
Amazon CloudFront

API Reference

API Version 2012-03-15



Amazon CloudFront: API Reference

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Welcome

This is the *Amazon CloudFront API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the CloudFront API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about CloudFront features and their associated API calls, go to the [Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide](#).

API Version and Schema Location

The CloudFront *control API* is versioned using a date. The current version is 2012-03-15. You include the date as part of the URI in your requests (for more information, go to [REST Requests](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*).

Many of the REST API requests and responses include XML. That XML follows the CloudFront schema, which is located at <https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/AmazonCloudFrontCommon.xsd>.

How Do I...?

How Do I?	Relevant Sections
Get a list of common headers used in all requests	Common REST Headers (p. 3)
Get details about API actions for basic distributions	Actions on Distributions (p. 5)
Get details about API actions for streaming distributions	Actions On Streaming Distributions (p. 31)
Get details about API actions for origin access identities	Actions on Origin Access Identities (p. 54)
Get details about API actions for invalidations	Actions on Invalidations (p. 75)
Get details about the CloudFront API complex types	Complex Types (p. 84)

Amazon CloudFront API Reference
How Do I...?

How Do I?	Relevant Sections
Get a list of common API errors returned	Errors (p. 117)

Common REST Headers

This section lists the common HTTP headers that CloudFront uses in REST requests.

Request Headers

Header Name	Description	Required
Authorization	The information required for request authentication ().	Yes
Content-Length	Length of the message (without the headers) according to RFC 2616. Condition: Required if the request body itself contains information (most toolkits add this header automatically).	Conditional
Content-Type	The content type of the resource. Example: <code>text/plain</code> . Condition: Required for POST and PUT requests.	Conditional
Date	The date used to create the signature contained in the <code>Authorization</code> header. The format must be one of the full date formats specified in RFC 2616 section 3.1.1. For example: <code>Wed, 05 Apr 2006 21:12:00 GMT</code> . For more information, go to the RFC 2616 specification . Condition: Required unless you provide the <code>x-amz-date</code> header (for more information about the request time stamp, go to REST Requests in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>).	Conditional
Host	The host being requested. The value must be <code>cloudfront.amazonaws.com</code> Condition: Required for HTTP 1.1 (most toolkits add this header automatically)	Conditional

Header Name	Description	Required
x-amz-date	The date used to create the signature contained in the <code>Authorization</code> header. The format must be one of the full date formats specified in RFC 2616 section 3.1.1. For example: <code>Wed, 05 Apr 2006 21:12:00 GMT</code> . For more information, go to the RFC 2616 specification . Condition: Required if you do not provide the <code>Date</code> header (for more information, go to REST Requests in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>).	Conditional

Request ID Response Header

Each response contains a request ID that you can use if you need to troubleshoot a request with AWS. 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`.

Actions on Distributions

Topics

- [POST Distribution](#) (p. 6)
- [GET Distribution List](#) (p. 12)
- [GET Distribution](#) (p. 16)
- [GET Distribution Config](#) (p. 20)
- [PUT Distribution Config](#) (p. 23)
- [DELETE Distribution](#) (p. 29)

This section describes actions that you can perform on distributions. For more information about distributions, go to [Working with Distributions](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

POST Distribution

Description

This action creates a new *distribution*. You can create up to 100 per AWS account.

To create a new distribution, you do a POST on the `2012-03-15/distribution` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `DistributionConfig` element. The response echoes the `DistributionConfig` element and returns other metadata about the distribution. For more information about the parts of a distribution and creating distributions, see [Working with Distributions](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2012-03-15/distribution HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: [time stamp]
Other required headers

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>1
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    <OriginAccessIdentity>origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E127EXAMPLE51Z</OriginAccessIdentity>
  </S3Origin>
  <CustomOrigin>2
    <DNSName>www.example.com</DNSName>
    <HTTPPort>80</HTTPPort>
    <OriginProtocolPolicy>http-only</OriginProtocolPolicy>
  </CustomOrigin>
  <CallerReference>your unique caller reference</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>mysite.example.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <DefaultRootObject>index.html</DefaultRootObject>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
  <CachingBehavior>
    <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
  </CachingBehavior>
</DistributionConfig>
```

- ¹ Use the `S3Origin` element only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.
- ² Use the `CustomOrigin` element only if you use a custom origin for your distribution. For more information about the `CustomOrigin` element and the `S3Origin` element, see [DistributionConfig Complex Type \(p. 89\)](#).

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Elements

Name	Description	Required
DistributionConfig	The distribution's configuration information. For more information, see DistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 89) . Type: DistributionConfig complex type Default: None	Yes

Responses

Syntax

```

201 Created
Location: [URI of new distribution]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Distribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EDFDVBD632BHDS5</Id>
  <Status>InProgress</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>d604721fxaaqy9.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <DistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>1
      <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
      <OriginAccessIdentity>origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E127EX
AMPLE51Z</OriginAccessIdentity>
    </S3Origin>
    <CustomOrigin>2
      <DNSName>www.example.com</DNSName>
      <HTTPPort>80</HTTPPort>
      <OriginProtocolPolicy>http-only</OriginProtocolPolicy>
    </CustomOrigin>
    <CallerReference>your unique caller reference</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>mysite.example.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
    <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
    <DefaultRootObject>index.html</DefaultRootObject>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
    <CachingBehavior>
      <MinTTL>3600</MinTTL>
    </CachingBehavior>
  </DistributionConfig>
</Distribution>

```

```
</DistributionConfig>
</Distribution>
```

- 1 CloudFront returns the `S3Origin` element only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.
- 2 CloudFront returns the `CustomOrigin` element only if you use a custom origin for your distribution.

Headers

Name	Description
Location	The fully qualified URI of the new distribution resource just created. For example: <code>https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2012-03-15/distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE</code> Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
Distribution	The distribution's information. For more information, see Distribution Complex Type (p. 85) . Type: <code>Distribution</code> datatype

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
<code>CNAMEAlreadyExists</code>	One or more of the CNAMEs you provided are already associated with a different distribution.	409
<code>DistributionAlreadyExists</code>	The caller reference you attempted to create the distribution with is associated with another distribution.	409
<code>InvalidOrigin</code>	The Amazon S3 origin server specified does not refer to a valid Amazon S3 bucket.	400
<code>InvalidOriginAccessIdentity</code>	The origin access identity is not valid or doesn't exist.	400
<code>InvalidRequiredProtocol</code>	This operation requires the HTTPS protocol. Ensure that you specify the HTTPS protocol in your request, or omit the <code>RequiredProtocols</code> element from your distribution configuration.	400

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
MissingBody	This operation requires a body. Ensure that the body is present and the Content-Type header is set.	400
TooManyDistributionCNAMEs	Your request contains more CNAMEs than are allowed per distribution.	400
TooManyDistributions	Processing your request would cause you to exceed the maximum number of distributions allowed.	400
TooManyTrustedSigners	Your request contains more trusted signers than are allowed per distribution.	400
TrustedSignerDoesNotExist	One or more of your trusted signers do not exist.	400

Examples

The following example request creates a new public content distribution that corresponds to the bucket myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com. The request includes a CNAME alias, and the request enables logging.

Sample Request

```
POST /2012-03-15/distribution HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
  <CachingBehavior>
    <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
  </CachingBehavior>
</DistributionConfig>
```

Sample Response

```
201 Created
Location: https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2012-03-15/distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Distribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE</Id>
  <Status>InProgress</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>d1111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <DistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    </S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
    <CachingBehavior>
      <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
    </CachingBehavior>
  </DistributionConfig>
</Distribution>
```

Sample Request

The following example request creates a public content distribution, but without a CNAME alias, and without logging enabled. Only include a CNAME element if you have a CNAME you want to specify. Don't include an empty CNAME element. If you do, CloudFront returns a MalformedXML error.

```
POST /2012-03-15/distribution HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
</DistributionConfig>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Distribution List \(p. 12\)](#)
- [GET Distribution \(p. 16\)](#)
- [GET Distribution Config \(p. 20\)](#)
- [PUT Distribution Config \(p. 23\)](#)
- [DELETE Distribution \(p. 29\)](#)

GET Distribution List

Description

To list your distributions, you do a GET on the `2012-03-15/distribution` resource. The response includes a `DistributionList` element with zero or more `DistributionSummary` child elements. By default, your entire list of distributions is returned in one single page. If the list is long, you can paginate it using the `MaxItems` and `Marker` parameters.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution?Marker=value&MaxItems=value HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Query Parameters

Name	Description	Required
Marker	Use this when paginating results to indicate where to begin in your list of distributions. The results include distributions in the list that occur <i>after</i> the marker. To get the next page of results, set the <code>Marker</code> to the value of the <code>NextMarker</code> from the current page's response (which is also the ID of the last distribution on that page). Type: String Default: All your distributions are listed from the beginning	No
MaxItems	The maximum number of distributions you want in the response body. Type: String with a maximum value of 100 Default: 100	No

Responses

Syntax

```
200 OK
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DistributionList xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Marker>EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE</Marker>
  <NextMarker>EMLARXS9EXAMPLE</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>5</MaxItems>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <DistributionSummary>
    <Id>EXE93JU2Q3AMY</Id>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <LastModifiedTime>Thu, 14 Aug 2010 17:08:48 GMT</LastModifiedTime>
    <DomainName>d18fnx6jtg9vqf.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
    <S3Origin>1
      <DNSName>test-DNS-name</DNSName>
      <OriginAccessIdentity>EWEXM1PUO10I6</OriginAccessIdentity>
    </S3Origin>
    <CNAME>far.example.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
    <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
    <TrustedSigners>
      <Self>>true</Self>
      <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
    </TrustedSigners>
    <CachingBehavior>
      <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
    </CachingBehavior>
  </DistributionSummary>
  <DistributionSummary>
    <Id>DSE93JR8Q3AM
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <LastModifiedTime>Thu, 15 Aug 2010 12:53:17 GMT</LastModifiedTime>
    <DomainName>>u15fox6jtqlvqf.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
    <CustomOrigin>2
      <DNSName>custom-DNS-name</DNSName>
      <HTTPPort>8080</HTTPPort>
      <HTTPSPort>443</HTTPSPort>
      <OriginProtocolPolicy>MatchViewer</OriginProtocolPolicy>
    </CustomOrigin>
    <CNAME>custom_far.example.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
    <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
    <TrustedSigners>
      <Self>>true</Self>
      <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
    </TrustedSigners>
    <CachingBehavior>
      <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
    </CachingBehavior>
  </DistributionSummary>
</DistributionList>
```

¹ The `S3Origin` element is returned only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.

² The `CustomOrigin` element is returned only if you use a custom origin for your distribution. For more information about the `CustomOrigin` element and the `S3Origin` element, see [DistributionConfig Complex Type \(p. 89\)](#).

Elements

The body of the response includes an XML document with a `DistributionList` element. The following table lists the child elements of the `DistributionList` element.

Name	Description
<code>DistributionSummary</code>	Type: An XML structure containing a summary of the distribution. For information about the child elements, see Distribution Complex Type (p. 85) .
<code>IsTruncated</code>	A flag that indicates whether more distributions remain to be listed. If your results were truncated, you can make a follow-up pagination request using the <code>Marker</code> request parameter to retrieve more distributions in the list. Type: String Valid Values: <code>true</code> <code>false</code>
<code>Marker</code>	The value you provided for the <code>Marker</code> request parameter. Type: String
<code>MaxItems</code>	The value you provided for the <code>MaxItems</code> request parameter. Type: String
<code>NextMarker</code>	If <code>IsTruncated</code> is <code>true</code> , this element is present and contains the value you can use for the <code>Marker</code> request parameter to continue listing your distributions where they left off. Type: String

Special Errors

The action returns no special errors besides the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Examples

The following example request lists the first two of your ten distributions.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution?MaxItems=2 HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
x-amz-request-id: request_id
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DistributionList xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Marker>RMPARXS293KSTG7</Marker>
  <NextMarker>EMLARXS9EXAMPLE</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <DistributionSummary>
    <Id>EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE</Id>
    <Status>Deployed</Status>
    <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
    <DomainName>d1111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    </S3Origin>
    <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
    <CNAME>beagles.dogs.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>First distribution</Comment>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    <TrustedSigners/>
    <CachingBehavior>
      <MinTTL>300</MinTTL>
    </CachingBehavior>
  </DistributionSummary>
  <DistributionSummary>
    <Id>EMLARXS9EXAMPLE</Id>
    <Status>Deployed</Status>
    <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-27T06:51:03Z</LastModifiedTime>
    <DomainName>www.example.com</DomainName>
    <CustomOrigin>
      <DNSName>www.example.com</DNSName>
      <HTTPPort>80</HTTPPort>
      <HTTPSPort>443</HTTPSPort>
      <OriginProtocolPolicy>match-viewer</OriginProtocolPolicy>
    </CustomOrigin>
    <Comment>Another distribution</Comment>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    <TrustedSigners/>
  </DistributionSummary>
</DistributionList>
```

Sample Request

The following example request gets the next four distributions in your list.

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution?MaxItems=4?Marker=EMLARXS9EXAMPLE HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:39:00 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Related Actions

- [POST Distribution \(p. 6\)](#)
- [DELETE Distribution \(p. 29\)](#)

GET Distribution

Description

To get the information about a *distribution*, you do a GET on the 2012-03-15/distribution/<*distribution ID*> resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution/<distribution ID> HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: time stamp
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Responses

Syntax

