EXHIBIT 21

Amazon DynamoDB

Developer Guide

API Version 2012-08-10

aws

The primary key for this table consists of *Artist* and *SongTitle*.

You must define all of the table's columns and data types, and the table's primary key. (You can use the `ALTER TABLE` statement to change these definitions later, if necessary.)

Many SQL implementations let you define storage specifications for your table, as part of the `CREATE TABLE` statement. Unless you indicate otherwise, the table is created with default storage settings. In a production environment, a database administrator can help determine the optimal storage parameters.

DynamoDB

Use the `CreateTable` action to create a table, specifying parameters as shown following:

```
{
    TableName : "Music",
    KeySchema: [
        {
            AttributeName: "Artist",
            KeyType: "HASH", //Partition key
        },
        {
            AttributeName: "SongTitle",
            KeyType: "RANGE" //Sort key
        }
    ],
    AttributeDefinitions: [
        {
            AttributeName: "Artist",
            AttributeType: "S"
        },
        {
            AttributeName: "SongTitle",
            AttributeType: "S"
        }
    ],
    ProvisionedThroughput: {
        ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
        WriteCapacityUnits: 1
    }
}
```

The primary key for this table consists of *Artist* (partition key) and *SongTitle* (sort key).

You must provide the following parameters to `CreateTable`:

- `TableName` – Name of the table.
- `KeySchema` – Attributes that are used for the primary key. For more information, see Tables, Items, and Attributes (p. 2) and Primary Key (p. 5).
- `AttributeDefinitions` – Data types for the key schema attributes.
- `ProvisionedThroughput` – Number of reads and writes per second that you need for this table. DynamoDB reserves sufficient storage and system resources so that your throughput requirements are always met. You can use the `UpdateTable` action to change these later, if necessary. You do not need to specify a table's storage requirements because storage allocation is managed entirely by DynamoDB.

> **Note**
> For code samples using `CreateTable`, see Getting Started with DynamoDB (p. 52).