.

If the request succeeds, this method returns an ID that you can use to track the progress and completion of the transfer. If the request fails, we notify the domain registrant by email.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 390\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 398\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 399\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 399\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.TransferDomain
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"name of the domain",
  "DurationInYears":years the domain will be registered,
  "Nameservers":[
    {
      "GlueIps":[
        ],
      "Name":"glue IP address of a name server entry"
    },
  ],
}
```

Amazon Route 53 API Reference Request

```
    ...
  ],
  "AuthCode": "the domain authorization code"
  "AutoRenew": true | false,
  "RegistrantContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY"
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "AdminContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY"
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "TechContact": {
    "FirstName": "first name of contact",
    "LastName": "surname of contact",
    "ContactType": "PERSON | COMPANY | ASSOCIATION | PUBLIC_BODY"
    "AddressLine1": "street address of contact",
    "AddressLine2": "optional second line for contact street address",
    "City": "city of contact",
    "State": "state or province of contact",
```



```
    "Country": "country of contact",
    "ZipCode": "zip or postal code of contact",
    "PhoneNumber": "phone number of contact",
    "Email": "email address of contact",
    "Fax": "fax number of contact",
    "ExtraParams": [
      {
        "Name": "name of an additional parameter required by a top-level
domain" ,
        "Value": "value of an additional parameter required by a top-level
domain"
      },
      ...
    ]
  },
  "PrivacyProtectionRegistrantContact": true | false,
  "PrivacyProtectionAdminContact": true | false,
  "PrivacyProtectionTechContact": true | false,
}
```

Headers

TransferDomain requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.TransferDomain
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

Nameservers

Contains details for the host and glue IP addresses.

Type: Complex

Children: GlueIps, Name

GlueIps

A list of glue IP addresses for a name server. Glue IP addresses are required only when the name of the name server is a subdomain of the domain. For example, if your domain is example.com and

the name server for the domain is ns.example.com, you need to specify the IP address for ns.example.com.

Type: List of IP addresses.

Constraint: The list can contain only one IPv4 and one IPv6 address.

Parent: `Nameservers`

Name

The fully qualified host name of the name server.

Type: String

Parent: `Nameservers`

DurationInYears

The number of years the domain will be registered for, usually 1. For more information, see [Renewing Registration for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: Integer

Default: 1

Valid values: Integer from 1 to 10

Required: Yes

AuthCode

The authorization code for the domain. You get this value from the current registrar.

Type: String

Required: Yes

AutoRenew

Indicates whether the domain will be automatically renewed (`true`) or not (`false`). Autorenewal takes effect only after the AWS account is charged.

Type: Boolean

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Default: `true`

Required: No

RegistrantContact

Provides details about the domain registrant.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

Required: Yes

AdminContact

Provides details about the domain administrator.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

Required: Yes

TechContact

Provides details about the domain technical contact.

Type: Complex

Children: `FirstName`, `LastName`, `ContactType`, `OrganizationName`, `AddressLine1`, `AddressLine2`, `City`, `State`, `CountryCode`, `ZipCode`, `PhoneNumber`, `Email`, `Fax`, `ExtraParams`

Required: Yes

FirstName

The first name of the contact.

When `ContactType` is `PERSON`, you cannot use `UpdateDomainContact` to update the value of `FirstName` for the registrant contact because this represents a change in the owner of the domain. Instead, you must use the Amazon Route 53 console. (You can use `UpdateDomainContact` to update `FirstName` for other contact types.) For more information, see [Editing Contact Information and Other Settings for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: `RegistrantContact`, `AdminContact`, `TechContact`

Required: Yes

LastName

The last name of the contact.

When `ContactType` is `PERSON`, you cannot use `UpdateDomainContact` to update the value of `LastName` for the registrant contact because this represents a change in the owner of the domain. Instead, you must use the Amazon Route 53 console. (You can use `UpdateDomainContact` to update `LastName` for other contact types.) For more information, see [Editing Contact Information and Other Settings for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: `RegistrantContact`, `AdminContact`, `TechContact`

Required: Yes

ContactType

Indicates whether the contact is a person, company, association, or public organization. If you're registering a `.com` or `.net` domain, you can enable privacy protection for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only enable privacy protection if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Valid values: `PERSON` | `COMPANY` | `ASSOCIATION` | `PUBLIC_BODY`