```
200 OK
ETag: [ETag value to use later when doing a PUT or DELETE]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Distribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EDFDVBD632BHDS5</Id>
  <Status>Deployed</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <InProgressInvalidationBatches>1</InProgressInvalidationBatches>
  <DomainName>d1111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <ActiveTrustedSigners>
    <Signer>
      <Self/>
      <KeyPairId>APKAI72T5DYBXEXAMPLE</KeyPairId>
    </Signer>
    <Signer>
      <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
      <KeyPairId>APKA9ONS7QCOWEXAMPLE</KeyPairId>
    </Signer>
  </ActiveTrustedSigners>
  <DistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin> 1
      <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
      <OriginAccessIdentity>origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E127EX
```

```

AMPLE51Z</OriginAccessIdentity>
  </S3Origin>

  <CustomOrigin>2
    <DNSName>www.example.com</DNSName>
    <HTTPPort>80</HTTPPort>
    <OriginProtocolPolicy>http-only</OriginProtocolPolicy>
  </CustomOrigin>
  <CallerReference>your unique caller reference</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>mysite.example.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <DefaultRootObject>index.html</DefaultRootObject>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix/</Prefix>
  </Logging>
  <TrustedSigners>
    <Self/>
    <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
    <AwsAccountNumber>444455556666</AwsAccountNumber>
  </TrustedSigners>
  <CachingBehavior>
    <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
  </CachingBehavior>
</DistributionConfig>
</Distribution>

```

- ¹ The `S3Origin` element is returned only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.
- ² The `CustomOrigin` element is returned only if you use a custom origin for your distribution. For more information about the `CustomOrigin` element and the `S3Origin` element, see [DistributionConfig Complex Type \(p. 89\)](#).

Headers

Name	Description
ETag	The current version of the distribution's information. For example: <code>E2QWRUHEXAMPLE</code> . For information about using the <code>ETag</code> header value, go to Updating a Distribution's Configuration and Deleting a Distribution in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> . Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
Distribution	The distribution's information. For more information, see Distribution Complex Type (p. 85) . Type: Distribution complex type

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
NoSuchDistribution	The specified distribution does not exist.	404

Examples

The following example request gets the information about the EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE distribution.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
ETag: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<Distribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE</Id>
  <Status>Deployed</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>d1111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <DistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    </S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
    <CachingBehavior>
      <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
    </CachingBehavior>
  </DistributionConfig>
</Distribution>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Distribution Config \(p. 20\)](#)
- [PUT Distribution Config \(p. 23\)](#)

GET Distribution Config

Description

To get a distribution's configuration information, you do a GET on the `2012-03-15/distribution/<distribution ID>/config` resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution/<distribution ID>/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Responses

Syntax

```
200 OK
ETag: [ETag value to use later when doing a PUT on the config]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">

  <S3Origin>1
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    <OriginAccessIdentity>origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E127EX
AMPLE51Z</OriginAccessIdentity>
  </S3Origin>

  <CustomOrigin>2
    <DNSName>www.example.com</DNSName>
    <HTTPPort>80</HTTPPort>
    <OriginProtocolPolicy>http-only</OriginProtocolPolicy>
  </CustomOrigin>
  <CallerReference>your unique caller reference</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>mysite.example.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
  <DefaultRootObject>index.html</DefaultRootObject>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
```

```

    <Prefix>myprefix/</Prefix>
  </Logging>
  <TrustedSigners>
    <Self/>
    <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
    <AwsAccountNumber>444455556666</AwsAccountNumber>
  </TrustedSigners>
  <CachingBehavior>
    <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
  </CachingBehavior>
</DistributionConfig>

```

- 1 The `S3Origin` element is returned only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.
- 2 The `CustomOrigin` element is returned only if you use a custom origin for your distribution. For more information about the `CustomOrigin` element and the `S3Origin` element, see [DistributionConfig Complex Type \(p. 89\)](#).

Headers

Name	Description
ETag	The current version of the configuration. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE. For information about using the <code>ETag</code> header value, go to Updating a Distribution's Configuration and Deleting a Distribution in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> . Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
DistributionConfig	The distribution's configuration information. For more information, see DistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 89) . Type: DistributionConfig complex type

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
NoSuchDistribution	The specified distribution does not exist.	404

Examples

The following example request gets the configuration information for the EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE distribution.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
ETag: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
  <CachingBehavior>
    <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
  </CachingBehavior>
</DistributionConfig>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Distribution \(p. 16\)](#)
- [PUT Distribution Config \(p. 23\)](#)

PUT Distribution Config

Description

This action sets the configuration for a distribution. You use this when updating the configuration. You must follow a particular process when updating a distribution's configuration. For more information, go to [Updating a Distribution's Configuration](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

To set a distribution's configuration, you do a PUT on the `2012-03-15/distribution/<distribution ID>/config` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `DistributionConfig` element. The new `DistributionConfig` configuration replaces the existing configuration; they are not merged. This distinction is important to remember when adding an additional CNAME alias to a distribution that already has one. Make sure to include the original CNAME alias in the `DistributionConfig` object, or else your update erases the original CNAME alias and just adds the new one.



Note

You cannot change the following configuration elements: `CustomOrigin` (and child elements), `DNSName` (child of `S3Origin`), and `CallerReference`. If you try to change these configuration elements, CloudFront returns an `IllegalUpdate` error.

Requests

Syntax

```
PUT /2012-03-15/distribution/<distribution ID>/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
If-Match: [value from ETag header in previous GET response]
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>1
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    <OriginAccessIdentity>origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E127EXAMPLE51Z</OriginAccessIdentity>
  </S3Origin>
  <CustomOrigin>2
    <DNSName>www.example.com</DNSName>
    <HTTPPort>80</HTTPPort>
    <HTTPSPort>443</HTTPSPort>
    <OriginProtocolPolicy>match-viewer</OriginProtocolPolicy>
  </CustomOrigin>
  <CallerReference>your unique caller reference</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>mysite.example.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
  <DefaultRootObject>index.html</DefaultRootObject>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
```

```

</Logging>
<TrustedSigners>
  <Self/>
  <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
  <AwsAccountNumber>444455556666</AwsAccountNumber>
</TrustedSigners>
<RequiredProtocols>
  <Protocol>https</Protocol>
</RequiredProtocols>
<CachingBehavior>
  <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
</CachingBehavior>
</DistributionConfig>

```

- 1 Use the `S3Origin` element only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.
- 2 Use the `CustomOrigin` element only if you use a custom origin for your distribution. For more information about the `CustomOrigin` element and the `S3Origin` element, see [DistributionConfig Complex Type \(p. 89\)](#).

Headers

The following table lists the special request header the action uses in addition to the common request headers all actions use (for more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#)).

Name	Description	Required
If-Match	The value of the <code>ETag</code> header you received when retrieving the distribution's configuration. For example: <code>E2QWRUHEXAMPLE</code> Type: String	Yes

Request Elements

Name	Description	Required
DistributionConfig	The distribution's configuration information. For more information, see DistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 89) . Type: <code>DistributionConfig</code> complex type	Yes

Responses

Syntax

```

200 OK
ETag: [Updated ETag value, which can be used to do another PUT or to do a DELETE]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Distribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EDFDVBD632BHDS5</Id>
  <Status>Deployed</Status>

```

```
<LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
<InProgressInvalidationBatches>1</InProgressInvalidationBatches>
<DomainName>d1111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
<ActiveTrustedSigners>
  <Signer>
    <Self/>
    <KeyPairId>APKAI72T5DYBXEXAMPLE</KeyPairId>
  </Signer>
  <Signer>
    <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
    <KeyPairId>APKA9ONS7QCOWEXAMPLE</KeyPairId>
  </Signer>
</ActiveTrustedSigners>
<DistributionConfig>
  <S3Origin> 1
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    <OriginAccessIdentity>origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E127EX
AMPLE51Z</OriginAccessIdentity>
  </S3Origin>
  <CustomOrigin> 2
    <DNSName>www.example.com</DNSName>
    <HTTPPort>80</HTTPPort>
    <OriginProtocolPolicy>http-only</OriginProtocolPolicy>
  </CustomOrigin>
  <CallerReference>your unique caller reference</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>mysite.example.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <DefaultRootObject>index.html</DefaultRootObject>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix/</Prefix>
  </Logging>
  <TrustedSigners>
    <Self/>
    <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
    <AwsAccountNumber>444455556666</AwsAccountNumber>
  </TrustedSigners>
  <CachingBehavior>
    <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
  </CachingBehavior>
</DistributionConfig>
</Distribution>
```

- 1** The `S3Origin` element is returned only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.
- 2** The `CustomOrigin` element is returned only if you use a custom origin for your distribution. For more information about the `CustomOrigin` element and the `S3Origin` element, see [DistributionConfig Complex Type \(p. 89\)](#).

Headers

Name	Description
ETag	The current version of the configuration. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE. For information about using the ETag header value, go to Deleting a Distribution in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> . Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
Distribution	The distribution's information. For more information, see Distribution Complex Type (p. 85). Type: Distribution datatype

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors](#) (p. 117)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
CNAMEAlreadyExists	One or more of the CNAMEs you provided are already associated with a different distribution.	409
IllegalUpdate	Origin and CallerReference cannot be updated.	400
InvalidIfMatchVersion	The If-Match version is missing or not valid for the distribution.	400
InvalidOriginAccessIdentity	The origin access identity is not valid or doesn't exist.	400
InvalidRequiredProtocol	This operation requires the HTTPS protocol. Ensure that you specify the HTTPS protocol in your request, or omit the RequiredProtocols element from your distribution configuration.	400
MissingBody	This operation requires a body. Ensure that the body is present and the Content-Type header is set.	400
NoSuchDistribution	The specified distribution does not exist.	404
PreconditionFailed	The precondition given in one or more of the request-header fields evaluated to false.	412
TooManyDistributionCNAMEs	Your request contains more CNAMEs than are allowed per distribution.	400

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
TooManyTrustedSigners	Your request contains more trusted signers than are allowed per distribution.	400
TrustedSignerDoesNotExist	One or more of your trusted signers do not exist.	400

Examples

The following example request updates the configuration for the EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE distribution.

Sample Request

```
PUT /2012-03-15/distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
If-Match: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>❶
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>A different comment</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <DefaultRootObject>index.html</DefaultRootObject>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
</DistributionConfig>
```

^❶ Use the `S3Origin` element only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.

Sample Response

```
200 OK
ETag: E9LHASXEXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Distribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE</Id>
  <Status>InProgress</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>d1111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
```

```
<DistributionConfig>
  <S3Origin>1
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>A different comment</Comment>
  <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
</DistributionConfig>
</Distribution>
```

¹ The `S3Origin` element is returned only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.

Related Actions

- [GET Distribution Config \(p. 20\)](#)
- [DELETE Distribution \(p. 29\)](#)

DELETE Distribution

Description

This action deletes a distribution. You must follow a particular process when deleting a distribution. For more information, go to [Deleting a Distribution](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

To delete a disabled distribution, you do a DELETE on the `2012-03-15/distribution/<distribution ID>` resource. If you haven't disabled the distribution, Amazon CloudFront returns a `DistributionNotDisabled` error.

Requests

Syntax

```
DELETE /2012-03-15/distribution/<distribution ID> HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
If-Match: [value from ETag header in previous GET or PUT response]
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The following table lists the special request header the action uses in addition to the common request headers all actions use (for more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#)).

Name	Description	Required
If-Match	The value of the ETag header you received when you disabled the distribution. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE Type: String	Yes

Responses

Syntax

```
204 No Content
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]
```

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
DistributionNotDisabled	The distribution you are trying to delete has not been disabled.	409
InvalidIfMatchVersion	The If-Match version is missing or not valid for the distribution.	400
NoSuchDistribution	The specified distribution does not exist.	404
PreconditionFailed	The precondition given in one or more of the request-header fields evaluated to <i>false</i> .	412

Examples

The following example request deletes the EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE distribution.