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

OrganizationName

The name of the organization for contact types other than PERSON.

When ContactType is any value except PERSON, you cannot use UpdateDomainContact to update the value of OrganizationName for the registrant contact because this represents a change in the owner of the domain. Instead, you must use the Amazon Route 53 console. (You can use UpdateDomainContact to update OrganizationName for other contact types.) For more information, see [Editing Contact Information and Other Settings for a Domain](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters. Contact type must not be PERSON.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

AddressLine1

The first line of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

AddressLine2

The second line of the contact's address, if any.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

City

The city of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

State

The state or province of the contact's city.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

Country

The code for the country of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

ZipCode

The zip or postal code of the contact's address.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

PhoneNumber

The phone number of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Phone number must be specified in the format "+<country dialing code>.<number including any area code>". For example, a US phone number might appear as "+1.1234567890".

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

Email

The email address of the contact.

If you change the email address for the registrant contact, we send an email to the former email address and the new email address to request confirmation. This email comes from route53-dev-admin@amazon.com.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 254 characters.

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: Yes

Fax

The fax number of the contact.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Phone number must be specified in the format "+<country dialing code>.<number including any area code>". For example, a US phone number might appear as "+1.1234567890".

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Required: No

ExtraParams

A list of name–value pairs for parameters required by certain top-level domains.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parents: RegistrantContact, AdminContact, TechContact

Children: Name, Value

Required: No

Name

The name of an additional parameter required by the top-level domain.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid values: DUNS_NUMBER | BRAND_NUMBER | BIRTH_DEPARTMENT | BIRTH_DATE_IN_YYYY_MM_DD | BIRTH_COUNTRY | BIRTH_CITY | DOCUMENT_NUMBER | AU_ID_NUMBER | AU_ID_TYPE | CA_LEGAL_TYPE | FI_BUSINESS_NUMBER | FI_ID_NUMBER | IT_PIN | RU_PASSPORT_DATA | SE_ID_NUMBER | SG_ID_NUMBER | VAT_NUMBER

Parent: ExtraParams

Required: Yes

Value

The value corresponding with an additional parameter name required by some top-level domains.

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 2048 characters.

Parent: ExtraParams

Required: Yes

PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact

Whether you want to conceal contact information for the registrant contact from WHOIS ("who is") queries. If you specify `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered in the registry record.

If you're registering a .com or .net domain, you can conceal contact information for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only conceal contact information if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

Default: `true`

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Required: No

PrivacyProtectAdminContact

Whether you want to conceal contact information for the admin contact from WHOIS ("who is") queries. If you specify `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered in the registry record. If you're registering a .com or .net domain, you can conceal contact information for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only conceal contact information if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

Default: `true`

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Required: No

PrivacyProtectTechContact

Whether you want to conceal contact information for the tech contact from WHOIS ("who is") queries. If you specify `true`, WHOIS queries will return contact information for the registrar or the value "Protected by policy" instead of the contact information that you entered in the registry record. If you're registering a .com or .net domain, you can conceal contact information for all values of `ContactType`. If you're registering any other domain, you can only conceal contact information if `ContactType` is `PERSON`.

Type: Boolean

Default: `true`

Valid values: `true` | `false`

Required: No

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "OperationId": "identifier for this operation"
}
```

Elements

OperationId

Identifier for tracking the progress of the request. To use this ID to query the operation status, use [GetOperationDetail](#) (p. 378).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name is invalid or does not belong to the requester account.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support this top-level domain.