Sample Request

```
DELETE /2012-03-15/distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE HTTP 1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
If-Match: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
Authorization: AWS authentication string
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
204 No Content
x-amz-request-id: request_id
```

Related Actions

- [POST Distribution](#) (p. 6)
- [GET Distribution List](#) (p. 12)
- [GET Distribution](#) (p. 16)
- [PUT Distribution Config](#) (p. 23)

Actions On Streaming Distributions

Topics

- [POST Streaming Distribution \(p. 32\)](#)
- [GET Streaming Distribution List \(p. 37\)](#)
- [GET Streaming Distribution \(p. 41\)](#)
- [GET Streaming Distribution Config \(p. 44\)](#)
- [PUT Streaming Distribution Config \(p. 47\)](#)
- [DELETE Streaming Distribution \(p. 52\)](#)

This section describes actions you can perform on streaming distributions. For more information about streaming distributions, go to [Streaming Media Files](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

POST Streaming Distribution

Description

This action creates a new *streaming distribution*. A streaming distribution looks similar to a distribution, except it streams media files over an Adobe Real-Time Messaging Protocol (RTMP) connection, instead of serving files over HTTP. You can create up to 100 streaming distributions per AWS account. For more information about streaming distributions, go to [Working with Distributions](#) and [Streaming Media Files](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

To create a new streaming distribution, you do a POST on the `2012-03-15/streaming-distribution` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `StreamingDistributionConfig` element. The response echoes the `StreamingDistributionConfig` element and returns other metadata about the streaming distribution. For more information, go to [Parts of a Basic Distribution](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>dns name</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>far.example.com</CNAME>
  <CNAME>farther.example.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
  <Enabled>true/false</Enabled>
  <Enabled>true/false</Enabled>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix/>
  </Logging>
</StreamingDistributionConfig>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers](#) (p. 3).

Elements

Name	Description	Required
StreamingDistributionConfig	The streaming distribution's configuration information. For more information, see StreamingDistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 101). Type: StreamingDistributionConfig complex type Default: None	Yes

Responses

Syntax

```

201 Created
Location: [URI of new streaming distribution]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">

  <Id>S3FC98xK7ETSU1</Id>
  <Status>Disabled</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>d8jveqvsk3u8gy.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <StreamingDistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>test-streaming-dist.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
      <OriginAccessIdentity>OAI</OriginAccessIdentity>
    </S3Origin>
    <S3Origin>origin</S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>far.example.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
    <Enabled>true/false</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
  </StreamingDistributionConfig>
</StreamingDistribution>

```

Headers

Name	Description
Location	The fully qualified URI of the new streaming distribution resource just created. For example: <code>https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/EGTXBD79EXAMPLE</code> Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
StreamingDistribution	The streaming distribution's information. For more information, see StreamingDistribution Complex Type (p. 98) . Type: StreamingDistribution datatype

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
CNAMEAlreadyExists	One or more of the CNAMEs you provided are already associated with a different distribution.	409
StreamingDistributionAlreadyExists	The caller reference you attempted to create the streaming distribution with is associated with another streaming distribution.	409
InvalidOrigin	The origin server specified does not refer to a valid Amazon S3 bucket.	400
MissingBody	This operation requires a body. Ensure that the body is present and the Content-Type header is set.	400
TooManyStreamingDistributionCNAMEs	Your request contains more CNAMEs than are allowed per streaming distribution.	400
TooManyStreamingDistributions	Processing your request would cause you to exceed the maximum number of streaming distributions allowed.	400

Examples

The following example request creates a new streaming distribution that corresponds to the bucket myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com. The request enables logging.

Sample Request

```
POST /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<StreamingDistribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>id</Id>
  <Status>status</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>time</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>domain name</DomainName>
  <StreamingDistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>name</DNSName>
      <OriginAccessIdentity>OAI</OriginAccessIdentity>
    </S3Origin>
    <S3Origin>origin</S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>near.example.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
    <Enabled>true/false</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
  </StreamingDistributionConfig>
</StreamingDistribution>
```

Sample Response

```
201 Created
Location: https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/EGTXBD79EXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EGTXBD79EXAMPLE</Id>
  <Status>InProgress</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>s5c39gqb8ow64r.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <StreamingDistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>mystreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    </S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
  </StreamingDistributionConfig>
</StreamingDistribution>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Streaming Distribution List \(p. 37\)](#)
- [GET Streaming Distribution \(p. 41\)](#)

- [GET Streaming Distribution Config \(p. 44\)](#)
- [PUT Streaming Distribution Config \(p. 47\)](#)
- [DELETE Streaming Distribution \(p. 52\)](#)

GET Streaming Distribution List

Description

To list your streaming distributions, you do a GET on the `2012-03-15/streaming-distribution` resource. The response includes a `StreamingDistributionList` element with zero or more `StreamingDistributionSummary` child elements. By default, your entire list of streaming distributions is returned in one single page. If the list is long, you can paginate it using the `MaxItems` and `Marker` parameters.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution?Marker=value&MaxItems=value HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers](#) (p. 3).

Query Parameters

Name	Description	Required
<code>Marker</code>	Use this when paginating results to indicate where to begin in your list of streaming distributions. The results include distributions in the list that occur <i>after</i> the marker. To get the next page of results, set the <code>Marker</code> to the value of the <code>NextMarker</code> from the current page's response (which is also the ID of the last distribution on that page). Type: String Default: All your streaming distributions are listed from the beginning	No
<code>MaxItems</code>	The maximum number of streaming distributions you want in the response body. Type: String with a maximum value of 100 Default: 100	No

Responses

Syntax

```

200 OK
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistributionList xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Marker>marker</Marker>
  <NextMarker>marker</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>number</MaxItems>
  <IsTruncated>true or false</IsTruncated>
  <StreamingDistributionSummary>
    <Id>id</Id>
    <Status>status</Status>
    <LastModifiedTime>time</LastModifiedTime>
    <DomainName>name</DomainName>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>dns name</DNSName>
      <OriginAccessIdentity>OAI</OriginAccessIdentity>
    </S3Origin>
    <CNAME>canonical name</CNAME>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
    <Enabled>true or false</Enabled>
  </StreamingDistributionSummary>
</StreamingDistributionList>

```

Elements

The body of the response includes an XML document with a `StreamingDistributionList` element. The following table lists the child elements of the `StreamingDistributionList` element.

Name	Description
<code>IsTruncated</code>	A flag that indicates whether more streaming distributions remain to be listed. If your results were truncated, you can make a follow-up pagination request using the <code>Marker</code> request parameter to retrieve more distributions in the list. Type: String Valid Values: true false
<code>Marker</code>	The value you provided for the <code>Marker</code> request parameter. Type: String
<code>MaxItems</code>	The value you provided for the <code>MaxItems</code> request parameter. Type: String
<code>NextMarker</code>	If <code>IsTruncated</code> is true, this element is present and contains the value you can use for the <code>Marker</code> request parameter to continue listing your streaming distributions where they left off. Type: String

Name	Description
StreamingDistributionSummary	Type: An XML structure containing a summary of the streaming distribution. For information about the child elements, see StreamingDistribution Complex Type (p. 98) .

Special Errors

The action returns no special errors besides the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Examples

The following example request lists the first two of your ten streaming distributions.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution?MaxItems=2 HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistributionList xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Marker>EGTXBD79EXAMPLE</Marker>
  <NextMarker>ED4L98SBEXAMPLE</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <StreamingDistributionSummary>
    <Id>EGTXBD79EXAMPLE</Id>
    <Status>Deployed</Status>
    <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
    <DomainName>s5c39gqb8ow64r.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>mystreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    </S3Origin>
    <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
    <CNAME>beagles.dogs.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>First distribution</Comment>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  </StreamingDistributionSummary>
  <StreamingDistributionSummary>
    <Id>ED4L98SBEXAMPLE</Id>
    <Status>Deployed</Status>
    <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-27T06:51:03Z</LastModifiedTime>
    <DomainName>s92x38afp47st1.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
```

```
<S3Origin>
  <DNSName>anotherstreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
</S3Origin>
<Comment>Another distribution</Comment>
<Enabled>>true</Enabled>
</StreamingDistributionSummary>
</StreamingDistributionList>
```

Sample Request

The following example request gets the next four streaming distributions in your list.

```
GET /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution?MaxItems=4?Marker=ED4L98SBEXAMPLE HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:39:00 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Related Actions

- [POST Streaming Distribution \(p. 32\)](#)
- [DELETE Streaming Distribution \(p. 52\)](#)

GET Streaming Distribution

Description

To get the information about a *streaming distribution*, you do a GET on the `2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/<distribution ID>` resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/<distribution ID> HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Responses

Syntax

```
200 OK
ETag: [ETag value to use later when doing a PUT or DELETE]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">

  <Id>id</Id>
  <Status>status</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>time</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>domain name</DomainName>
  <StreamingDistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>name</DNSName>
      <OriginAccessIdentity>OAI</OriginAccessIdentity>
    </S3Origin>
    <S3Origin>origin</S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>canonical name</CNAME>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
    <Enabled>true/false</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
  </StreamingDistributionConfig>
</StreamingDistribution>
```

Headers

Name	Description
ETag	The current version of the streaming distribution's information. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE. For information about using the ETag header value, go to Updating a Distribution's Configuration and Deleting a Distribution in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> . Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
StreamingDistribution	The streaming distribution's information. For more information, see StreamingDistribution Complex Type (p. 98) . Type: StreamingDistribution complex type

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
NoSuchStreamingDistribution	The specified streaming distribution does not exist.	404

Examples

The following example request gets the information about the EGTXBD79EXAMPLE streaming distribution.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
ETag: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id
```

```
<StreamingDistribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">

  <Id>EGTXBD79EXAMPLE</Id>
  <Status>Deployed</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>s5c39gqb8ow64r.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <StreamingDistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    </S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
  </StreamingDistributionConfig>
</StreamingDistribution>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Streaming Distribution Config \(p. 44\)](#)
- [PUT Streaming Distribution Config \(p. 47\)](#)

GET Streaming Distribution Config

Description

To get a streaming distribution's configuration information, you do a GET on the `2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/<distribution ID>/config` resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/<distribution ID>/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Responses

Syntax

```
200 OK
ETag: [ETag value to use later when doing a PUT on the config]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistributionConfig>
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>name</DNSName>
    <OriginAccessIdentity>OAI</OriginAccessIdentity>
  </S3Origin>
  <S3Origin>origin</S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>canonical name</CNAME>
  <Comment>The comment</Comment>
  <Enabled>true/false</Enabled>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
</StreamingDistributionConfig>
```

Headers

Name	Description
ETag	The current version of the configuration. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE. For information about using the ETag header value, go to Updating a Distribution's Configuration and Deleting a Distribution in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> . Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
StreamingDistributionConfig	The streaming distribution's configuration information. For more information, see StreamingDistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 101) . Type: StreamingDistributionConfig complex type

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
NoSuchStreamingDistribution	The specified streaming distribution does not exist.	404

Examples

The following example request gets the configuration information for the EGTxBD79EXAMPLE streaming distribution.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/EGTxBD79EXAMPLE/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
ETag: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id
```



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>mystreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
</StreamingDistributionConfig>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Streaming Distribution \(p. 41\)](#)
- [PUT Streaming Distribution Config \(p. 47\)](#)

PUT Streaming Distribution Config

Description

This action sets the configuration for a streaming distribution. You use this when updating the configuration. You must follow a particular process when updating any type of distribution's configuration. For more information, go to [Updating a Distribution's Configuration](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

To set a streaming distribution's configuration, you do a PUT on the `2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/distribution ID/config` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `StreamingDistributionConfig` element. The new `StreamingDistributionConfig` configuration replaces the existing configuration; they are not merged. This distinction is important to remember when adding an additional CNAME alias to a streaming distribution that already has one. Make sure to include the original CNAME alias in the `StreamingDistributionConfig` object, or else your update erases the original CNAME alias and just adds the new one.

If you try to change configuration items that cannot be changed (the origin and the caller reference), CloudFront returns an `IllegalUpdate` error.

Requests

Syntax

```
PUT /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/distribution Id/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
If-Match: [value from ETag header in previous GET response]
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistributionConfig>
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>name</DNSName>
    <OriginAccessIdentity>OAI</OriginAccessIdentity>
  </S3Origin>
  <S3Origin>origin</S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>canonical name</CNAME>
  <Comment>The comment</Comment>
  <Enabled>true or false</Enabled>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
</StreamingDistributionConfig>
```

Headers

The following table lists the special request header the action uses in addition to the common request headers all actions use (for more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#)).

Name	Description	Required
If-Match	The value of the ETag header you received when retrieving the streaming distribution's configuration. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE Type: String	Yes

Request Elements

Name	Description	Required
StreamingDistributionConfig	The streaming distribution's configuration information. For more information, see StreamingDistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 101) . Type: StreamingDistributionConfig complex type	Yes

Responses

Syntax

```

200 OK
ETag: [ETag value to use later when doing a DELETE]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">

  <Id>EGTXBD79EXAMPLE</Id>
  <Status>Deployed</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>s5c39gqb8ow64r.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <StreamingDistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>mystreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    </S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
    <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
  </StreamingDistributionConfig>
</StreamingDistribution>

```

Headers

Name	Description
ETag	The current version of the configuration. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE. For information about using the ETag header value, go to Deleting a Distribution in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> . Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
StreamingDistribution	The streaming distribution's information. For more information, see StreamingDistribution Complex Type (p. 98). Type: StreamingDistribution datatype

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors](#) (p. 117)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
CNAMEAlreadyExists	One or more of the CNAMEs you provided are already associated with a different distribution.	409
IllegalUpdate	Origin and CallerReference cannot be updated.	400
InvalidIfMatchVersion	The If-Match version is missing or not valid for the distribution.	400
MissingBody	This operation requires a body. Ensure that the body is present and the Content-Type header is set.	400
NoSuchStreamingDistribution	The specified streaming distribution does not exist.	404
PreconditionFailed	The precondition given in one or more of the request-header fields evaluated to <code>false</code> .	412
TooManyStreamingDistributionCNAMEs	Your request contains more CNAMEs than are allowed per streaming distribution.	400

Examples

The following example request updates the configuration for the EGTXBD79EXAMPLE streaming distribution.

Sample Request

```
PUT /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/EGTXBD79EXAMPLE/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
If-Match: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>mystreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>A different comment</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
</StreamingDistributionConfig>
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
ETag: E9LHASXEXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StreamingDistribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">

  <Id>EGTXBD79EXAMPLE</Id>
  <Status>InProgress</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>s5c39gqb8ow64r.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <StreamingDistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>mystreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    </S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>A different comment</Comment>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
  </StreamingDistributionConfig>
</StreamingDistribution>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Streaming Distribution Config](#) (p. 44)
- [DELETE Streaming Distribution](#) (p. 52)

DELETE Streaming Distribution

Description

This action deletes a streaming distribution. You must follow a particular process when deleting any type of distribution. For more information, go to [Deleting a Distribution](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

To delete a disabled streaming distribution, you do a DELETE on the `2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/<distribution ID>` resource. If you haven't disabled the distribution, Amazon CloudFront returns a `StreamingDistributionNotDisabled` error.

Requests

Syntax

```
DELETE /2012-03-15/streaming-distribution/<distribution ID> HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
If-Match: [value from ETag header in previous GET or PUT response]
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The following table lists the special request header the action uses in addition to the common request headers all actions use (for more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#)).

Name	Description	Required
If-Match	The value of the ETag header you received when you disabled the streaming distribution. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE. Type: String	Yes

Responses

Syntax

```
204 No Content
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]
```

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
StreamingDistributionNotDisabled	The streaming distribution you are trying to delete has not been disabled.	409
InvalidIfMatchVersion	The If-Match version is missing or not valid for the distribution.	400
NoSuchStreamingDistribution	The specified streaming distribution does not exist.	404
PreconditionFailed	The precondition given in one or more of the request-header fields evaluated to <code>false</code> .	412

Examples

The following example request deletes the EGTXBD79EXAMPLE streaming distribution.

Sample Request

```
DELETE /2012-03-15/distribution/EGTXBD79EXAMPLE HTTP 1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
If-Match: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
Authorization: AWS authentication string
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
204 No Content
x-amz-request-id: request_id
```

Related Actions

- [POST Streaming Distribution \(p. 32\)](#)
- [GET Streaming Distribution List \(p. 37\)](#)
- [GET Streaming Distribution \(p. 41\)](#)
- [PUT Streaming Distribution Config \(p. 47\)](#)

Actions on Origin Access Identities

Topics

- [POST Origin Access Identity \(p. 55\)](#)
- [GET Origin Access Identity List \(p. 59\)](#)
- [GET Origin Access Identity \(p. 63\)](#)
- [GET Origin Access Identity Config \(p. 66\)](#)
- [PUT Origin Access Identity Config \(p. 69\)](#)
- [DELETE Origin Access Identity \(p. 73\)](#)

This section describes actions you can perform on Amazon CloudFront origin access identities. For more information about origin access identities, go to [Serving Private Content](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

POST Origin Access Identity

Description

This action creates a new *CloudFront origin access identity*. You can create up to 100 per AWS account. For information about why and how you use CloudFront origin access identities, go to [Serving Private Content](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

To create a new CloudFront origin access identity, you do a POST on the `2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig` element. The response echoes the `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig` element and returns other metadata about the origin access identity.

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
  <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers](#) (p. 3).

Elements

Name	Description	Required
<code>CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig</code>	The origin access identity's configuration information. For more information, see CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig Complex Type (p. 108). Type: <code>CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig</code> complex type Default: None	Yes

Responses

Syntax

```

201 Created
Location: [URI of new origin access identity]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>E74FTE3AEXAMPLE</Id>
  <S3CanonicalUserId>
    cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21balb826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE
  </S3CanonicalUserId>
  <CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
    <CallerReference/>
    <Comment/>
  </CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity>

```

Headers

Name	Description
Location	The fully qualified URI of the new origin access identity just created. For example: https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E74FTE3AEXAMPLE Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity	The origin access identity's information. For more information, see CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity Complex Type (p. 106) . Type: CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity datatype

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityAlreadyExists	The caller reference you attempted to create the origin access identity with is associated with another identity.	409

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
MissingBody	This operation requires a body. Ensure that the body is present and the Content-Type header is set.	400
TooManyCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities	Processing your request would cause you to exceed the maximum number of CloudFront origin access identities allowed.	400

Examples

The following example request creates a new CloudFront origin access identity.

Sample Request

```
POST /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
```

Sample Response

```
201 Created
Location: https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E74FTE3AEXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>E74FTE3AEXAMPLE</Id>
  <S3CanonicalUserId>
    cd13868f797c227fba2830611a26fe0a21ba1b826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE
  </S3CanonicalUserId>
  <CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  </CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Origin Access Identity List \(p. 59\)](#)
- [GET Origin Access Identity \(p. 63\)](#)
- [GET Origin Access Identity Config \(p. 66\)](#)
- [PUT Origin Access Identity Config \(p. 69\)](#)
- [DELETE Origin Access Identity \(p. 73\)](#)

GET Origin Access Identity List

Description

To list your CloudFront origin access identities, you do a GET on the `2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront` resource. The response includes a `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList` element with zero or more `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitySummary` child elements. By default, your entire list of origin access identities is returned in one single page. If the list is long, you can paginate it using the `MaxItems` and `Marker` parameters.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront?Marker=value&MaxItems=value
HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Query Parameters

Name	Description	Required
Marker	Use this when paginating results to indicate where to begin in your list of origin access identities. The results include identities in the list that occur <i>after</i> the marker. To get the next page of results, set the <code>Marker</code> to the value of the <code>NextMarker</code> from the current page's response (which is also the ID of the last identity on that page). Type: String Default: All your origin access identities are listed from the beginning	No
MaxItems	The maximum number of origin access identities you want in the response body. Type: String with a maximum value of 100 Default: 100	No

Responses

Syntax

```

200 OK
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazon
aws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Marker>marker</Marker>
  <NextMarker>marker</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>number</MaxItems>
  <IsTruncated>true or false</IsTruncated>
  <CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitySummary>
    <Id>id</Id>
    <S3CanonicalUserId>user id</S3CanonicalUserId>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
  </CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitySummary>OAI summary</CloudFrontOriginAccessId
entitySummary>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList>

```

Elements

The body of the response includes an XML document with a `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList` element. The following table lists the child elements of the `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList` element.

Name	Description
<code>CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitySummary</code>	Type: An XML structure containing a summary of the origin access identity. For information about the child elements, see CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity Complex Type (p. 106) .
<code>IsTruncated</code>	A flag that indicates whether more origin access identities remain to be listed. If your results were truncated, you can make a follow-up pagination request using the <i>Marker</i> request parameter to retrieve more items in the list. Type: String Valid Values: true false
<code>Marker</code>	The value you provided for the <i>Marker</i> request parameter. Type: String
<code>MaxItems</code>	The value you provided for the <i>MaxItems</i> request parameter. Type: String
<code>NextMarker</code>	If <code>IsTruncated</code> is true, this element is present and contains the value you can use for the <i>Marker</i> request parameter to continue listing your origin access identities where they left off. Type: String

Special Errors

The action returns no special errors besides the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors](#) (p. 117)).

Examples

The following example request lists the first two of your ten origin access identities.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront?MaxItems=2 HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazon
aws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Marker>EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE</Marker>
  <NextMarker>EMLARXS9EXAMPLE</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitySummary>
    <Id>E74FTE3AEXAMPLE</Id>
    <S3CanonicalUserId>
      cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21ba1b826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE
    </S3CanonicalUserId>
    <Comment>First origin access identity</Comment>
  </CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitySummary>
  <CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitySummary>
    <Id>E58SRM2XEXAMPLE</Id>
    <S3CanonicalUserId>
      7d843ae7f1792436e72691ab96a9c1414b7c3fbe2ab739a1cf21b0fe2EXAMPLE
    </S3CanonicalUserId>
    <Comment>Another origin access identity</Comment>
  </CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitySummary>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList>
```

Sample Request

The following example request gets the next four origin access identities in your list.

```
GET /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront?MaxItems=4?Mark
er=E58SRM2XEXAMPLE HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
```


Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:39:00 GMT
[Other required headers]

Related Actions

- [POST Origin Access Identity \(p. 55\)](#)
- [DELETE Origin Access Identity \(p. 73\)](#)

GET Origin Access Identity

Description

To get the information about a *CloudFront origin access identity*, you do a GET on the `2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/<identity ID>` resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/<identity ID> HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Responses

Syntax

```
200 OK
Etag: [ETag value to use later when doing a PUT or DELETE]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id/>
  <S3CanonicalUserId>id</S3CanonicalUserId>
  <CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
    <CallerReference> ref </CallerReference>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
  </CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity>
```

Headers

Name	Description
Etag	The current version of the origin access identity's information. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE. Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity	The origin access identity's information. For more information, see CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity Complex Type (p. 106) . Type: CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity complex type

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
NoSuchCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity	The specified origin access identity does not exist.	404

Examples

The following example request gets the information about the CloudFront origin access identity with ID E74FTE3AEXAMPLE.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E74FTE3AEXAMPLE HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
ETag: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>E74FTE3AEXAMPLE</Id>
  <S3CanonicalUserId>
    cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21ba1b826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE
  </S3CanonicalUserId>
  <CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  </CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Origin Access Identity Config \(p. 66\)](#)
- [PUT Origin Access Identity Config \(p. 69\)](#)

GET Origin Access Identity Config

Description

To get a CloudFront origin access identity's configuration information, you do a GET on the `2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/CloudFront/<identity ID>/config` resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/<identity ID>/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers](#) (p. 3).

Responses

Syntax

```
200 OK
ETag: [ETag value to use later when doing a PUT on the config]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
```

Headers

Name	Description
ETag	The current version of the configuration. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE. Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig	The origin access identity's configuration information. For more information, see CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig Complex Type (p. 108) . Type: CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig complex type

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
NoSuchCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity	The specified origin access identity does not exist.	404

Examples

The following example request gets the configuration information for the CloudFront origin access identity with ID E74FTE3AEXAMPLE.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E74FTE3AEXAMPLE/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
ETag: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Origin Access Identity \(p. 63\)](#)

- [PUT Origin Access Identity Config \(p. 69\)](#)

PUT Origin Access Identity Config

Description

This action sets the configuration for a CloudFront origin access identity. You use this when updating the configuration (the only part of the configuration you can update is the comments). You must follow the same process when updating an identity's configuration as you do when updating a distribution's configuration. For more information, go to [Updating a Distribution's Configuration](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

To set an origin access identity's configuration, you do a PUT on the `2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/CloudFront/<identity ID>/config` resource. The request body must include an XML document with a `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig` element. The new `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig` configuration replaces the existing configuration.

If you try to change configuration items that cannot be changed (the caller reference), CloudFront returns an `IllegalUpdate` error.

Requests

Syntax

```
PUT /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/<identity ID>/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
If-Match: [value from ETag header in previous GET response]
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
  <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
```

Headers

The following table lists the special request header the action uses in addition to the common request headers all actions use (for more information, see [Common REST Headers](#) (p. 3)).

Name	Description	Required
If-Match	The value of the ETag header you received when retrieving the identity's configuration. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE Type: String	Yes

Request Elements

Name	Description	Required
CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig	The identity's configuration information. For more information, see CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig Complex Type (p. 108) . Type: CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig complex type	Yes

Responses

Syntax

```
200 OK
ETag: [ETag value to use later when doing a DELETE]
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id/>
  <S3CanonicalUserId/>
  <CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
  </CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity>
```

Headers

Name	Description
ETag	The current version of the configuration. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE. Type: String

Elements

Name	Description
CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity	The origin access identity's information. For more information, see CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity Complex Type (p. 106) . Type: CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity datatype

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
IllegalUpdate	Origin and CallerReference cannot be updated.	400
InvalidIfMatchVersion	The If-Match version is missing or not valid.	400
MissingBody	This operation requires a body. Ensure that the body is present and the Content-Type header is set.	400
NoSuchCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity	The specified origin access identity does not exist.	404
PreconditionFailed	The precondition given in one or more of the request-header fields evaluated to false.	412

Examples

The following example request updates the configuration for the CloudFront origin access identity with ID E74FTE3AEXAMPLE.