TLDRulesViolation

The top-level domain does not support this operation.

DuplicateRequest

A `RegisterDomain` request is already in progress for the domain.

OperationLimitExceeded

The number of operations or jobs running exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

DomainLimitExceeded

The number of domains has exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
                Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
                SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
                Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.TransferDomain
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"example.com",
  "DurationInYears":1,
  "Nameservers":[
    {
```



```
        "Name": "ns-2048.awsdns-64.com",
        "GlueIps": [
        ]
    },
    {
        "Name": "ns-2049.awsdns-65.net",
        "GlueIps": [
        ]
    }
],
"AuthCode": "a42qxjz1",
"AutoRenew": true,
"AdminContact": {
    "FirstName": "John",
    "LastName": "Doe",
    "ContactType": "PERSON",
    "OrganizationName": "",
    "AddressLine1": "123 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2": "",
    "City": "Any Town",
    "State": "WA",
    "CountryCode": "US",
    "ZipCode": "98101",
    "PhoneNumber": "+2065550100",
    "Email": "john@example.com",
    "Fax": "+206555-0101"
},
"RegistrantContact": {
    "FirstName": "John",
    "LastName": "Doe",
    "ContactType": "PERSON",
    "OrganizationName": "",
    "AddressLine1": "123 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2": "",
    "City": "Any Town",
    "State": "WA",
    "CountryCode": "US",
    "ZipCode": "98101",
    "PhoneNumber": "+2065550100",
    "Email": "john@example.com",
    "Fax": "+206555-0101"
},
"TechContact": {
    "FirstName": "John",
    "LastName": "Doe",
    "ContactType": "PERSON",
    "OrganizationName": "",
    "AddressLine1": "123 Any Street",
    "AddressLine2": "",
    "City": "Any Town",
    "State": "WA",
    "CountryCode": "US",
    "ZipCode": "98101",
    "PhoneNumber": "+2065550100",
    "Email": "john@example.com",
    "Fax": "+206555-0101"
},
"PrivacyProtectAdminContact": true,
```

```
"PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact":true,  
"PrivacyProtectTechContact":true,  
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200  
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string  
{  
  "OperationId":"308c56712-faa4-40fe-94c8-b423069de3f6"  
}
```

Actions on Tags for Hosted Zones and Health Checks

This section describes actions you can perform on cost allocation tags for hosted zones and health checks.

POST [ChangeTagsForResource](#) (p. 403)

Adds tags to a health check or a hosted zone. You can also use tags to assign a name to a health check.

GET [ListTagsForResource](#) (p. 407)

Lists the tags that are associated with one hosted zone or health check.

GET [ListTagsForResources](#) (p. 410)

Lists the tags that are associated with up to 10 hosted zones or health checks.

POST ChangeTagsForResource

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 403)
- [Responses](#) (p. 405)
- [Errors](#) (p. 406)
- [Examples](#) (p. 406)

Adds, edits, or deletes tags for a health check or a hosted zone. To add, edit, or delete tags, send a POST request to the `2013-04-01/tags/ResourceType/ResourceId` resource.

The request body must include an XML document with a `ChangeTagsForResourceRequest` element. The response contains an empty `ChangeTagsForResourceResponse` element.

For information about using tags for cost allocation, see [Use Cost Allocation Tags for Custom Billing Reports](#) in the *AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

```
POST /2013-04-01/tags/ResourceType/ResourceId HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeTagsForResourceRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <RemoveTagKeys>
    <Key>tag that you want to remove from the health check or hosted zone</Key>
  </RemoveTagKeys>
  <AddTags>
    <Tag>
      <Key>tag that you want to add or edit</Key>
      <Value>value for new tag or new value for existing tag</Value>
    </Tag>
  </AddTags>
</ChangeTagsForResourceRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

ResourceType (Required)

The type of resource for which you want to add, edit, or delete tags. The `ResourceType` is one of the following values:

- For health checks, the value is `healthcheck`.
- For hosted zones, the value is `hostedzone`.

Type: String

Default: None

ResourceId (Required)

The ID of the health check or hosted zone for which you want to add, edit, or delete tags.

Type: String

Default: None

Elements

ChangeTagsForResourceRequest (Required)

A complex type that contains information about the tags that you want to add, edit, or delete.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: `RemoveTagKeys`, `AddTags`

RemoveTagKeys (Optional)

A complex type that contains a list of the tags that you want to delete from the specified health check or hosted zone. You can specify up to 10 keys.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `ChangeTagsForResourceRequest`

Children: `Key`

AddTags (Optional)

A complex type that contains a list of the tags that you want to add to the specified health check or hosted zone and/or the tags for which you want to edit the `Value` element.

You can add a maximum of 10 tags to a health check or a hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `ChangeTagsForResourceRequest`

Children: `Tag`

Tag (Required If You're Adding or Editing Tags)

A complex type that contains information about a tag that you want to add or edit for the specified health check or hosted zone.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: `AddTags`

Children: `Key`, `Value`

Key (Required)

The value of `Key` depends on the operation that you want to perform:

- **Add a tag to a health check or hosted zone** – `Key` is the name that you want to give to the new tag.
- **Edit a tag** – `Key` is the name of the tag whose `Value` element you want to edit.
- **Delete a tag** – `Key` is the name of the tag that you want to remove.
- **Give a name to a health check** – Edit the default `Name` tag. In the Amazon Route 53 console, the list of your health checks includes a **Name** column that lets you see the name that you've given to each health check.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `RemoveTagKeys` Or `Tag`

Valid Characters: uppercase and lowercase letters in the UTF-8 character set, numbers, space, and `_ . : / = + -` and `@`

Constraints: The maximum length of `Key` is 128 Unicode characters. Do not use the `aws :` prefix, which is reserved for AWS use.

Value (Required)

The value of `Value` depends on the operation that you want to perform:

- **Add a tag to a health check or hosted zone** – `Value` is the value that you want to give to the new tag.
- **Edit a tag** – `Value` is the new value that you want to assign to the tag.

Type: String

Default: None

Parent: `Tag`

Valid Characters: uppercase and lowercase letters in the UTF-8 character set, numbers, space, and `_ . : / = + -` and `@`

Constraints: The maximum length of a `Value` is 256 Unicode characters. Do not use the `aws :` prefix, which is reserved for AWS use.

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeTagsForResourceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHealthCheck

A health check with the specified health check ID does not exist.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST /2013-04-01/tags/healthcheck/abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeTagsForResourceRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <RemoveTagKeys>
    <Key>Owner</Key>
  </RemoveTagKeys>
  <AddTags>
    <Tag>
      <Key>Cost Center</Key>
      <Value>80432</Value>
    </Tag>
  </AddTags>
</ChangeTagsForResourceRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ChangeTagsForResourceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
</ChangeTagsForResourceResponse>
```

GET ListTagsForResource

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 407)
- [Responses](#) (p. 408)
- [Errors](#) (p. 408)
- [Examples](#) (p. 408)

Lists tags for one health check or hosted zone.

To get a list of tags for a health check or hosted zone, send a `GET` request to the `2013-04-01/tags/ResourceType/ResourceId` resource.

For information about using tags for cost allocation, see [Use Cost Allocation Tags for Custom Billing Reports](#) in the *AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

```
GET /2013-04-01/tags/ResourceType/ResourceId HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

ResourceType (Required)

The type of resource for which you want to add, edit, or delete tags. The `ResourceType` is one of the following values:

- For health checks, the value is `healthcheck`.
- For hosted zones, the value is `hostedzone`.

Type: String

Default: None

ResourceId (Required)

The ID of the health check or hosted zone for which you want to list tags.