Sample Request

```
PUT /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E74FTE3AEXAMPLE/config HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 19:37:58 GMT
If-Match: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
[Other required headers]

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <Comment>A different comment</Comment>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
```

Sample Response

```
200 OK
ETag: E9LHASXEXAMPLE
x-amz-request-id: request_id

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>E74FTE3AEXAMPLE</Id>
  <S3CanonicalUserId>
    cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21balb826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE
  </S3CanonicalUserId>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
```

```
<CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>  
<Comment>A different comment</Comment>  
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>  
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Origin Access Identity Config \(p. 66\)](#)
- [DELETE Origin Access Identity \(p. 73\)](#)

DELETE Origin Access Identity

Description

This action deletes a CloudFront origin access identity. You must first disassociate the identity from all distributions (by updating each distribution's configuration to omit the `OriginAccessIdentity` element). Make sure to wait until each distribution's state is `Deployed` before deleting the origin access identity.

To delete an identity, you do a DELETE on the `2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/CloudFront/<identity ID>` resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
DELETE /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/<identity ID> HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
If-Match: [value from ETag header in previous GET or PUT response]
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
Date: [time stamp]
[Other required headers]
```

Headers

The following table lists the special request header the action uses in addition to the common request headers all actions use (for more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#)).

Name	Description	Required
If-Match	The value of the ETag header you received from a previous GET or PUT request. For example: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE Type: String	Yes

Responses

Syntax

```
204 No Content
x-amz-request-id: [Request ID]
```

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityInUse	The CloudFront origin access identity is still being used by one or more distributions.	409
InvalidIfMatchVersion	The If-Match version is missing or not valid.	400
NoSuchCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity	The specified origin access identity does not exist.	404
PreconditionFailed	The precondition given in one or more of the request-header fields evaluated to <i>false</i> .	412

Examples

The following example request deletes the CloudFront origin access identity with ID E74FTE3AEXAMPLE.

Sample Request

```
DELETE /2012-03-15/origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E74FTE3AEXAMPLE HTTP 1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
If-Match: E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
Authorization: AWS authentication string
[Other required headers]
```

Sample Response

```
204 No Content
x-amz-request-id: request_id
```

Related Actions

- [POST Origin Access Identity \(p. 55\)](#)
- [GET Origin Access Identity List \(p. 59\)](#)
- [GET Origin Access Identity \(p. 63\)](#)
- [PUT Origin Access Identity Config \(p. 69\)](#)

Actions on Invalidations

Topics

- [POST Invalidation](#) (p. 76)
- [GET Invalidation List](#) (p. 79)
- [GET Invalidation](#) (p. 82)

This section describes actions you can perform on invalidations. For more information about invalidating objects, go to [Object Invalidation](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

POST Invalidation

Description

This action creates a new *invalidation* batch request. For more information about invalidation, go to [Object Invalidation](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

To create an invalidation batch request, you do a POST on the `2012-03-15/distribution/[distribution ID]/invalidation` resource. The request body must include an XML document with an `InvalidationBatch` element. The response echoes the `InvalidationBatch` element and returns other metadata about the invalidation batch.

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /2012-03-15/distribution/distribution ID/invalidation HTTP/1.0
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Content-Type: text/xml
Other required headers

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <InvalidationBatch>
    <Path>/image1.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/image2.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/videos/movie.flv</Path>
    <CallerReference>my-batch</CallerReference>
  </InvalidationBatch>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers](#) (p. 3).

Elements

Name	Description	Required
InvalidationBatch	The batch information for the invalidation. For more information, see InvalidationBatch Complex Type (p. 112). Type: InvalidationBatch complex type Default: None	Yes

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.0 201 Created
Content-Type: text/xml
Location: https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2012-03-15/distribution/[distribution ID]/invalidation/[invalidation ID]
<Invalidation>
  <Status>InProgress</Status>
  <Id>I456</Id>
  <CreateTime>[date]</CreateTime>
  <Id>[Invalidation ID]</Id>
  <Status>InProgress</Status>
  <CreateTime>[Date]</CreateTime>
  <InvalidationBatch>
    <Path>/image2.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/videos/movie.flv</Path>
    <CallerReference>my-batch</CallerReference>
  </InvalidationBatch>
</Invalidation>
```

Headers

Name	Description
Location	The fully qualified URI of the distribution and invalidation batch request, including the Invalidation ID. Type: String



Important

The Invalidation ID is part of the `Location` response. You need the Invalidation ID for GET invalidate actions.

Elements

Name	Description
Invalidation	The invalidation's information. For more information, see Invalidation Complex Type (p. 110) . Type: Invalidation datatype

Special Errors

The following table lists the special errors returned in addition to the common errors that all actions return (for more information, see [Errors \(p. 117\)](#)).

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
TooManyInvalidationsInProgress	You have exceeded the maximum number of allowable <code>InProgress</code> invalidation batch requests, or invalidation objects.	400

Examples

The following example request creates a new invalidation batch request. The request invalidates two image objects and a Flash movie object.

Sample Request

```
POST /2012-03-15/distribution/distribution ID/invalidation HTTP/1.0
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Content-Type: text/xml
```

```
<InvalidationBatch>
  <Path>/image1.jpg</Path>
  <Path>/image2.jpg</Path>
  <Path>/videos/movie.flv</Path>
  <CallerReference>my-batch</CallerReference>
</InvalidationBatch>
```

Sample Response

```
HTTP/1.0 201 Created
Content-Type: text/xml
Location: https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2012-03-15/distribution/[Distribution ID]/invalidation/[Invalidation ID]
```

```
<Invalidation>
  <Id>[Invalidation ID]</Id>
  <Status>InProgress</Status>
  <CreateTime>2010-08-19T19:37:58Z</CreateTime>
  <InvalidationBatch>
    <Path>/image1.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/image2.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/videos/movie.flv</Path>
    <CallerReference>my-batch</CallerReference>
  </InvalidationBatch>
</Invalidation>
```

Related Actions

- [GET Invalidation List \(p. 79\)](#)
- [GET Invalidation \(p. 82\)](#)

GET Invalidation List

Description

To list your invalidation batches, you do a GET on the `2012-03-15/distribution/{distribution ID}/invalidation` resource. The response includes an `InvalidationList` element with zero or more `InvalidationSummary` child elements. By default, your entire list of distributions is returned in one single page ordered from most recent to oldest. If the list is long, you can paginate it using the `MaxItems` and `Marker` parameters.

Invalidation history is available for the current and previous billing cycles.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution/distribution ID/invalidation?Marker=value&MaxItems=value HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Other required headers
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Query Parameters

Name	Description	Required
<code>Marker</code>	<p>Use this parameter when paginating results to indicate where to begin in your list of invalidation batches. Because the results are returned in decreasing order from most recent to oldest, the most recent results are on the first page, the second page will contain earlier results, and so on.</p> <p>To get the next page of results, set the <code>Marker</code> to the value of the <code>NextMarker</code> from the current page's response. This value is the same as the ID of the last invalidation batch on that page.</p> <p>Type: String Default: CloudFront lists invalidation batches from most recent to oldest</p>	No
<code>MaxItems</code>	<p>The maximum number of invalidation batches you want in the response body.</p> <p>Type: String with a maximum value of 100 Default: 100</p>	No

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/xml

<InvalidationList>
  <Marker/>
  <NextMarker>Invalidation ID</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <InvalidationSummary>
    <Id>[Second Invalidation ID]</Id>
    <Status>Completed</Status>
  </InvalidationSummary>
  <InvalidationSummary>
    <Id>[First Invalidation ID]</Id>
    <Status>Completed</Status>
  </InvalidationSummary>
</InvalidationList>
```

Elements

Name	Description
InvalidationList	Information about invalidation batches. For more information, see InvalidationList Complex Type (p. 115) Type: InvalidationList datatype

Examples

The following example request lists the first two of your ten invalidation batches.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution/distribution ID/invalidation?MaxItems=2 HTTP/1.1
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: AWS authentication string
Other required headers
```

Sample Response

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/xml

<InvalidationList>
  <Marker>EGTXBD79EXAMPLE</Marker>
  <NextMarker>[Invalidation ID]</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
```

```
<IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
<InvalidationSummary>
  <Id>[Second Invalidation ID]</Id>
  <Status>Completed</Status>
</InvalidationSummary>
<InvalidationSummary>
  <Id>[First Invalidation ID]</Id>
  <Status>Completed</Status>
</InvalidationSummary>
</InvalidationList>
```

Related Actions

- [POST Invalidation \(p. 76\)](#)
- [GET Invalidation \(p. 82\)](#)

GET Invalidation

Description

To get the information about an *invalidation*, you do a GET on the `2012-03-15/distribution/[distribution ID]/invalidation` resource.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution/distribution ID/invalidation/invalidation ID HTTP/1.0
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Responses

Syntax

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/xml

<Invalidation xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>id</Id>
  <Status>status</Status>
  <CreateTime>date</CreateTime>
  <InvalidationBatch>
    <Path>image1.jpg</Path>
    <Path>image2.jpg</Path>
    <Path>videos/movie.flv</Path>
    <CallerReference>my-batch</CallerReference>
  </InvalidationBatch>
</Invalidation>
```

Headers

The request must include the headers required in all CloudFront requests. For more information, see [Common REST Headers \(p. 3\)](#).

Elements

Name	Description
Invalidation	The invalidation's information. For more information, see Invalidation Complex Type (p. 110) . Type: Invalidation complex type

Examples

The following example request gets the information about the invalidation.

Sample Request

```
GET /2012-03-15/distribution/<distribution ID>/invalidation/invalidation ID
HTTP/1.0
Host: cloudfront.amazonaws.com
Authorization: [AWS authentication string]
```

Sample Response

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/xml

<Invalidation>
  <Id>[Invalidation ID]</Id>
  <Status>InProgress</Status>
  <CreateTime>[Date]</CreateTime>
  <InvalidationBatch>
    <Path>/image1.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/image2.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/videos/movie.flv</Path>
    <CallerReference>my-batch</CallerReference>
  </InvalidationBatch>
</Invalidation>
```

Related Actions

- [POST Invalidation \(p. 76\)](#)
- [GET Invalidation List \(p. 79\)](#)

Complex Types

The API uses the following complex types:

- [Distribution Complex Type \(p. 85\)](#)
- [DistributionConfig Complex Type \(p. 89\)](#)
- [StreamingDistribution Complex Type \(p. 98\)](#)
- [StreamingDistributionConfig Complex Type \(p. 101\)](#)
- [CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity Complex Type \(p. 106\)](#)
- [CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig Complex Type \(p. 108\)](#)
- [Invalidation Complex Type \(p. 110\)](#)
- [InvalidationBatch Complex Type \(p. 112\)](#)
- [InvalidationList Complex Type \(p. 115\)](#)

Distribution Complex Type

Description

The `Distribution` complex type describes the information about a distribution. For more information about distributions, go to [Working with Distributions](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

This complex type is used as a response element in [POST Distribution \(p. 6\)](#) and in [GET Distribution \(p. 16\)](#).

Syntax

```
<Distribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EDFDVBD632BHDS5</Id>
  <Status>Deployed</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <InProgressInvalidationBatches>1</InProgressInvalidationBatches>
  <DomainName>d11111labdef8.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <ActiveTrustedSigners>
    <Signer>
      <Self/>
      <KeyPairId>APKAI72T5DYBXEXAMPLE</KeyPairId>
    </Signer>
    <Signer>
      <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
      <KeyPairId>APKA9ONS7QCOWEXAMPLE</KeyPairId>
    </Signer>
  </ActiveTrustedSigners>
  <DistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin> 1
      <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
      <OriginAccessIdentity>origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E127EX
AMPLE51Z</OriginAccessIdentity>
    </S3Origin>
    <CustomOrigin> 2
      <DNSName>www.example.com</DNSName>
      <HTTPPort>80</HTTPPort>
      <OriginProtocolPolicy>http-only</OriginProtocolPolicy>
    </CustomOrigin>
    <CallerReference>your unique caller reference</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>mysite.example.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    <DefaultRootObject>index.html</DefaultRootObject>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
    <TrustedSigners>
      <Self/>
      <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
      <AwsAccountNumber>444455556666</AwsAccountNumber>
    </TrustedSigners>
    <CachingBehavior>
```



```
<MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
</CachingBehavior>
</DistributionConfig>
</Distribution>
```

- 1 Use the `S3Origin` element only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.
- 2 Use the `CustomOrigin` element only if you use a custom origin for your distribution. For more information about the `CustomOrigin` element and the `S3Origin` element, see [DistributionConfig Complex Type](#) (p. 89).

Elements

The following table describes the child elements in the `Distribution` datatype. They're presented in the order they appear in the distribution, and not in alphabetical order.

Name	Description	Required
<code>Id</code>	The identifier for the distribution. For example: <code>EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE</code> . Type: String Default: None	Yes
<code>Status</code>	This response element indicates the current status of the distribution. When the status is <code>Deployed</code> , the distribution's information is fully propagated throughout the Amazon CloudFront system. Type: String Valid Values: <code>Deployed</code> <code>InProgress</code> Default: None	Yes
<code>InProgressInvalidationBatches</code>	The number of invalidation batches currently in progress. For more information about invalidation, go to Object Invalidation in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> . Type: String Valid Values: <code>0</code> <code>1</code> <code>2</code> <code>3</code> Default: None	Yes
<code>LastModifiedTime</code>	The date and time the distribution was last modified. Type: String with date in the format <code>YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ</code> , as specified in the ISO 8601 standard (e.g., <code>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</code>) Default: None	Yes
<code>DomainName</code>	The domain name corresponding to the distribution. For example, <code>d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net</code> . Type: String Default: None	Yes

Name	Description	Required
ActiveTrustedSigners	<p>CloudFront automatically adds this element to the response only if you've set up the distribution to serve private content with signed URLs. The element lists the key pair IDs that CloudFront is aware of for each trusted signer.</p> <p>The <code>Signer</code> child element lists the AWS account number of the trusted signer (or an empty <code>Self</code> element if the signer is you). The <code>Signer</code> element also includes the IDs of any active key pairs associated with the trusted signer's AWS account. If no <code>KeyPairId</code> element appears for a <code>Signer</code>, that signer can't create working signed URLs.</p> <p>For more information, go to Serving Private Content in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: Complex type Children: <code>Signer</code> Default: None</p>	No
DistributionConfig	<p>The current configuration information for the distribution.</p> <p>Type: DistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 89) Default: None</p>	Yes



Note

Even though a distribution might be deployed, you must enable the distribution for use before end users can retrieve content. For more information about enabled and disabled distributions, go to [Parts of a Basic Distribution](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

Examples

The following example shows a distribution with just the basic required elements. It doesn't include information used for serving private content, for using CNAMEs, or for writing access logs.

```
<Distribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE</Id>
  <Status>Deployed</Status>
  <InProgressInvalidationBatches>1</InProgressInvalidationBatches>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <DistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    </S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
  </DistributionConfig>
</Distribution>
```

The following example shows a distribution with the additional information used for serving private content, for using CNAMEs, and for writing access logs.

Amazon CloudFront API Reference Examples

```
<Distribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE</Id>
  <Status>Deployed</Status>
  <InProgressInvalidationBatches>1</InProgressInvalidationBatches>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>d1111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <ActiveTrustedSigners>
    <Signer>
      <Self/>
      <KeyPairId>APKAI72T5DYBXEXAMPLE</KeyPairId>
      <KeyPairId>APKAU72D8DYNXEXAMPLE</KeyPairId>
    </Signer>
    <Signer>
      <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
      <KeyPairId>APKA9ONS7QCOWEXAMPLE</KeyPairId>
    </Signer>
    <Signer>
      <AwsAccountNumber>444455556666</AwsAccountNumber>
    </Signer>
  </ActiveTrustedSigners>
  <DistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
      <OriginAccessIdentity>origin-access-identity/cloud
front/E74FTE3AEXAMPLE</OriginAccessIdentity>
    </S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
    <TrustedSigners>
      <Self/>
      <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
      <AwsAccountNumber>444455556666</AwsAccountNumber>
    </TrustedSigners>
    <CachingBehavior>
      <MinTTL>3600</MinTTL>
    </CachingBehavior>
  </DistributionConfig>
</Distribution>
```

DistributionConfig Complex Type

Description

The `DistributionConfig` complex type describes a distribution's configuration information. For more information about distributions, go to [Working with Distributions](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

Usage:

- [POST Distribution](#) (p. 6) (see request parameter)
- [PUT Distribution Config](#) (p. 23) (see request parameter)
- [GET Distribution](#) (p. 16) (see response element)
- [GET Distribution Config](#) (p. 20) (see response element)

Syntax

```
<DistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>1
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    <OriginAccessIdentity>origin-access-identity/cloudfront/E127EXAMPLE51Z</OriginAccessIdentity>
  </S3Origin>
  <CustomOrigin>2
    <DNSName>www.example.com</DNSName>
    <HTTPPort>80</HTTPPort>
    <HTTPSPort>443</HTTPSPort>
    <OriginProtocolPolicy>http-only</OriginProtocolPolicy>
  </CustomOrigin>
  <CallerReference>your unique caller reference</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>mysite.example.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <DefaultRootObject>index.html</DefaultRootObject>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
  <TrustedSigners>
    <Self/>
    <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
    <AwsAccountNumber>444455556666</AwsAccountNumber>
  </TrustedSigners>
  <RequiredProtocols>
    <Protocol>https</Protocol>
  </RequiredProtocols>
  <CachingBehavior>
    <MinTTL>0</MinTTL>
  </CachingBehavior>
</DistributionConfig>
```

- 1** Use the `S3Origin` element only if you use an Amazon S3 origin for your distribution.
- 2** Use the `CustomOrigin` element only if you use a custom origin for your distribution.

Elements

The following table describes the child elements in the `DistributionConfig` datatype. They're presented in the order they appear in the configuration.

Name	Description	Required
<code>S3Origin</code>	<p>Origin information to associate with the distribution. If your distribution will use an Amazon S3 origin, then you use the <code>S3Origin</code> element.</p> <p>Type: Complex Default: None Constraints: You cannot use <code>S3Origin</code> and <code>CustomOrigin</code> in the same distribution. S3Origin Children: see S3Origin Child Elements (p. 93)</p>	Conditional
<code>CustomOrigin</code>	<p>Origin information to associate with the distribution. If your distribution will use a custom origin (non Amazon S3), then you use the <code>CustomOrigin</code> element.</p> <p>Type: Complex Default: None Constraints: You cannot use <code>S3Origin</code> and <code>CustomOrigin</code> in the same distribution. CustomOrigin Children: see CustomOrigin Child Elements (p. 94)</p>	Conditional
<code>CallerReference</code>	<p>A unique number that ensures the request can't be replayed.</p> <p>If the <code>CallerReference</code> is new (no matter the content of the <code>DistributionConfig</code> object), a new distribution is created.</p> <p>If the <code>CallerReference</code> is a value you already sent in a previous request to create a distribution, and the content of the <code>DistributionConfig</code> is identical to the original request (ignoring white space), the response includes the same information returned to the original request.</p> <p>If the <code>CallerReference</code> is a value you already sent in a previous request to create a distribution but the content of the <code>DistributionConfig</code> is different from the original request, CloudFront returns a <code>DistributionAlreadyExists</code> error.</p> <p>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.</p>	Yes

Amazon CloudFront API Reference Elements

Name	Description	Required
CNAME	<p>A CNAME alias you want to associate with this distribution. You can have up to 10 CNAME aliases per distribution. For more information, go to Using CNAMEs in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>.</p> <p>Only include a CNAME element if you have a CNAME to associate with the distribution. Don't include an empty CNAME element in the DistributionConfig object. If you do, CloudFront returns a MalformedXML error.</p> <p>Type: String Default: None Valid Value: The CNAME alias</p>	No
Comment	<p>Any comments you want to include about the distribution.</p> <p>Type: String Default: None Constraints: Maximum 128 characters</p>	No
Enabled	<p>Whether the distribution is enabled to accept end user requests for content.</p> <p>Type: Boolean Default: None Valid Values: <code>false</code> <code>true</code></p>	Yes

**Amazon CloudFront API Reference
Elements**

Name	Description	Required
DefaultRootObject	<p>Designates a default root object. Only include a <code>DefaultRootObject</code> element if you are going to assign a default root object for the distribution. Don't include an empty <code>DefaultRootObject</code> element in the <code>DistributionConfig</code> object. If you do, CloudFront returns a <code>MalformedXML</code> error.</p> <p>For more information, go to Creating a Default Root Object in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: String Default: None Valid Value: The name of the object, for example, <code>index.html</code> Constraints: Maximum 255 characters. The name of the object can contain any of the following characters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a through z • A through Z • 0 through 9 • _ (underscore) • - (hyphen) • . (period) • * (asterisk) • \$ (dollar sign) • / (slash) • ~ (tilde) • " (double quote) • ' (single quote) • & (ampersand, passed and returned as <code>&amp;</code>) 	No
Logging	<p>A complex type that controls whether access logs are written for the distribution. If you want to turn on access logs, include this element; if you want to turn off access logs, remove this element. For more information, go to Access Logs in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: Complex type Default: None Children: <code>Bucket</code>, <code>Prefix</code> (for descriptions, see Logging Child Elements (p. 95))</p>	No

Name	Description	Required
TrustedSigners	<p>A complex type that specifies any AWS accounts you want to permit to create signed URLs for private content. If you want the distribution to use signed URLs, include this element; if you want the distribution to use public URLs, remove this element. For more information, go to Serving Private Content in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: Complex type Default: None Children: <code>Self</code>, <code>AwsAccountNumber</code> (for descriptions, see TrustedSigners Child Elements (p. 95))</p>	No
RequiredProtocols	<p>Defines the protocols required for your distribution. Use this element to restrict access to your distribution solely to HTTPS requests. Without this element, CloudFront can use any available protocol to serve the request. For more information, go to Creating Secure HTTPS Connections in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: Complex type Default: None Children: <code>Protocol</code> (for descriptions, see RequiredProtocols Child Element (p. 96))</p>	No
CachingBehavior	<p>Determines the minimum TTL for objects in the CloudFront cache. This value specifies a lower bound for values in the headers for an object, for example, in the <code>Cache-Control max-age</code> directive.</p> <p>Type: Complex type</p> <p>Default:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When creating a distribution: 0 seconds • When updating an existing distribution: no change to the current value. To get the current value, use the GET Distribution (p. 16) API action. <p>Children: <code>MinTTL</code> (for descriptions, see CachingBehavior Child Element (p. 96))</p>	No

S3Origin Child Elements

The following table describes the child elements of the `S3Origin` element.

Name	Description	Required
DNSName	<p>The DNS name of your Amazon S3 bucket to associate with the distribution, for example: myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com.</p> <p>Type: String Default: None Constraints: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be between 3 and 63 characters long (inclusive) • Must contain only lowercase characters, numbers, periods, underscores, and dashes • Must not contain adjacent periods 	Yes
OriginAccessIdentity	<p>The CloudFront origin access identity to associate with the distribution. If you want the distribution to serve private content, include this element; if you want the distribution to serve public content, remove this element. For more information, go to Serving Private Content in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must be in format origin-access-identity/cloudfront/ID</p>	Optional

CustomOrigin Child Elements

The following table describes the child elements of the `CustomOrigin` element.

Name	Description	Required
DNSName	<p>The origin to associate with the distribution. For example: www.example.com.</p> <p>Type: String Default: None Constraints: <code>DNSName</code> must be a valid DNS name and can contain only a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dot (.), dash (-), or underscore (_) characters, up to a maximum of 128 characters.</p>	Yes
HTTPPort	<p>The HTTP port the custom origin listens on.</p> <p>Type: Integer Default: 80 Valid Values: 80, 443, or 1024-65535 (inclusive)</p>	Optional
HTTPSPort	<p>The HTTPS port the custom origin listens on.</p> <p>Type: Integer Default: 443 Valid Values: 80, 443, or 1024-65535 (inclusive)</p>	Optional

Name	Description	Required
OriginProtocolPolicy	The origin protocol policy to apply to your origin. If you specify <code>http-only</code> , CloudFront uses HTTP only to access the origin. If you specify <code>match-viewer</code> , CloudFront fetches from your origin using HTTP or HTTPS, based on the protocol of the viewer request. Type: <code>OriginProtocolPolicy</code> Valid Values: <code>http-only</code> <code>match-viewer</code> Default: <code>none</code>	Yes

Logging Child Elements

The following table describes the child elements of the `Logging` element.

Name	Description	Required
Bucket	The Amazon S3 bucket to store the access logs in, for example, <code>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</code> . Type: <code>String</code> Default: <code>None</code> Constraints: Maximum 128 characters	Yes
Prefix	An optional string of your choice to prefix to the access log filenames for this distribution. For example: <code>myprefix/</code> . If you decide not to use a prefix, you must still include the empty <code>Prefix</code> element in the <code>Logging</code> element. Type: <code>String</code> Default: <code>None</code> Constraints: Maximum 256 characters; the string must not start with a slash (<code>/</code>).	No

TrustedSigners Child Elements

The following table describes the child elements of the `TrustedSigners` element.

Name	Description	Required
Self	Include this empty element if you want to give your own AWS account permission to create signed URLs. Type: <code>String</code> Default: <code>None</code>	No
AwsAccountNumber	Specifies an AWS account that can create signed URLs. Remove the dashes. You can specify up to five accounts, each with its own <code>AwsAccountNumber</code> element. Type: <code>String</code> Default: <code>None</code>	No

RequiredProtocols Child Element

The following table describes the child element of the `RequiredProtocols` element.