Type: String

Default: None

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTagsForResourceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ResourceTagSet>
    <ResourceType>healthcheck | hostedzone</ResourceType>
    <ResourceId>health check or hosted zone ID</ResourceId>
    <Tags>
      <Tag>
        <Key>tag key</Key>
        <Value>tag value</Value>
      </Tag>
    </Tags>
  </ResourceTagSet>
</ListTagsForResourceResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHealthCheck

A health check with the specified health check ID does not exist.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/tags/healthcheck/abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTagsForResourceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
```

```
<ResourceTagSet>
  <ResourceType>healthcheck</ResourceType>
  <ResourceId>abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba</ResourceId>
  <Tags>
    <Tag>
      <Key>Owner<Key>
      <Value>dbadmin<Value>
    </Tag>
    <Tag>
      <Key>Cost Center<Key>
      <Value>80432<Value>
    </Tag>
  </Tags>
</ResourceTagSet>
</ListTagsForResourceResponse>
```

GET ListTagsForResources

Topics

- [Requests](#) (p. 410)
- [Responses](#) (p. 411)
- [Errors](#) (p. 412)
- [Examples](#) (p. 412)

Lists tags for up to 10 health checks or hosted zones.

To get a list of tags for up to 10 health checks or hosted zones, send a GET request to the 2013-04-01/tags/*ResourceType* resource.

The request body must include an XML document with a ListTagsForResourcesRequest element.

For information about using tags for cost allocation, see [Use Cost Allocation Tags for Custom Billing Reports](#) in the *AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

The XML elements in your request must appear in the order listed in the syntax.

```
GET /2013-04-01/tags/ResourceType HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTagsForResourcesRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ResourceIds>
    <ResourceId>health check or hosted zone ID</ResourceId>
    ...
  </ResourceIds>
</ListTagsForResourcesRequest>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Parameters

ResourceType (Required)

The type of resource for which you want to add, edit, or delete tags. The *ResourceType* is one of the following values:

- For health checks, the value is *healthcheck*.
- For hosted zones, the value is *hostedzone*.

Type: String

Default: None

Elements

ListTagsForResourcesRequest (Required)

A complex type that contains information about the health checks or hosted zones for which you want to list tags.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Children: ResourceIds

ResourceIds (Required)

A complex type that contains a list of the health checks or hosted zones for which you want to list tags.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: ListTagsForResourcesRequest

Children: ResourceId

ResourceId (Required)

The ID of a health check or hosted zone for which you want to list tags. You can specify health check IDs or hosted zone IDs for a maximum of 10 health checks or hosted zones. You can't list tags both for health checks and for hosted zones in the same ListTagsForResources request.

Type: Complex

Default: None

Parent: ResourceIds

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTagsForResourcesResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ResourceTagSets>
    <ResourceTagSet>
      <ResourceType>healthcheck | hostedzone</ResourceType>
      <ResourceId>health check ID</ResourceId>
      <Tags>
        <Tag>
          <Key>tag key</Key>
          <Value>tag value</Value>
        </Tag>
      </Tags>
    </ResourceTagSet>
    ...
  </ResourceTagSets>
</ListTagsForResourcesResponse>
```

Headers

The response includes the headers that appear in all Amazon Route 53 responses. For more information, see [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425).

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this action:

InvalidInput

The input is not valid.

NoSuchHealthCheck

A health check with the specified health check ID does not exist.

NoSuchHostedZone

A hosted zone with the specified hosted zone ID does not exist.

Examples

Example Request

```
GET /2013-04-01/tags/healthcheck HTTP/1.1
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTagsForResourceRequest xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ResourceIds>
    <ResourceId>abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba</ResourceId>
    <ResourceId>aaaaaaaa-1234-5678-9012-bbbbbbbccccc</ResourceId>
  </ResourceIds>
</ListTagsForResourceRequest>
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListTagsForResourceResponse xmlns="https://route53.amazonaws.com/doc/2013-04-01/">
  <ResourceTagSets>
    <ResourceTagSet>
      <ResourceType>healthcheck</ResourceType>
      <ResourceId>abcdef11-2222-3333-4444-555555fedcba</ResourceId>
      <Tags>
        <Tag>
          <Key>Owner</Key>
          <Value>dbadmin</Value>
        </Tag>
      </Tags>
    </ResourceTagSet>
    <ResourceTagSet>
      <ResourceType>healthcheck</ResourceType>
      <ResourceId>aaaaaaaa-1234-5678-9012-bbbbbbbccccc</ResourceId>
      <Tags>
```

```
    <Tag>
      <Key>Cost Center<Key>
      <Value>80432<Value>
    </Tag>
  </Tags>
  <ResourceTagSet>
<ResourceTagSets>
</ListTagsForResourcesResponse>
```

Actions on Tags for Domains

This section describes actions you can perform on tags for domains.

[UpdateTagsForDomains \(p. 415\)](#)

Adds tags to a domain.

[ListTagsForDomain \(p. 419\)](#)

Lists the tags that are associated with the specified domain.

[DeleteTagsForDomain \(p. 422\)](#)

Deletes the tags that are associated with the specified domain.

UpdateTagsForDomains

This operation adds or updates tags for a specified domain. All tag operations are eventually consistent. However, if you list tags after you add, update, or delete tags, the changes might not appear immediately.

For information about using tags for cost allocation, see [Use Cost Allocation Tags](#) in the *AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide*.

Topics

- [Request](#) (p. 415)
- [Response](#) (p. 417)
- [Errors](#) (p. 417)
- [Examples](#) (p. 417)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
    mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
    date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateTagsForDomains
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "domain name",
  "TagsToUpdate": [
    {
      "Key": "value",
      "Value": "value"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

Headers

An `UpdateTagsForDomains` request must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateDomainContactPrivacy
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions](#) (p. 426).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

TagsToUpdate

A list of the tag keys and values that you want to add or update. If you specify a key that already exists, the corresponding value is replaced.

Type: Complex

Children: `Key`, `Value`

Required: Yes

Key

If you're adding a tag to a domain, the name that you want to give to the new tag. If you're editing an existing tag, the name of the tag whose `Value` element you want to edit.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, space, and the characters `. : / = + \ - @`

Constraints: Each key can be 1-128 characters long.

Required: Yes

Value

If you're adding a tag to a domain, the value that you want to give to the new tag. If you're editing an existing tag, the new value that you want to assign to the tag.

Type: String

Default: None

Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, space, and the characters `. : / = + \ - @`

Constraints: Each key can be 0-256 characters long.

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{ }
```

Elements

OperationId

Identifier for tracking the progress of the request. To use this ID to query the operation status, use [GetOperationDetail](#) (p. 378).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: Maximum 255 characters.

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following error for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name is invalid or does not belong to the account that submitted the request.

OperationLimitExceeded

The number of operations or jobs running exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.UpdateTagsForDomains
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "example.com",
  "TagsToUpdate": [
```

```
{
  {
    "Key": "domain",
    "Value": "example.com"
  },
  {
    "Key": "dept",
    "Value": "84027"
  }
]
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{}
```

ListTagsForDomain

This operation lists all of the tags that are associated with a specified domain. All tag operations are eventually consistent. However, if you list tags after you add, update, or delete tags, the changes might not appear immediately.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 419\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 420\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 420\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 421\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.ListTagsForDomain
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "domain name"
}
```

Headers

ListTagsForDomain requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target: Route53Domains_v20140515.ListTagsForDomain
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "tagList": [
    {
      "Key": "value",
      "Value": "value"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

Elements

tagList

A list of the tag keys and values that are associated with the specified domain.

Type: Complex

Children: Key, Value

Key

The name of the tag.

Type: String

Parent: tagList

Value

The value of the tag.

Type: String

Parent: tagList

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name is invalid.