Name	Description	Required
Protocol	Specifies the protocol. Type: String Default: None Valid Value: <code>https</code>	Yes



Caution

The only way to guarantee that your end users retrieve an object using HTTPS is never to use any other protocol to fetch the object. If you have recently changed from HTTP to HTTPS, we recommend that you clear your objects' cache—because cached objects are protocol agnostic. That means that an edge location will return an object from the cache irrespective of whether the current request protocol matches the protocol used previously. For information about expiring cached objects see [Object Expiration](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

CachingBehavior Child Element

The following table describes the child element of the `CachingBehavior` element.

Name	Description	Required
MinTTL	Specifies the minimum TTL in seconds for objects in the CloudFront cache. Type: Long Default: None Valid Values: 0 to ~3,153,600,000 (100 years)	Yes

Examples

Example of a public content distribution configuration

The following example configuration is for a public content distribution with an Amazon S3 origin, no CNAME aliases, with logging turned off, and with the distribution restricted to HTTPS protocol.

```
<DistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <RequiredProtocols>
    <Protocol>https</Protocol>
  </RequiredProtocols>
  <CachingBehavior>
    <MinTTL>3600</MinTTL>
  </CachingBehavior>
</DistributionConfig>
```

Example of a private content distribution configuration

The following example configuration is for a distribution that serves private content with signed URLs and with two CNAME aliases. The presence of the `Logging` element means that logging is turned on for this distribution. This distribution also has a default root object, `index.html`.

```
<DistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    <OriginAccessIdentity>origin-access-identity/cloud
front/E74FTE3AEXAMPLE</OriginAccessIdentity>
  </S3Origin>
  </CustomOrigin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
  <CNAME>beagles.dogs.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <DefaultRootObject>index.html</DefaultRootObject>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix/>
  </Logging>
  <TrustedSigners>
    <Self/>
    <AwsAccountNumber>111122223333</AwsAccountNumber>
    <AwsAccountNumber>444455556666</AwsAccountNumber>
  </TrustedSigners>
</DistributionConfig>
```

StreamingDistribution Complex Type

Description

The `StreamingDistribution` complex type describes the information about a streaming distribution. For more information about streaming distributions, go to [Working with Distributions](#) and [Streaming Media Files](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

This complex type is used as a response element in [POST Streaming Distribution \(p. 32\)](#) and in [GET Streaming Distribution \(p. 41\)](#).

Syntax

```
<StreamingDistribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>id</Id>
  <Status>status</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>time</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>domain name</DomainName>
  <StreamingDistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>name</DNSName>
      <OriginAccessIdentity>OAI</OriginAccessIdentity>
    </S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
    <CNAME>canonical name</CNAME>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
    <Enabled>true/false</Enabled>
    <Logging>
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
      <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
    </Logging>
  </StreamingDistributionConfig>
</StreamingDistribution>
```

Elements

The following table describes the child elements in the `StreamingDistribution` datatype. They're presented in the order they appear in the distribution, and not in alphabetical order.

Name	Description	Required
Id	The identifier for the streaming distribution. For example: EGTXBD79EXAMPLE. Type: String Default: None	Yes

Name	Description	Required
Status	The current status of the streaming distribution. When the status is <code>Deployed</code> , the distribution's information is fully propagated throughout the Amazon CloudFront system. Type: String Valid Values: <code>Deployed</code> <code>InProgress</code> Default: None	Yes
LastModifiedTime	The date and time the distribution was last modified. Type: String with date in the format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ, as specified in the ISO 8601 standard (e.g., 2009-11-19T19:37:58Z) Default: None	Yes
DomainName	The domain name corresponding to the streaming distribution. For example, <code>s5c39gqb8ow64r.cloudfront.net</code> . Type: String Default: None	Yes
StreamingDistributionConfig	The current configuration information for the streaming distribution. Type: StreamingDistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 101) Default: None	Yes



Note

Even though a distribution might be deployed, you must enable the distribution for use before end users can retrieve content. For more information about enabled and disabled distributions, go to [Parts of a Basic Distribution](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

Examples

The following example shows a streaming distribution with the basic required elements. It doesn't include any CNAMEs or comments.

```
<StreamingDistribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>EGTXBD79EXAMPLE</Id>
  <Status>Deployed</Status>
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>
  <DomainName>s5c39gqb8ow64r.cloudfront.net</DomainName>
  <StreamingDistributionConfig>
    <S3Origin>
      <DNSName>mystreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
    </S3Origin>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
  </StreamingDistributionConfig>
</StreamingDistribution>
```

```
</StreamingDistributionConfig>  
</StreamingDistribution>
```

The following example shows a distribution with a CNAME and comments, and with streaming access logging enabled.

```
<StreamingDistribution xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">  
  <Id>EGTXBD79EXAMPLE</Id>  
  <Status>Deployed</Status>  
  <LastModifiedTime>2009-11-19T19:37:58Z</LastModifiedTime>  
  <DomainName>s5c39gqb8ow64r.cloudfront.net</DomainName>  
  <StreamingDistributionConfig>  
    <S3Origin>  
      <DNSName>mystreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>  
    </S3Origin>  
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>  
    <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>  
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>  
    <Enabled>>true</Enabled>  
    <Logging>  
      <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>  
      <Prefix>myprefix/</Prefix>  
    </Logging>  
  </StreamingDistributionConfig>  
</StreamingDistribution>
```

StreamingDistributionConfig Complex Type

Description

The `StreamingDistributionConfig` complex type describes a streaming distribution's configuration information. For more information about streaming distributions, go to [Working with Distributions](#) and [Streaming Media Files](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

Usage:

- [POST Streaming Distribution \(p. 32\)](#) (see request parameter)
- [PUT Streaming Distribution Config \(p. 47\)](#) (see request parameter)
- [GET Streaming Distribution \(p. 41\)](#) (see response element)
- [GET Streaming Distribution Config \(p. 44\)](#) (see response element)

Syntax

```
<StreamingDistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>dns name</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>name</CNAME>
  <CNAME>canonical name</CNAME>
  <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
  <Enabled>true or false</Enabled>
  <Enabled>true or false</Enabled>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix/>
  </Logging>
</StreamingDistributionConfig>
```

Elements

The following table describes the child elements in the `StreamingDistributionConfig` datatype. They're presented in the order they appear in the configuration.

Name	Description	Required
S3Origin	S3 Origin information to associate with the distribution. Type: Complex Default: None S3Origin Children: see S3Origin Child Elements (p. 103)	Yes

**Amazon CloudFront API Reference
Elements**

Name	Description	Required
CallerReference	<p>A unique number that ensures the request can't be replayed.</p> <p>If the CallerReference is new (no matter the content of the <code>StreamingDistributionConfig</code> object), a new streaming distribution is created.</p> <p>If the CallerReference is a value you already sent in a previous request to create a streaming distribution, and the content of the <code>StreamingDistributionConfig</code> is identical to the original request (ignoring white space), the response includes the same information returned to the original request.</p> <p>If the CallerReference is a value you already sent in a previous request to create a streaming distribution but the content of the <code>StreamingDistributionConfig</code> is different from the original request, CloudFront returns a <code>DistributionAlreadyExists</code> error.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Default: None</p>	Yes
CNAME	<p>A CNAME alias you want to associate with this streaming distribution. You can have up to 10 CNAME aliases per streaming distribution. For more information, go to Using CNAMEs in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>.</p> <p>Only include a CNAME element if you have a CNAME to associate with the distribution. Don't include an empty CNAME element in the <code>StreamingDistributionConfig</code> object. If you do, CloudFront returns a <code>MalformedXML</code> error.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid Value: The CNAME alias</p> <p>Default: None</p>	No
Comment	<p>Any comments you want to include about the streaming distribution.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Constraints: Maximum 128 characters</p> <p>Default: None</p>	No
Enabled	<p>Whether the streaming distribution is enabled to accept end user requests for content.</p> <p>Type: Boolean</p> <p>Valid Values: <code>false</code> <code>true</code></p> <p>Default: None</p>	Yes

Name	Description	Required
Logging	A complex type that controls whether access logs are written for the streaming distribution. If you want to turn on access logs, include this element; if you want to turn off access logs, remove this element. For more information, go to Access Logs in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> . Type: Complex type Children: <code>Bucket</code> , <code>Prefix</code> (for descriptions, see Logging Child Elements (p. 103)) Default: None	No
TrustedSigners	A complex type that specifies any AWS accounts you want to permit to create signed URLs for private content. If you want the distribution to use signed URLs, include this element; if you want the distribution to use public URLs, remove this element. For more information, go to Serving Private Content in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> . Type: Complex type Children: <code>Self</code> , <code>AwsAccountNumber</code> (for descriptions, see TrustedSigners Child Elements (p. 95)) Default: None	No

S3Origin Child Elements

The following table describes the child elements of the `S3Origin` element.

Name	Description	Required
DNSName	The DNS name of your Amazon S3 bucket to associate with the distribution, for example, <code>myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</code> . Type: String Default: None Constraints: Maximum 128 characters	Yes
OriginAccessIdentity	The CloudFront origin access identity to associate with the streaming distribution. If you want the distribution to serve private content, include this element; if you want the streaming distribution to serve public content, remove this element. For more information, go to Serving Private Content in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> . Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must be in format <code>origin-access-identity/cloudfront/<i>ID</i></code>	Optional

Logging Child Elements

The following table describes the child elements of the `Logging` element.

Name	Description	Required
Bucket	The Amazon S3 bucket to store the access logs in, for example, <code>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</code> . Type: String Constraints: Maximum 128 characters Default: None	Yes
Prefix	An optional string of your choice to prefix to the access log filenames for this distribution. For example: <code>myprefix/</code> . If you decide not to use a prefix, you must still include the empty <code>Prefix</code> element in the <code>Logging</code> element. Type: String Constraints: Maximum 256 characters; the string must not start with a slash (<code>/</code>). Default: None	No

Examples

Example without CNAMEs

The following example configuration is for a streaming distribution with no CNAMEs.

```
<StreamingDistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>mystreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
</StreamingDistributionConfig>
```

Example with CNAMEs

The following configuration is for a streaming distribution with two CNAMEs and with logging enabled.

```
<StreamingDistributionConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <S3Origin>
    <DNSName>mystreamingbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</DNSName>
  </S3Origin>
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <CNAME>beagles.com</CNAME>
  <CNAME>beagles.dogs.com</CNAME>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  <Enabled>>true</Enabled>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <Logging>
    <Bucket>myawslogbucket.s3.amazonaws.com</Bucket>
    <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
  </Logging>
</StreamingDistributionConfig>
```

CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity Complex Type

Description

The `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity` complex type describes the information about a CloudFront origin access identity. For information about why and how you use CloudFront origin access identities, go to [Serving Private Content](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

This complex type is used as a response element in [POST Origin Access Identity](#) (p. 55) and in [GET Origin Access Identity](#) (p. 63).

Syntax

```
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>id</Id>
  <S3CanonicalUserId>canonical user id</S3CanonicalUserId>
  <CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
    <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
    <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
  </CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity>
```

Elements

The following tables describes the child elements in the `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity` datatype. They're presented in the order they appear in the origin access identity, and not in alphabetical order.

Name	Description	Required
Id	The ID for the origin access identity. For example, E74FTE3AEXAMPLE. Type: String Default: None	Yes
S3CanonicalUserId	The Amazon S3 canonical user ID for the origin access identity, which you use when giving the origin access identity <code>read</code> permission to an object in Amazon S3. Type: String Default: None	Yes
CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig	The current configuration information for the identity. Type: CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig Complex Type (p. 108) Default: None	Yes

Example

```
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>E74FTE3AEXAMPLE</Id>
  <S3CanonicalUserId>
    cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21ba1b826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE
  </S3CanonicalUserId>
  <CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
    <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
    <Comment>My comments</Comment>
  </CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity>
```

CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig Complex Type

Description

The `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig` complex type describes an origin access identity's configuration information. For information about why and how you use CloudFront origin access identities, go to [Serving Private Content](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

This complex type is used as a request element in [POST Origin Access Identity](#) (p. 55) and [PUT Origin Access Identity Config](#) (p. 69).

It is used as a response element in [GET Origin Access Identity](#) (p. 63) and [GET Origin Access Identity Config](#) (p. 66).

Syntax

```
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <CallerReference>ref</CallerReference>
  <Comment>The comment.</Comment>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
```

Elements

The following table describes the child elements in the `CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig` datatype.

Name	Description	Required
CallerReference	<p>A unique number that ensures the request can't be replayed. If the <code>CallerReference</code> is new (no matter the content of the <code>CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig</code> object), a new origin access identity is created.</p> <p>If the <code>CallerReference</code> is a value you already sent in a previous request to create an identity, and the content of the <code>CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig</code> is identical to the original request (ignoring white space), the response includes the same information returned to the original request.</p> <p>If the <code>CallerReference</code> is a value you already sent in a previous request to create an identity but the content of the <code>CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig</code> is different from the original request, CloudFront returns a <code>CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityAlreadyExists</code> error.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Default: None</p>	Yes

Name	Description	Required
Comment	Any comments you want to include about the origin access identity. Type: String Constraints: Maximum 128 characters Default: None	No

Example

```
<CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazon
aws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <CallerReference>20120229090000</CallerReference>
  <Comment>My comments</Comment>
</CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig>
```


Invalidation Complex Type

Description

The `Invalidation` complex type describes the information about an invalidation request. For more information about object invalidation, go to [Object Invalidation](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

This complex type is a response element in [POST Invalidation](#) (p. 76) and in [GET Invalidation](#) (p. 82).