OperationLimitExceeded

The number of operations or jobs running exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
                Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
                SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
                Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.ListTagsForDomain
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "Domain":"example.com"
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "tagList":[
    {
      "Key":"domain",
      "Value":"example.com"
    },
    {
      "Key":"dept",
      "Value":"84027"
    }
  ]
}
```

DeleteTagsForDomain

This operation deletes the specified tags for a domain. All tag operations are eventually consistent. However, if you list tags after you add, update, or delete tags, the changes might not appear immediately.

Topics

- [Request \(p. 422\)](#)
- [Response \(p. 423\)](#)
- [Errors \(p. 423\)](#)
- [Examples \(p. 423\)](#)

Request

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AccessKeyID/request-date/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.DeleteTagsForDomain
user-agent:information about the origin of the request
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName": "domain name",
  "TagsToDelete": [
    "key",
    ...
  ]
}
```

Headers

DeleteTagsForDomain requests must contain the following header:

```
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.DeleteTagsForDomain
```

In addition, the request must include the headers that are required in all Amazon Route 53 requests. For more information, see [Common Headers for Registrar Actions \(p. 426\)](#).

Elements

DomainName

The name of a domain.

If the domain name contains characters other than a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen), such as an internationalized domain name, then you must convert the name to Punycode. For more information, see [DNS Domain Name Format](#).

Type: String

Default: None

Constraints: The domain name can contain only the letters a through z, the numbers 0 through 9, and - (hyphen).

Required: Yes

TagsToDelete

A list of the keys for the tags that you want to delete.

Type: List

Required: Yes

Response

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length: number of characters in the JSON string
{ }
```

Errors

Amazon Route 53 returns the following errors for this method:

InvalidInput

The domain name is invalid or does not belong to the account that submitted the request.

OperationLimitExceeded

The number of operations or jobs running exceeded the allowed threshold for the account.

UnsupportedTLD

Amazon Route 53 does not support the specified top-level domain.

Examples

Example Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
host:route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date:20140711T205230Z
authorization:AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
    Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20140711/us-east-1/route53do
mains/aws4_request,
    SignedHeaders=content-length;content-type;host;user-agent;x-amz-
date;x-amz-target,
    Signature=calculated-signature
```



```
x-amz-target:Route53Domains_v20140515.DeleteTagsForDomain
user-agent:aws-sdk-java/1.8.3 Linux/2.6.18-164.el5PAE Java_HotSpot (TM )_Serv
er_VM/24.60-b09/1.7.0_60
content-type:application/x-amz-json-1.1
content-length:number of characters in the JSON string
{
  "DomainName":"example.com",
  "TagsToDelete":[
    "domain",
    "dept"
  ]
}
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Length:number of characters in the JSON string
{}
```

Common Headers

This section describes common headers for the two Amazon Route 53 APIs:

- An API for actions on hosted zones, resource record sets, health checks, and cost allocation tags
- An API for actions on domain registrations

Topics

- [Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags](#) (p. 425)
- [Common Headers for Registrar Actions](#) (p. 426)

Common Headers for Actions on Hosted Zones, Resource Record Sets, Health Checks, and Cost Allocation Tags

This section lists the common HTTP headers that Amazon Route 53 uses in REST requests.

Topics

- [Request Headers](#) (p. 425)
- [Request ID Response Header](#) (p. 426)

Request Headers

Authorization (Required)

The information required for request authentication. For more information, see [Signing Amazon Route 53 API Requests](#) (p. 9).

Content-Length (Conditional)

Length of the message (without the headers) according to the [RFC 2616](#) specification.

Condition: Required if the request body itself contains information. Most toolkits add this header automatically.

Content-Type (Conditional)

The content type of the resource, for example, `text/plain`.

Condition: Required for POST and PUT requests.

x-amz-date (Conditional)

The date used to create the signature that is included in the `Authorization` header.

Condition: Required if you do not provide the `Date` header. If both this header and the `Date` header are present, the `Date` header is ignored. For more information about the request time stamp and for information on formatting dates, see [REST Requests \(p. 4\)](#).

Date (Conditional)

The date used to create the signature that is included in the `Authorization` header.

Condition: Required if you do not provide the `x-amz-date` header. For more information about the request time stamp and for information on formatting dates, see [REST Requests \(p. 4\)](#).

Host (Conditional)

The host being requested. The value must be `route53.amazonaws.com`.

Condition: Required for HTTP 1.1. Most toolkits add this header automatically.

Request ID Response Header

Each response contains a request ID that you can use if you need to troubleshoot a request with Amazon Route 53. The ID is contained in an HTTP header called `x-amz-request-id`. An example of a request ID is `647cd254-e0d1-44a9-af61-1d6d86ea6b77`.

Common Headers for Registrar Actions

Requests related to Amazon Route 53 domain registration use the following common HTTP headers.

Topics

- [Request Headers \(p. 426\)](#)
- [Request ID Response Header \(p. 427\)](#)

Request Headers

All of the following headers are required.

host

The host being requested. The value must be `route53domains.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`.

x-amz-date

The date used to create the signature that is included in the `authorization` header.

For more information about the request time stamp and for information about formatting dates, see [RPC Requests \(p. 8\)](#).

authorization

The information required for request authentication. For more information, see [Signing Amazon Route 53 API Requests \(p. 9\)](#).

x-amz-target

Information about the version and API operation. For more information, see the applicable documentation for each API operation.

content-type

The content type of the resource, for example, `text/plain`.

content-length

Length of the message (without the headers) according to the [RFC 2616](#) specification. Most toolkits add this header automatically.

Request ID Response Header

Each response contains a request ID that you can use if you need to troubleshoot a request with Amazon Route 53. The ID is contained in an HTTP header called `x-amz-request-id`. An example of a request ID is `647cd254-e0d1-44a9-af61-1d6d86ea6b77`.

Common Errors

This topic lists the errors that all Amazon Route 53 actions return, grouped by HTTP status code. Errors specific to a particular action are listed in the topic for that action. For information about the format of error responses, see [REST Responses \(p. 6\)](#).

Topics

- [HTTP Status Code 400 \(p. 428\)](#)
- [HTTP Status Code 403 \(p. 429\)](#)
- [HTTP Status Code 500 \(p. 429\)](#)
- [HTTP Status Code 501 \(p. 429\)](#)

HTTP Status Code 400

AccessDenied

The API version specified does not exist.

InappropriateXML

The XML document you provided was well-formed and valid, but not appropriate for this operation.

InvalidAction

The action specified is not valid.

InvalidArgument

Parameter name and problem

InvalidHTTPRequest

There was an error in the body of your HTTP request.

InvalidURI

Could not parse the specified URI.

MalformedXML

The XML you provided was not well-formed or did not validate against our published schema.

MissingRequiredParameter

Authorized request must have a `date` or `x-amz-date` header.

RequestExpired

Request has expired. Time stamp date is the value of the `date` or `x-amz-date` header that you submitted in the request.

Throttling

Rate exceeded.

Amazon Route 53 allows up to five requests per second per AWS account.

HTTP Status Code 403

AccessDenied

Access denied.

InvalidSignature

The request signature that Amazon Route 53 calculated does not match the signature that you provided. Check your AWS secret access key and signing method. Consult the service documentation for details.

MissingAuthenticationToken

The HTTP authorization header is bad. Use the format:

```
Authorization: algorithm Credential=access key ID/credential scope,  
SignedHeaders=SignedHeaders, Signature=signature
```

OptInRequired

The AWS Access Key ID needs a subscription for the service.

UnrecognizedClient

The security token included in the request is invalid.

HTTP Status Code 500

InternalServerError

We encountered an internal error. Please try again.

HTTP Status Code 501

NotImplemented

Not implemented.

AWS Glossary

For the latest AWS terminology, see the [AWS Glossary](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.