Syntax

```
<Invalidation xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Id>id</Id>
  <Status>status</Status>
  <CreateTime>date</CreateTime>
  <InvalidationBatch>
    <Path>/image1.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/image2.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/videos/movie.flv</Path>
    <CallerReference>my-batch</CallerReference>
  </InvalidationBatch>
</Invalidation>
```

Elements

The following table describes the child elements in the `Invalidation` datatype. They're presented in the order they appear in the response, and not in alphabetical order.

Name	Description	Required
Id	The identifier for the invalidation request. For example: IDFDVBD632BHDS5. Type: String Default: None	Yes
Status	The status of the invalidation request. When the invalidation batch is finished, the status is <code>Completed</code> . Type: String Valid Values: <code>InProgress</code> <code>Completed</code> Default: None	Yes
CreateTime	The date and time the invalidation request was first made. Type: String with date in the format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ, as specified in the ISO 8601 standard (for example, 2009-11-19T19:37:58Z) Default: None	Yes

Name	Description	Required
InvalidationBatch	The current invalidation information for the batch request. Type: InvalidationBatch Complex Type (p. 112) Default: None	Yes

Example

The following example shows an invalidation batch request response. The request invalidated two image objects and a Flash movie object.

```
HTTP/1.0 201 Created
Content-Type: text/xml
Location: https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2012-03-15/distribution/[distribution ID]/invalidation/[invalidation ID]

<Invalidation>
  <Id>[Invalidation ID]</Id>
  <Status>InProgress</Status>
  <CreateTime>[Date]</CreateTime>
  <InvalidationBatch>
    <Path>/image1.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/image2.jpg</Path>
    <Path>/videos/movie.flv</Path>
    <CallerReference>my-batch</CallerReference>
  </InvalidationBatch>
</Invalidation>
```

InvalidationBatch Complex Type

Description

The `InvalidationBatch` complex type describes the invalidation batch. For more information about invalidation, go to [Object Invalidation](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

This complex type is a request element in [POST Invalidation](#) (p. 76), and is a response element in [GET Invalidation List](#) (p. 79) and [GET Invalidation](#) (p. 82).

Syntax

```
<InvalidationBatch xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Path>/image1.jpg</Path>
  <CallerReference>my-batch</CallerReference>
</InvalidationBatch>
```

Elements

The following table describes the child elements in the `InvalidationBatch` datatype. They're presented in the order they appear in the invalidation.

Amazon CloudFront API Reference Elements

Name	Description	Required
Path	<p>The path of the object to invalidate. The path is relative to the distribution and must begin with a slash (/). For example, to invalidate the object at <code>http:[your distribution]/images/image2.jpg</code>, you would specify:</p> <pre><Path>/images/image2.jpg</Path></pre> <p>You must enclose each invalidation object with the <code>Path</code> element tags.</p> <p>To invalidate the default root object, specify the path to the object the same way you specify the path to any other object.</p> <p>You can make any number of invalidation requests, but you can have only three invalidation requests per distribution in progress at one time. Each request can contain up to 1,000 objects to invalidate. If you exceed these limits, CloudFront returns an error message.</p> <p>If the object is a directory and if you have not standardized on a method for specifying directories—with or without a trailing slash (/)—we recommend that you invalidate the directory both with and without a trailing slash, for example, <code>images</code> and <code>images/</code>. For more information, go to How Public URLs Affect the Invalidation of Directories in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>.</p> <p>If the path includes non-ASCII characters or unsafe characters as defined in RFC 1783 (http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1738.txt), URL encode those characters. Do not URL encode any other characters in the path, or CloudFront will not invalidate the old version of the updated object.</p> <p>Type: String Default: None Constraints: Maximum 4,000 characters</p>	Yes

Name	Description	Required
CallerReference	<p>A value that you specify to uniquely identify an invalidation request. CloudFront uses the value to prevent you from accidentally resubmitting an identical request. Whenever you create a new invalidation request, you must specify a new value for <code>CallerReference</code> and change other values in the request as applicable. One way to ensure that the value of <code>CallerReference</code> is unique is to use a timestamp, for example, 20120301090000.</p> <p>If you make a second invalidation request with the same value for <code>CallerReference</code>, and if the rest of the request is the same, CloudFront doesn't create a new invalidation request. Instead, CloudFront returns information about the invalidation request that you previously created with the same <code>CallerReference</code>.</p> <p>If the <code>CallerReference</code> is a value you already sent in a previous invalidation batch request but the content of any <code>Path</code> is different from the original request, CloudFront returns an <code>InvalidationBatchAlreadyExists</code> error.</p> <p>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.</p>	Yes

Examples

Example of an invalidation batch request

The following example invalidation batch request is for invalidation of two image objects and a Flash movie object.

```
<InvalidationBatch xmlns="http://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-03-15/">
  <Path>/image1.jpg</Path>
  <Path>/image2.jpg</Path>
  <Path>/videos/movie.flv</Path>
  <CallerReference>my-batch</CallerReference>
</InvalidationBatch>
```

InvalidationList Complex Type

Description

The `InvalidationList` complex type describes the list of invalidation objects. For more information about invalidation, go to [Object Invalidation](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

This complex type is a response element in [GET Invalidation List \(p. 79\)](#).

Syntax

```
<InvalidationList>
  <Marker/>
  <NextMarker>Invalidation ID</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <InvalidationSummary>
    <Id>First Invalidation ID</Id>
    <Status>Completed</Status>
  </InvalidationSummary>
  <InvalidationSummary>
    <Id>Second Invalidation ID</Id>
    <Status>Completed</Status>
  </InvalidationSummary>
</InvalidationList>
```

Elements

The following table describes the child elements in the `InvalidationList` datatype. They're presented in the order they appear in the invalidation.

Name	Description
Marker	The value you provided for the <code>Marker</code> request parameter. Type: String
NextMarker	If <code>IsTruncated</code> is true, this element is present and contains the value you can use for the <code>Marker</code> request parameter to continue listing your invalidation batches where they left off. Type: String
MaxItems	The value you provided for the <code>MaxItems</code> request parameter. Type: String
IsTruncated	A flag that indicates whether more invalidation batch requests remain to be listed. If your results were truncated, you can make a follow-up pagination request using the <code>Marker</code> request parameter to retrieve more invalidation batches in the list. Type: String Valid Values: true false

Name	Description
InvalidationSummary	A complex type that lists the Invalidation ID and the status of that request. Type: Complex type Children: ID, Status

Examples

Example of an invalidation list request response

The following example invalidation batch list request response shows the most recent two invalidation batch requests in the available history.

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/xml

<InvalidationList>
  <Marker/>
  <NextMarker>[Invalidation ID]</NextMarker>
  <MaxItems>2</MaxItems>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <InvalidationSummary>
    <Id>[First Invalidation ID]</Id>
    <Status>Completed</Status>
  </InvalidationSummary>
  <InvalidationSummary>
    <Id>[Second Invalidation ID]</Id>
    <Status>Completed</Status>
  </InvalidationSummary>
</InvalidationList>
```

Errors

The following table lists the errors that all CloudFront actions return. Errors specific to a particular action are listed in the topic for that action. For information about the format of error responses, go to [REST Responses](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
AccessDenied	Access denied.	403
InappropriateXML	The XML document you provided was well-formed and valid, but not appropriate for this operation.	400
InternalServerError	We encountered an internal error. Please try again.	500
InvalidAction	The action specified is not valid.	400
InvalidArgument	<Parameter name and problem>	400
InvalidClientTokenId	The AWS Access Key ID you provided does not exist in our records.	403
InvalidHTTPAuthHeader	The HTTP authorization header is bad, use format: AWS <AWSAccessKeyId>:<Signature>	400
InvalidHTTPRequest	There was an error in the body of your HTTP request.	400
InvalidURI	Could not parse the specified URI.	400
MalformedXML	The XML you provided was not well-formed or did not validate against our published schema.	400
MissingClientTokenId	Request must contain AWSAccessKeyId.	403
MissingDateHeader	Authorized request must have a "date" or "x-amz-date" header.	400

Error	Description	HTTP Status Code
NoSuchVersion	The API version specified does not exist.	404
NotImplemented	Not implemented.	501
OptInRequired	The AWS Access Key ID needs a subscription for the service.	403
RequestExpired	Request has expired. Timestamp date is <i><the value of the Date or x-amz-date header you submitted in the request></i> .	400
SignatureDoesNotMatch	The request signature we calculated does not match the signature you provided. Check your AWS Secret Access Key and signing method. Consult the service documentation for details.	403

CloudFront Resources

The following table lists related resources that you'll find useful as you work with this service.

Resource	Description
Amazon CloudFront Getting Started Guide	The getting started guide provides instructions for using the service for the first time.
Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide	The developer guide provides a detailed discussion of the service. It includes an architectural overview and programming reference.
Amazon CloudFront Release Notes	The release notes give a high-level overview of the current release. They specifically note any new features, corrections, and known issues.
Technical documentation for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)	The technical documentation provides a detailed discussion of the service. It includes the basics of getting started, an overview of the service, programming reference, and API reference.
AWS Developer Tools	A central starting point to find documentation, code samples, release notes, and other information to help you build innovative applications with AWS.
AWS Management Console	The console allows you to perform most of the functions of Amazon CloudFront without programming.
Discussion Forums	A community-based forum for developers to discuss technical questions related to Amazon CloudFront.
AWS Support Center	The home page for AWS Technical Support, including access to our Developer Forums, Technical FAQs, Service Status page, and Premium Support (if you are subscribed to this program).
AWS Premium Support Information	The primary web page for information about AWS Premium Support, a one-on-one, fast-response support channel to help you build and run applications on AWS Infrastructure Services.

Resource	Description
Amazon CloudFront product information	The primary web page for information about Amazon CloudFront.
Contact Us	A central contact point for inquiries concerning AWS billing, account, events, abuse, etc.
Conditions of Use	Detailed information about the copyright and trademark usage at Amazon.com and other topics.

Document History

This documentation is associated with the 2012-03-15 release of CloudFront. This guide was last updated on 23 April 2012.

The following table describes the important changes since the last release of the CloudFront documentation set.

Change	Description	Release Date
New Feature	<p>This release of CloudFront reduces the minimum TTL value for a download distribution. If you don't specify a minimum TTL when you create a distribution, CloudFront sets the minimum TTL to 0 seconds. For more information, go to the following documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CloudFront product page • "Caching Duration and Minimum TTL" at Request and Response Behavior for Amazon S3 Origins • "Caching Duration and Minimum TTL" at Request and Response Behavior, and Supported HTTP Status Codes for Custom Origins • The <code>CachingBehavior</code> element in the DistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 89). 	In this release
New Feature	<p>This release of CloudFront includes new APIs to support custom origins. For more information, go to the CloudFront product page or Creating a Distribution with a Custom Origin in the <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i>.</p>	09 November 2010
New Feature	<p>This release of CloudFront includes new APIs for object invalidation. For more information, go to the Amazon CloudFront product page or Actions on Invalidations (p. 75) in the <i>Auto Scaling API Reference</i>.</p>	31 August 2010
New Feature	<p>CloudFront now supports the ability to assign a default root object to your distribution. For more information, see DistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 89).</p>	05 August 2010
New Feature	<p>Added support for secure connections using HTTPS. For more information, see DistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 89).</p>	07 June 2010

Change	Description	Release Date
New Feature	Added information about access logs for streaming distributions. For more information, see Actions On Streaming Distributions (p. 31) .	13 May 2010
New Feature	You can now specify <i>TrustedSigners</i> and <i>OriginAccessIdentities</i> in <i>StreamingDistributions</i> . This change enables you to serve private streaming content over a Real-Time Messaging Protocol (RTMP). For more information, see StreamingDistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 101) .	28 March 2010
New Feature	Added information about the actions and datatypes for streaming distributions. For more information, see Actions On Streaming Distributions (p. 31) .	15 December 2009
New Feature	Added information about the actions for CloudFront origin access identities, which you use to serve private content. For more information, see Actions on Origin Access Identities (p. 54) . Also made changes to the descriptions of distributions to include new elements related to serving private content. For more information, see Distribution Complex Type (p. 85) and DistributionConfig Complex Type (p. 89) .	11 November 2009
New Guide	We've separated the API reference material into its own guide. The <i>Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide</i> contains general information about how to use CloudFront, and the Amazon CloudFront API Reference contains detailed information about the control API requests, responses, and errors.	11 November 2009